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A CALENDAR OF
THE COURT MINUTES
ETC. OF THE
EAST INDIA COMPANY
1668–1670

BY

ETHEL BRUCE SAINSBURY

WITH AN INTRODUCTION AND NOTES BY

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a.c

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INTRODUCTION

THE three years covered by the present instalment constituted a period of quiet progress, contrasting strongly with the preceding triennium, troubled as that had been by the Dutch War, the Plague and the Fire, and in the East by the rebellion at Madras which paralysed for so long the Company's operations on that side of India. The volume of trade was steadily increasing, as is shown by the advance in the number of ships dispatched to the East and the large quantity of goods disposed of at the Company's sales in London. Nevertheless, no dividend was made during the three years. Between 1661 and 1665 the shareholders had received dividends to the amount of the whole of the paid up capital; and in 1666, owing to the stop put to trading by the war with Holland, two further dividends—the first of forty, and the second of ten per cent.—had been declared. After this depletion of its cash balances the Company until 1671 wisely utilized all its profits to finance the rapidly growing trade, and even then had to supplement by borrowing largely. As the result of this conservative policy the value of its stock stood high. In February 1669 we find 700*l.* of paid up stock valued at the rate of 108*l.* per 100*l.* (p. 161); while a larger quantity was disposed of about the same time at 107 per cent. (pp. 161, 171). The latter amount was put on the market in connexion with the winding up of the Fourth Joint Stock and the United Joint Stock, and the price was perhaps a special one.

At the beginning of 1668 the Governor was Sir Andrew Riccard, who was then in his second year of his second term of office in that capacity; while the Deputy Governor was Sir William Rider. At the ensuing election (April 14) Riccard gave place to Sir William Thomson, M.P., who had been his immediate predecessor (1664–65 and 1665–66); and Sir Samuel Barnardiston was elected Deputy. Thomson was absent from the meeting, and it was with some reluctance that he accepted office. In accordance with custom he was re-elected in April 1669, as was Barnardiston. At the 1670 election Sir Andrew Riccard was once again chosen Governor. He pleaded to be excused, on the score of age and infirmity, but was persuaded to assume the post. His Deputy was Robert Thomson.

It was indeed no easy task to guide the Company's activities at this time. The rapid increase of business made heavy demands upon the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

time of those concerned, and the Committees were mostly men with wide interests of their own to look after; while the absence of any fixed remuneration may have encouraged a certain amount of slackness. The only payment made to the directorate from the commencement of the stock in 1657 had been in March 1666, when each Governor had been given a reward at the rate of 200*l.* per annum, each Deputy at 100*l.* per annum, and the Committees in general a sum which worked out at about 40*l.* a year each; nor was any payment proposed during the three years covered by the present volume. Much of the detailed work was done by groups of Committees, and it seems to have been by no means easy to get these together and induce them to deal with all the matters referred to their consideration. On December 23, 1668 we find the Auditor ordered to attend two of these committees, and the Paymaster of the Mariners two more, with directions to record the proceedings of each. In March 1669 the Deputy Governor was instructed to keep a note of all references to committees, and to appoint an officer to summon the latter to meetings; and a further step was taken in the following May, when each committee was placed under the charge of one of its members. Yet another proof of the difficulty found in securing the smooth working of the machine is afforded by a scheme presented by the Committees to a General Court held on April 14, 1668, that a select committee of three salaried members should be appointed to manage all the Company's business under rules laid down by the Court of Committees. This revolutionary proposal was not received with any enthusiasm by the shareholders, and time was demanded for its consideration. Three days later another General Court was held, but the attendance was so small that a decision on the proposal was again deferred. The matter then rested until July 22, 1670, when the scheme was again brought forward at a meeting of the Committees; but both then and at another meeting a week later, its consideration was put off, and nothing more is heard of it up to the end of the year. A small point to be noticed in regard to the Committees is that towards the end of May in each of these three years they gave themselves a holiday of a few weeks.

As regards the staff the most sensational happening of the period was the suicide, at the beginning of July 1669, of the Accountant-General, Jeremy Sambrooke, who had been in the Company's service for over sixty years. This entailed the confiscation of his estate to the Crown; but His Majesty graciously conceded a third part to the widow (p. 219).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The rest appears to have gone into the hands of the Bishop of London, as Almoner to the King (pp. 264, 279). John Harbert, who had been Sambrooke's assistant, was promoted to the vacant post. Among minor references to office matters we find one to the keeping of a loan book for papers (p. 72), and others to the compilation of indexes to the Court Minutes and to the letters received from the East (p. 180).

The outgoing ships for the season 1667–68 numbered fourteen, viz., six for Madras, four for Bantam, one (the *Zante*) for Sumatra, and three for Surat. The fleet for Madras consisted of five hired ships, viz., the *Blackamoor*, *Loyal Merchant*, *Rainbow*, *Unicorn*, *Madras Merchant*, and a small vessel named the *Diligence*, which the Company had caused to be built for local needs. That for Bantam was composed of the Company's own ship *London*, and three freighted merchantmen, the *Richard and Martha*, *Loyal Subject*, and *Coast Frigate*. Despite efforts to get them away at an earlier date, the two fleets did not leave the Downs until March 10, 1668. The *Zante Frigate* followed some time in April; and on the 11th of that month the Surat fleet departed, consisting of the *Return* (the Company's own ship), the *Rebecca*, and the *Constantinople Merchant*. Towards the close of the year five ships were dispatched to Madras. Of these the *Castle Frigate* (which was to go on to Jambi, etc.) seems to have sailed some time in October. The *Morning Star*, *Crown*, and *John and Martha* got away late in November or early in December, and the *Antelope* followed about Christmas. The *Morning Star* met with a storm which drove her into Plymouth with the loss of two of her masts, but after refitting put again to sea, only to meet with fresh disaster. She was forced to go into Cadiz to fit her masts, and after leaving that port she was met by an Algerian rover, who took out of her 11,000*l.* of treasure. With the news of this loss she returned to Falmouth in March 1669. The Company wrote at once to the captain, urging him to proceed on his voyage to India; but difficulties were raised by the crew, and in the end the idea of sending her out was abandoned. Many references will be found to the attempts made to recover the money by representations at Algiers; but the efforts appear to have been unsuccessful (p. 254). About February 1669 a small vessel which the Company had bought and renamed the *George* was dispatched to St. Helena and Surat. The *John and Margaret* sailed for Bantam in the same month, while the *Satisfaction*, for the same port, left the Downs on May 9. Three ships freighted for Surat—the *Humphrey and Elizabeth*, the *Sampson*, and

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

the *Bombay Merchant*—appear to have departed from the Downs either late in March or early in April.

The *London* and the *Loyal Subject*, both from Bantam, anchored in the Downs on April 5, 1669. Towards the end of May three more ships arrived, viz., the *Zante* and the *Richard and Martha*, both from Bantam, and the *Constantinople Merchant* from Surat. During the next two months no less than seven ships came in: the *Greyhound* (from Madras) on July 8; the *Coast Frigate* (from Bantam) a week later; the *Loyal Merchant*, *Rainbow* (both from Madras), *Return*, and *Rebecca* (both from Surat) in the middle of August; and the *Madras Merchant* (from Bantam) on August 22. At the resulting sales in the following month no less a sum than 328,780*l.* was realized.

The *London* (belonging to the Company) was sent to St. Helena and Bantam about June 1669. A fleet of six ships—the *Return*, *Rainbow*, *Zante Frigate*, *Coast Frigate*, *Mediterranean Merchant*, and *Happy Entrance*—for Madras and Bengal left the Downs on December 14. The other ships of the season, viz., the *Loyal Subject*, *Hannibal*, and *Berkeley Castle*, all for Bombay and Surat, the *Experiment* (a new ship built for the Company) for Surat and Bantam, and a group of four (the *Loyal Merchant*, *Constantinople Merchant*, *Rebecca*, and *Anne*) for Bantam, started in March 1670. A few months later, on the receipt of letters from Bantam, two more vessels were hastily hired and dispatched to that port, sailing from Gravesend on July 9 and from the Downs on the 21st. One of these was the *Greyhound* and the other a second *Anne*, a new ship of 300 tons and commanded by Abraham Dawes. The earlier vessel of that name was of 450 tons burden and her captain was Zachary Brown.

In the season 1670–71 a large number of ships were dispatched to the East. The first to start were the *Crown* and *Flying Eagle* (a small vessel purchased by the Company), which left for Bantam about the end of October 1670. The next to go appears to have been the *Unicorn*, which sailed for St. Helena and Bantam about the close of the year. Five other ships for Bantam—the *Satisfaction*, *John and Margaret*, *John and Martha*, *Unity*, and *Advance Frigate* (which was intended to be used in a further voyage to Camboja and possibly to Formosa and Japan)—sailed in January 1671; as did also a fleet for Madras, consisting of the *Sampson*, *Bombay Merchant*, *Humphrey and Elizabeth*, *European*, and *East India Merchant*. The Surat fleet—the *London*, *Massingberd*, *Antelope*, *Falcon*, and *Phoenix*—seems to have departed

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

a little later. These made eighteen vessels sent out during the season, as compared with ten dispatched in the season 1660–61.

Of home-coming Indiamen the *Unicorn* and *Blackamoor*—the former from Madras and the latter from Masulipatam—reached Falmouth on January 1, 1670. The *Crown* from Madras was the next to arrive (May 14); and she was followed early in June by the *Sampson* from Bombay and two vessels—the *John and Margaret* and the *Castle Frigate*—from Bantam. In the middle of July five ships came in together, viz., the *Bombay Merchant* and *Humphrey and Elizabeth* from Surat, the *John and Martha* and *Antelope* from Madras, and the *London* from Bantam. Early in September the *Satisfaction* arrived also from Bantam.

As regards general shipping affairs we find the Company adopting a settled policy of freighting ships specially constructed for the trade, and throughout the volume instances occur of encouragement given to shipowners to build vessels for the purpose. Moreover, satisfactory performance in one voyage was recognized as giving a claim to re-employment; and so we find ships engaged again and again. The owners, commanders, and mariners were liberally treated in the matter of private trade, though this did not deter them from endeavouring on occasion to defraud the Company by carrying out secretly goods that were prohibited, such as lead or broadcloth.

Three other items of interest may be mentioned. On September 18, 1668 the Company agreed to compensate the owners for any vessel lost by enemy action in offensive operations. The Committee for Shipping was instructed on September 24, 1669 to engage a chaplain; but this was for the *Return*, a ship which was the Company's own property, and it seems to have been exceptional. On November 16, 1670 the employment of foreigners in the Company's shipping was forbidden, unless these were married and had homes in England; even then not more than six were to be allowed in any one vessel.

In addition to the private trade allowed to those connected with the Company's shipping permission was freely given to other individuals to send out to the East goods which were not in the list of those prohibited. Even the Committees themselves and the officials of the home establishment (notwithstanding the rules laid down on December 21, 1666 to the contrary effect) were allowed to send out goods for sale, though we find that the various warehousekeepers were forbidden to trade in any of the commodities under their charge (p. 145). All this

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

was perhaps a natural effect of the increasing volume of imports, since the larger number of ships necessarily employed left plenty of room for exports other than those of the Company (which consisted largely of coin and bullion for the purchase of the return cargoes). Rumour of course magnified the amount of the trade driven by the Committees and their officers; and at a General Court held on August 31, 1670 a motion was made to prohibit all such operations under penalty. After a long debate the question was put off until September 8, and then it was referred to certain Committees for consideration. The result of their deliberations was shown at a further General Court, held on October 20. The Committees had evidently decided that it was inexpedient to give any opening for scandal, and they therefore proposed to forbid all private trade to both the members of the directorate and to the whole of their staff, with the exception that the former were to be permitted to send out yearly to the value of 20*l.* for the purpose of buying cabinets or other 'toyes' for their private use; it was also suggested that the private trade of members of the Company should be limited to jewels or other fine goods. The consideration of this proposal was adjourned to November 1. Then the shareholders displayed their confidence in the Committees by refusing to limit their discretion in the matter, leaving them to permit or restrain private trade as they should see fit. Rules for such trade on the part of the factors abroad were laid down on the 9th of the same month (pp. 380–1).

As usual there are many allusions to the Dutch. The Company were still smarting under the blow dealt to their interests by the Treaty of Breda, by which not only had they lost the island of Pulo Run (from which so much had been hoped) but all their claims to compensation for past losses had been cancelled and no security had been obtained against the steady advances of the Dutch towards a monopoly of Eastern commerce. The invasion by the French of the Spanish Netherlands, however, soon induced Holland to seek assistance from Great Britain; and the resulting Triple Alliance (Sweden being the third power), negotiated by Sir William Temple at the Hague in January 1668, excited hopes among the London merchants that their grievances would now receive more respectful treatment. The Company at once addressed a petition to the King, begging him to induce the States-General to warn the Dutch Company and its servants to do nothing to the prejudice of the English—a request with which His Majesty

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

graciously complied. The treaty of alliance was followed on February 7 by a 'Treaty Marine', relating to seafaring and commercial matters, an abstract of which will be found on p. 22. The Company had hoped to be consulted as to this, but Temple's prompt methods gave them no opportunity; and in April they submitted a fresh petition to King Charles, declaring that the treaty, as it stood, did not contain sufficient safeguards for English trade in the East, and begging that a new agreement should be made for that purpose. This document was referred to the Commissioners for Trade, to whom the Company were ordered to submit detailed proposals on the subject. In the propositions that were put forward in consequence an attempt was made to secure, among other things, that the Dutch should not block access to an independent district by building forts on the sea-coast, nor make exclusive contracts for trade, nor interfere with neutral Asiatic vessels carrying an English passport. The report of the Trade Commissioners (p. 74) supported generally these proposals, which were to be embodied in a supplementary treaty, and instructions in accordance were given to Temple, whose account of his consequent negotiations will be found on pp. 76–82. He found the Pensionary De Witt anxious to smooth over the points of difference, but the Dutch East India Company were much less tractable. A demand that the blockade of a port should be complete (i.e. by land as well as by sea) was tentatively conceded after some resistance, as was also that for the prohibition of treaties excluding the English from commerce, but the requirements that the English should be permitted to give passes to native vessels and be allowed to pass Dutch forts in order to trade in the hinterland were strongly opposed, particularly the latter. The Dutch were suspicious of ulterior designs, and asked for instances to which the proposed concessions would apply. Reply was made that the stipulation had reference solely to the future and was designed to prevent possible quarrels on the point. The Dutch retorted that it was unnecessary to anticipate such disputes, but proposed an alternative clause, only to withdraw it later. Negotiations on the matter dragged slowly along, until in April 1669 news arrived from Bantam that further irritated English susceptibilities. This was that hostilities between the Dutch and the King of Macassar had terminated in the favour of the former, and had enabled them to dictate a treaty in November 1667[1] by which that monarch bound himself to exclude all other Europeans from his

[1] The treaty is given in Valentyn's *Oud en Nieuw Oost-Indiën*, vol. iii, pt. 2, p. 160.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

dominions; while another article required the surrender to the Dutch of the English factors and their goods for transportation to Batavia, where they were reported to have been used with 'barbarous inhumanity'. A bitter complaint was at once made at Westminster, declaring that the agreement forced upon the King of Macassar was a violation of the Treaty of Breda, and demanding that it should be abrogated (together with any similar treaties), and that ample reparation should be given. Instructions were sent to Temple to make representations accordingly; but on communicating the demands informally to De Witt, the latter pointed out that by the Treaty of Breda (article vii) eight months were allowed before it became operative on the other side of the Equator,[1] and that no compensation could be claimed for captures made during the continuance of hostilities. To this contention the English ambassador could find no reply, and the question dropped into the background, though the Dutch held out some hopes that, if other claims were withdrawn, they might, as an act of grace, allow the English to re-establish their factory at Macassar. They further contended that the Breda treaty did not apply to commercial agreements, and that in the instance of Macassar they were justified in requiring a monopoly of trade to compensate them for a long and dangerous war, forced upon them by the enemy. The main stumbling-block, however, was the so-called general article. The English Company desired that this should accord them liberty to trade at any place in the East Indies not actually occupied and immediately governed by the Dutch; to this the latter objected that it ignored the rights to exclusive trade which they had obtained in many parts and would undermine their whole position. It is clear that De Witt himself, who was eager to maintain the alliance with England, was anxious to make all reasonable concessions; but he could not overcome the opposition of the Dutch East India Company, the leaders of which were convinced that their English rivals had, as their ulterior object, the breaking-down of the monopoly already established by the Dutch in many parts of the East. Temple himself thought it unlikely that there would be any further aggressions, and that it would be sufficient if a favourable conclusion as to Macassar were reached. This view found little favour in England, and the negotiations continued fitfully

[1] As a matter of fact the news of the Treaty of Breda did not reach Batavia until May 11, 1668 (N.S.). It was proclaimed five days later. (*Dagh-Register*, 1668–69, pp. 74, 81.)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

until they were terminated by Temple's recall.[1] His sovereign, who had never been really well-disposed towards the Dutch, had decided to throw in his lot with France, and accordingly concluded with Louis the secret Treaty of Dover (May 1670). A few months later Lord Arlington wrote to Temple directing him to return, and this he did in the middle of September.

Whilst these negotiations were going on in Holland the Company did not lose sight of the possibility of extending their trade in the Far East in fresh directions, in consequence of the improved commercial relations with Spain. The treaty concluded at Madrid in May 1667 by the Earl of Sandwich included a provision by which the English East India Company were conceded as full liberty to sell their goods in the Spanish dominions as was enjoyed by the Dutch. This turned the attention of the Company to the possibility of extending their trade to the Manillas, as a stepping-stone to Japan, and in May 1668 a committee appointed to consider the matter was directed to write to Sandwich on the subject. The result was a letter procured by him from the Spanish court, directing the Governor of the Philippines to allow the Company's ships to water and victual in those islands. For this the Deputy and some of the Committees waited upon Sandwich, when he returned in the autumn of 1668, and tendered him the thanks of the Company. At the same time (October 16) it was decided to send a ship to Manilla the following year, and the committee already appointed was ordered to inquire into the possibilities of reviving the trade to Japan. After consulting several persons on the subject a memorial was presented to Sir William Godolphin, who had been appointed to proceed to Madrid as envoy extraordinary. In this (pp. 128–9) the Company explained that their desire was to be allowed to trade freely to the Philippines from their Eastern factories, and that in return they were willing to afford the Spaniards similar rights in their settlements. In May 1669 the *Constantinople Merchant* brought a letter from Surat, in which the President and Council strongly urged the benefits to be derived from a trade with Manilla. Thereupon the Deputy was asked to write to Godolphin on the matter (p. 202); and on June 18 it was decided to make a further effort to obtain a concession

[1] The correspondence contained in the present volume is by no means complete, and reference should be had to the editions of Temple's letters published in 1699 and 1700, and of Arlington's letters to him, edited by T. Bebington in 1701. It may also be noted that copies of nearly all the documents now calendared will be found in the Library of All Souls College, Oxford (*Owen Wynne*, vol. xii).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

at Madrid, and to consider the advisability of dispatching a ship to the Philippines under the grant already obtained. Nothing more is heard of the matter until July 1670, when a report was submitted as to the probability of Godolphin's obtaining the desired licence, and it was resolved to make an attempt to procure it by the following October (p. 345). On September 21, 1670 the Agent and Council at Bantam were ordered to be informed that their proposals for trade at Formosa and Japan were approved and that a ship would be sent out for that purpose. This promise was redeemed by the dispatch of the *Advance Frigate*, as already mentioned. With the same object of securing a share in the trade with China and Japan we find attempts made to obtain a freer entry into the remaining Portuguese possessions in the East, especially Macao. In June 1668, when Sir Robert Southwell was again proceeding to Lisbon as British envoy, the Company wrote to him, begging that he would procure for them permission to trade fully at all the Portuguese stations, or at least to use those ports for watering and victualling their vessels. In the following April letters on the subject were read, and it was decided to thank Southwell for the pains he had taken in the matter. What exactly he had effected does not appear, but in the Minutes for March 11, 1670 there is a reference to letters procured by him from the Portuguese court, and orders were then given to present him with a gratuity of fifty guineas, besides a sum of *20l.* in repayment of expenses incurred.

While thus endeavouring to extend their operations to the Far East the Committees did not omit to pay attention to the improvement of trade in India itself. Daniel Sheldon, who, during the period when he was in charge of the factory at Kāsimbāzār (Bengal), had exerted himself to put the manufacture of taffetas on a better footing, had furnished in April 1666, at the request of the Court, a written report upon the subject (see pp. 212, 216 of the last volume). Nothing resulted then; but in April 1668 Sheldon was given *100l.* as a gratuity for his efforts to improve the manufacture, and a few months later his advice was again sought on the matter. It had already been decided to send out to Bengal a silk-dyer and an assistant, and Sheldon was asked as to the desirability of providing also a throwster and a weaver (p. 101). As a result the Committees announced, in a letter to the Bengal factors of November 20, 1668 (*Letter Books*, vol. iv, p. 201), the dispatch of Roger Fowler, 'an able, skilfull silk dier . . . an ancient person, and one who hath lived in good repute in London till it pleased

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

God to make him a sufferer in the late dreadfull Fire'. Fowler, however, did not long withstand the climate of Bengal, and on September 14, 1670 directions were given to engage a silk-dyer, an assistant, and a throwster, for service in those parts. In November it was resolved to employ two silk-dyers instead, with the result that Thomas Amos and John Naylor were enrolled in that capacity at a salary of 50*l.* each (p. 384) and passages were provided for them in the *Sampson*. On September 23, 1668 it was determined to give 10*s.* per ton extra on all goods taken aboard in the Hūgli river, and to provide some 'ingenious young seamen' to be trained as pilots for those waters. Terms of payment for this service were settled on November 20, 1668; but nothing further seems to have been done, and we find the order for the engagement of seamen for that purpose repeated on November 2, 1670.

The affairs of Madras naturally did not excite so much attention as in the preceding triennium. In May 1668 Sir Edward Winter and the other rebels at Fort St. George submitted quietly upon the appearance of the fleet sent out by the Company with the King's orders to that effect. By the terms made with them they secured practical immunity for the losses they had caused their employers; but the sentiments of the latter are shown by the reception given on September 10, 1669 to the Rev. Simon Smythes, who had been one of Winter's leading supporters. The reverend gentleman had the effrontery to present himself in court to announce his return and to explain that 'things had bin misinterpreted here'. He was sternly told that according to the information received by the Company he had been 'the chief incendiary' in the disorders, but that any justification he might submit would be considered. When he had withdrawn the Committee for Lawsuits was directed to consider the question of taking proceedings against him and the other rebels. In the following November Chuseman, another of Winter's adherents, was refused permission to return to Fort St. George and was threatened with legal proceedings. The decision of the King in Council as to Winter himself will be found in an order dated November 24. In October 1669 it was decided to send out Sir William Langhorne to be Second in Council at Madras and to succeed the reinstated Agent, Foxcroft, upon the departure of the latter. Some trouble was caused in the same year by complaints received from Madras of the want of orthodoxy displayed by two ministers recently sent out by the Company. The aggrieved factors addressed themselves, not only to their employers, but also to the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Archbishop of Canterbury, who brought the matter to the notice of the Privy Council (p. 254). That body peremptorily ordered the Company to recall the offending divines and send out others approved by the Bishop of London (p. 255). The result was the dispatch of the Rev. Thomas Bill and the Rev. Edward Newcombe, after their names had been submitted to the King and approved by him (p. 281); but the Committees in advising their appointment (*Letter Books*, vol. iv, p. 286) did not fail to show their resentment at the action taken by the factors, declaring their belief that it had been prompted by the zeal displayed by the two disgraced ministers in rebuking 'the disorderly practizes' of their accusers, and hinting an intention of examining further 'what grounds there were for such a remonstrance.'

The events leading up to the transfer of Bombay from the Crown to the Company were narrated in the previous volume. Several entries will now be found regarding the letters patent issued for this purpose on March 27, 1668; and from one of these (p. 35) it will be seen that the requirement of an annual rent of 10*l.* was a late insertion. It seems to have been intended to require the delivery of a ton of saltpetre (either in lieu of, or in addition to, the money rent) but this the Company successfully resisted (p. 38). The 10*l.* was to have been paid at the Custom House, as laid down in the charter; when, however, the time came for the first payment the Lords of the Treasury directed that it should be made to the Exchequer instead (p. 97). Under date of November 6, 1668 is entered an order for a grant under the great seal to regularize that arrangement; but I have failed to find any such document in the index to the Patent Rolls. In connexion with the references on pp. 287, 391 to tallies for the payments for the Bombay rent for the years 1668–70 it may be noted that both these tallies (together with a number of others relating to similar payments up to 1707) may still be seen in a case in the reading-room attached to the India Office Library.

The interest taken by the Company in its new possession is abundantly manifested. Directions were given for the purchase of land for fortification and settlement, for the encouragement of trade, for the establishment of a militia, and for the equitable administration of justice. Arrangements were made for the dispatch of women to the island, who were to be maintained for a year unless married before the expiration of that period. A Minister was sent out, together with an assistant who was to keep a free school. This assistant was to be

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

encouraged to learn the Portuguese language, in order to instruct the Portuguese inhabitants in the Protestant religion, and a promise was given that he should be paid 50*l.* on preaching his first sermon in that language, and an additional 20*l.* a year for carrying on the work (p. 340). The purchase of books to form a library was sanctioned on January 29, 1669. An early difficulty experienced at Bombay was the need of small money, and to this requirement attention was paid in December of the same year (p. 287), though the result is not recorded. Another difficulty, of which more will be found in the corresponding volume of *English Factories*, was the trouble caused by the Portuguese levying dues on goods passing through their territories surrounding the island (p. 237). The Court of Committees decided to make overtures at Lisbon for settling the difficulty by the purchase of the island of Salsette and the peninsula of Karanja (p. 202); but they also resolved to instruct their officials to retaliate, if necessary, by demanding dues on Portuguese goods passing through Bombay waters (p. 246). The account given on January 22, 1668 by Ensign Price of the state of the island when he left it (March 1667) contains much that is of interest.

A like solicitude was displayed in the arrangements made for the government of the Company's island of St. Helena. Several references occur to the purchase of African negroes for service on the plantations there; and it may be noted that instructions were given that any of these, if converted to Christianity, should, after seven years' good service, be made 'free planters' (p. 390). Orders were also sent to Madras to engage four Gentues (Hindus) or Arracans with their wives, to proceed to St. Helena for service there (p. 122). The Governor, Robert Stringer, having asked to be released, Captain Richard Cony was engaged on December 10, 1669 and dispatched in the following spring to take up that post. As no ship was being sent direct to the island, he was ordered to take his passage in the *Loyal Merchant*, bound for Bantam, and to disembark at St. Helena on the return voyage. Later on (November 4, 1670) the Rev. William Nokes was appointed minister for the island, and went out in the *Unicorn* at the close of the year.

Throughout the period the Treasury and the Company discussed at intervals the longstanding question of the freight to be paid by the latter for the goods brought home by the royal ships sent out in 1662 under Lord Marlborough to take possession of Bombay. The Treasury demanded 7,600*l.*, but the Company declared that this was far too

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

much; and nothing had been settled by the close of 1670. In the controversy Samuel Pepys took a prominent part, much to his own satisfaction. The dispute hinged largely on whether the Company's servants were responsible for the failure to put a proper cargo on board the *Leopard*; on this point a reasoned statement will be found on p. 28.

The vexed question whether calicoes were liable to be rated as linens for customs purposes was settled during the period under review. In April 1668, when a lawsuit on the subject was depending in the Court of Exchequer, it was decided to renew the offer formerly made by the Company to farm the duty from the Farmers of the Customs, but the latter refused to agree to this expedient (p. 103). The verdict of the Court was in favour of the Farmers, but the Company was dissatisfied and for a time entertained the idea of applying for a new trial (pp.141–2). After some dispute both sides on January 25, 1669 agreed to accept the decision of the Treasury or the Privy Council; and from an entry in the minutes of the 15th of the following month it would appear that the case had been decided against the Company. On July 30 authority was given to pay 6,000*l.* as a first instalment of what was due to the Farmers, and on August 18 the Company undertook to pay the duty on the calicoes recently imported and on all future consignments.

Remembering that the claims of Thomas Skinner against the Company, of which much has been said in the two preceding volumes, produced during this period a momentous clash between the two Houses of Parliament, the reader may expect to find in the present instalment fresh light upon the controversy. If so, he will be disappointed; for little will be found beyond a few cautious entries, while of the actual arraignment of some of the principal members of the Company at the bar of the House of Lords nothing at all is recorded (a useful reminder of the reticence practised in the Court Minutes regarding matters of a dangerous tendency). This being the case, it is necessary to continue our chronicle of the proceedings from the point to which it was carried in the introduction to the last volume. It may be recalled that a petition from Skinner had been before the Lords since January 1667, and evidence on both sides had been heard when the consideration of the case was interrupted by the adjournment of of the House at the end of the year. On January 22, 1668 we find in the Court Minutes a direction to one of the Committees to consult Mr. John Vaughan, M.P., about the matter—an entry of some significance, inasmuch as Vaughan was one of the protagonists in the sub-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

sequent dispute between the two Houses (until his appointment as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas). A week later the Company's answer to Skinner's petition was ordered to be shown to Vaughan. Lord Berkeley also reported to his colleagues a conversation he had had with the Lord Privy Seal (Lord Robartes), who seems to have been a strong supporter of Skinner. His Lordship had suggested that the dispute should be referred again to the previous arbitrators, and to this the Court expressed its willingness to agree. Skinner, however, was evidently sanguine of a successful issue to his appeal to the Upper House, and so he answered that, while he would consent to the proposed arbitration, out of respect to the Lord Privy Seal, this must not be allowed to put a stop to the proceedings before the House of Lords, and the Company must come to him, not he to them. This was construed as a refusal, and the Company's answer was ordered to be submitted to the Lords, who soon after resumed their consideration of the case. Further evidence was heard on both sides, and then, on March 12, judgement was given in favour of Skinner, and a committee, headed by the Lord Privy Seal, was appointed to assess the damages. This committee gave a hearing to the Company's representatives; but the latter, finding their pleas ineffectual, resolved on April 8 to appeal to the House of Commons. A petition[1] was drawn accordingly, and this was read in the House on April 17. The Company's plea fell upon willing ears, for it was felt that the real issue was one of great importance to the community. The appellate jurisdiction of the Upper House was not questioned, but its further claim to hear and determine a cause that had not been submitted to the ordinary law courts was one that could not be admitted without evident danger. It might be thought that if the judicial wisdom of the House of Lords could be trusted to overrule the decisions of the highest judges it ought to be sufficient to decide the case in the first instance; but there was a great difference between dealing with a case in which the evidence had already been sifted in the courts below, and dealing with it in an amateur fashion in the House itself. Legal opinion was, not unnaturally,

[1] It is printed in Cobbett's *State Trials* (vol. vi, p. 722), but no date is given. In it the Company allege that, according to the testimony of the judges, all Skinner's claims are determinable in the ordinary courts of law, save the one relating to the island, which is foreign territory and the right thereto is a matter for the prince concerned. They submit that the Lords' proceedings are 'against the laws and statutes of this nation and custom of Parliament', constitute a wrong to the petitioners, and 'may also be a precedent of ill consequence to all the commons of England hereafter'. They pray the House to interpose with the Peers for the relief of the Company.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

dead against the Lords, and it should not be forgotten that the Lower House had, as usual, a large complement of lawyers. A committee had already been appointed to consider 'the jurisdiction and manner of proceeding of the House of Lords' in some other cases, and to this body the Company's petition was referred. The committee reported a week later, declaring the allegations therein to be true and submitting resolutions that the Lords' action against the Company (which included Sir William Thomson and other members of the House) was a breach of privilege and against the law of the land. Consideration of these resolutions was several times deferred, and the matter had not been again debated when on April 29 the Lords' committee reported on the damages to be paid by the Company. They recommended that Skinner be awarded the sum of 28,522*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* (including 10,000*l.* for the island); but the House evidently thought it advisable to be more moderate, for it reduced the amount to 5,000*l.*, which the Company was ordered to pay by instalments, the first within two days. This order the Company, relying upon the support of the Commons, ignored completely. On the same date the Lords took notice of the Company's petition to the other House, copies of which had been freely circulated and had attracted much attention. This was voted a scandalous libel, and the matter was referred to the Committee for Privileges. That body at once examined the Company's secretary, Robert Blackborne (whose signature appeared on the document) and also their solicitor, William Moses; and on May 1 it made a report to the House, who thereupon ordered the attendance of Sir Samuel Barnardiston, Sir William Ryder, Sir Andrew Riccard, and Messrs. Wynne and Boone, as the persons chiefly responsible for the preparation and presentation of the petition. The first-named was directed to bring with him the book in which the Company usually entered such papers. Accordingly, on the following day Barnardiston and Riccard appeared at the bar with the book. On examination of the latter it appeared that a page was missing; and since it was not denied that the document had been entered therein the inference was obvious. The Company's Court book was also produced, and the authenticity of the entries relating to the petition was admitted. Thereupon Barnardiston and Riccard were committed to the custody of Black Rod, who was, however, empowered to take bail for their appearance; while Wynne and Boone were likewise to be attached, upon the same conditions.

Meanwhile the Commons, stirred to action by the Lords' proceed-

ings, retaliated on May 1 by directing the Serjeant at Arms to take Skinner into custody for committing a breach of privilege;[1] and on the following day proceeded to debate the resolutions regarding the action of the Lords. These were amended, but, as passed, declared that the said action was not agreeable to the laws of the land and that Skinner had been guilty of a breach of privilege. On the 5th the Upper House received a message from the Commons desiring a conference on the subject, and to this they at once agreed. The matter was then debated at great length, both sides citing numerous precedents; but no agreement was reached, and a fresh conference, held a few days later, was equally futile. On May 8 the Commons extended the olive branch by sending a message suggesting that all proceedings in the case should be forborne, and that Barnardiston and his colleagues should be released; but to this the Lords refused to agree, and next day Barnardiston, Riccard, Wynne, and Boone were brought to the bar of the House. Boone, who disclaimed all part in the business, was ordered to give bail to attend when the House should meet again in August; Riccard and Wynne, upon their likewise denying responsibility and begging pardon, were admonished and discharged; but Barnardiston, who confessed that he had presented the petition to the Commons, was fined 300*l.* and ordered to be detained in custody until the money was paid.

The House of Commons, affronted by the rejection of its overtures and indignant at the fine inflicted upon Barnardiston, voted on May 9 that any one aiding or abetting the execution of the Lords' sentence against the Company should be 'deemed a betrayer of the rights and liberties of the commons of England and an infringer of the privileges of this House'; but the further prosecution of the matter was prevented by the King adjourning Parliament until August 11. The Houses then met, only to be further adjourned to November 10. His Majesty again deferred the meeting, first to the beginning of March, 1669, and then to October 19. When the Commons reassembled they at once took up with energy the question of privilege. Finding that an entry had been made in the Exchequer accounts that the fine imposed upon Barnardiston had been paid on August 10, 1668 and he thereupon released, they called him to the bar and demanded why he had submitted in this manner to the sentence of the Lords. He declared in

[1] Skinner appealed to the Lords, and they at once declared that he was under the protection of their House and forbade any one to prevent his free access to them.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

reply that neither he nor the Company, nor any one on his behalf, had paid the money, but that he had been released (on the date mentioned) without any explanation;[1] whereupon he was commended for his behaviour. On October 22 a committee was appointed to prepare a bill for defining the jurisdiction of the other House. This bill was passed on November 3 and sent to the Lords, who, highly affronted at such presumption, rejected it upon its first reading. In turn the Lords prepared a bill upon the subject, in conformity with their own views, but this was rejected by the Commons on November 27. The Lower House continued to press the Upper to vacate the judgements against the Company and Barnardiston; but nothing had been settled by December 11, when both Houses were prorogued until February 14, 1670. When they reassembled the King, in his opening speech, earnestly recommended them to compose their differences by dropping the dispute and erasing all record thereof from their journals. To this the two Houses agreed (the Lords with much reluctance); and thus the controversy terminated. In effect victory rested with the Commons, for never afterwards did the Lords venture to assert a claim to original jurisdiction. The sentences against the East India Company and against Barnardiston were cancelled by the erasure of the record, and Skinner was left without redress, though he continued to press for it until his death.

As in the case of previous instalments the duties of reading the proofs and of compiling the index have been discharged by Miss Sainsbury, in addition to her main task of preparing the calendar itself. It may be well to recall that personal names are spelt throughout exactly as they occur in the various entries, leaving it to the index to unify them, cross-references being inserted when necessary.

[1] It may be noted that Barnardiston took no part in the proceedings of the Company until October 14.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

COURT MINUTES, ETC.

OF THE

EAST INDIA COMPANY, 1668–1670

GENERAL JOURNAL, 1664–9 (*Accountant-General's Records*, vol. xxviii).

Journalized entries of receipts and payments. The entries from January 1, 1668 to March 31, 1669 occupy pp. 425–596.

GENERAL LEDGER, 1664–9 (*Accountant-General's Records*, vols. xxvi, xxvii).

The volumes end on March 31, 1669.

INVOICES OF MONEYS AND MERCHANDISE LADEN ON THE COMPANY'S OUTWARD-BOUND SHIPS, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1668 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xv).

Giving the names of the ships and of their commanders, with the amount of treasure, and the quantities and prices of goods. (139 *pp.*)

LIST OF DOCUMENTS SEALED WITH THE COMPANY'S SEAL, JANUARY, 1668 TO DECEMBER, 1670 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xxvi).

Being counterparts of indentures delivered to Robert Blackborne, Secretary to the Company. (3¼ *pp.*)

JOHN POCOCK AT WEYMOUTH TO JAMES HICKES, JANUARY 1, 1668 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II, 232, no. 1).

A Dutch ship of 700 tons, bound for the East Indies, stopped in Portland Road, and left on December 31.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 2, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 170).

A petition is read from William Broadbent, a soldier at Masulipatam, praying for some other employment, he considering that his education renders him more apt for civil than military duties; ordered that inquiry be made of the Agent and Council [at Madras] concerning Broadbent's ability and carriage, and then his case shall be further considered. On information that the baftas missing in the *Return* are at Surat, order is given for that ship's company to be paid 20*s.* apiece in recognition of their care and pains and the difficulties met with in the voyage. On ex-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

amination of the complaint against Captain Lord concerning certain lascars in his ship, it appears that only two of the men are wanting, and they supposed to be aboard a Virginian vessel now in the Hope; the Governor and Deputy are desired to write to the Searcher at Gravesend to have the said men brought ashore and sent up to the Company, in order to be transported to their own country. The Court resolves that in the draft of the letters patent for Bombay the power of making laws shall be settled in the Governor and Company, or in the Governor and Court of Committees for the time being. Retaining fees to be given to Sir Walter Walker and Sir William Turner to be Counsel for the Company as occasion serves. Certain Committees having discoursed with Signor Keriacos [1] and found him very willing to improve his interest with the King of Persia to serve the Company in the settlement of their customs there, which he engages to do effectively, he is given permission to send in the Surat shipping fifty whole cloths, on condition that they are consigned to Sir George Oxinden, and sent direct to Persia. Colonel George Thomson and Mr. William Hiccockes are accepted as security for Thomas Moore. The petition of William Pasmore is referred to the Committee for the Pepper Warehouse, who are to employ him as there is occasion. Examination and report to be made of the Auditor's accounts. The Auditor to present next Saturday to the Royal [African] Company Mr. Beavis's bill of exchange; if they refuse to accept it, protest is to be made in due form, also an attachment of the money due on the said bill in Beavis's hands. The commander and purser of the *Royal Katherine* to be permitted to export to India 100 yards of mixed coloured cloth, provided it is shipped by the Husband. (*2 pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 3, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 172).

Benjamin Agas is admitted to the freedom by redemption. The following securities are accepted: John Billingsly, goldsmith, and Richard Gardner, grocer, in 500*l.* for John Billingsly, Junior; John Moredocke, merchant-taylor, and Richard Barker, cutler, in 1,000*l.* for Matthew Manwaring; Richard Nurse of Cambridge and William Nurse of the Inner Temple in 1,000*l.* for Valentine Nurse. William Thomson, the Minister appointed to Fort St. George, to be given 20*l.* on account of his salary, on Mr. Albyn engaging that he shall proceed on the voyage.

[1] Khwāja Kirakos, an Armenian merchant from Persia, for whom see the last volume pp. 21, &c.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Transfers of some adventures bought by George Willoughby are read, but a question arising whether the same are for his own account or for foreigners, the Court defers its consent, and appoints a committee to consider and report how to prevent the inconvenience that may arise from adventurers owning foreigners' stocks, and orders that all members of the Court shall declare that no adventure, or any part of an adventure, held by them belongs to any foreigner. Benjamin Agas declares upon oath that the adventure of 300*l.* bought by him this day is not for the account of any foreigner. Ordered that the annual salary of 50*l.* given to the Company's chaplains is to begin from the time they embark at Gravesend, and the gratuity allowed them from the time of their arrival in India. Mr. Thomson to be given a list of the Company's library at Fort St. George. The Treasury Committee to expend 10*l.* in the Company's service. The sum of 5*l.* to be allowed to all factors and servants of the Company (Hospital youths excepted) to buy fresh provisions for their voyage, and to be paid when they have given security and sealed their covenants. Certain of the Committees to provide fresh provisions for the Hospital youths. The indulgence with regard to trade allowed to factors to be reconsidered, and Thomas Papillon is added to the committee formerly appointed to see to this matter. The whitsters' bill for washing calicoes is presented and deferred for consideration. The Committee for Shipping to give tickets to all the Company's factors and servants bound for the East,[1] directed to the commanders of the respective ships to which they are appointed; the commanders to be notified that the Company will not be liable for payment of the passages of any women or servants. Among the warrants is one for payment of 2,000*l.* to 'the Kings most Excellent Majestie'. (*2 pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 6, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 175).

Sir Matthew Holworthy and Dr. Zurrishaddai Lang are accepted as security in 500*l.* for Matthew Lance; and James Whitchurch, apothecary, as security for Richard Smithson, factor, in the place of Sir Thomas Bloudworth. Captain Lord reporting that the master of the Virginian ship will not part with the two lascars unless given what he paid for them, Sir William Rider is to take such course as he shall think fit to bring the said men ashore, and Mr. Edwyn to assist in the matter.

[1] For a list of those proceeding to Madras, see the preceding volume, p. 420. It may be noted that the Francis Turner included therein was the son of some friends of Samuel Pepys, who on the lad's departure presented him with a copy of *Lex Mercatoria* ('an excellent one for him'), while Mrs. Pepys made him a present of her husband's 'old pair of tweezers' (*Diary*, ed. Wheatley, vol. vii, pp. 130, 240, 294).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Letters to Bantam are read and approved, also a commission for commanders bound for that place, and Sir William Rider is desired to ascertain whether the preference of command in the King's late service at sea was given to Captain Seaman or to Captain Browne, and which of them has been longest in charge. The report is read of the committee appointed to examine the complaints against Captain Thomas Stanton; from which it appears that the said captain embezzled wine and arrack provided for his ship's company: caused the steward to leave blanks in the bills and filled them up himself: by 'extraordinarie expence of fleshe provisions in his cabbyn' when his ship was at Portsmouth shortened the allowance for his company on the voyage; behaved so badly to his men that they generally refuse to serve under him again: returned several of the Company's goods at Surat saying there was no room, and yet afterwards took in a large quantity of private trade, and brought home only 283 tons of the Company's goods, whereas the vessel was bought of him and the rest of the owners for 370*l.*[1]; on consideration of all which the captain is dismissed from the Company's service. The Committee for the Treasury are desired to send on board the ships bound for the Coast and Bantam the treasure provided for those parts, as nearly proportioned as possible to the burden of the several vessels. Lord Craven desiring that Mr. Marshall, who is duly qualified, may be entertained, the latter is told to attend the court next Wednesday. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 8, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 176).

Nathaniel Herne and William Wheateley accepted as security for Richard Bradford. The committee for the Pepper Warehouse to report concerning certain charges brought against John Stanian with regard to pepper sold to Mr. King. Mr. Canham moves on behalf of the relatives of Mr. Abjohn, who lately died at Macassar, for his estate to be sold, the proceeds brought into the Company's cash, and an account returned to the Court; order is given for directions to this effect to be sent to the Chief at Macassar. Sir William Rider states that he has issued a warrant against Mark Collins, the alehouse-keeper at Shadwell Dock, who sold the two lascars, Laurence and Michael, to Captain Tilman, commander of the *Constant Friendship*, bound for Virginia, and has also written to the Collector of Customs at Deal to demand the said two men when the vessel shall arrive in the Downs, and send them to London. John Mar-

[1] An error for 3,700*l.* (see the 1664–7 volume, p. 183).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

shall is elected a factor. Being informed that a great quantity of treasure is to be sent in their ships for the account of private men, the Court directs that all commanders, factors and servants bound for the East be summoned to attend next Friday, and in the meantime public notice is to be given that all money and goods put into the Company's ships and not registered by the Secretary shall be forfeited, the delinquent commanders proceeded against for breach of charter-party, and the factors dismissed. The Husband to ascertain what entries have been made of treasure and goods in the said ships. The gratuities lately awarded to the officers and men in the *Return* to be paid to each man personally. Mr. Jolliffe to ascertain and report whether the Dutch maps and charts of India, lately sold to Sir William Warren by the Commissioners for Prize Goods, would be useful to the Company, and on what terms they may be had. Mr. Beavis declares that he is willing to pay the bill of exchange drawn by his brother on the Royal Company, but hopes that allowance will be made to him on account of salary due to his brother, and the risk run in bringing home the gold; he is also willing to deliver to the Company's cashier to-morrow 1,000*l.* in gold, and the remainder the next week; the matter is referred to a committee. Captain Whitehorne is appointed commander of the *Return*, in the room of Captain Stanton. Captain Brookehaven to be requested to attend the Court next Friday. By desire, the covenants of arbitration in the dispute between the Company and Mr. Andrewes are renewed until the end of February. Thomas Papillon is given permission to ship in the *Loyal Merchant* 120 reams of paper and some other small things for India. Mr. Nelthorpe requests that his brother Francis, who has been in India these last ten years and was turned out of Fort St. George by Sir Edward Winter, may receive some encouragement; the Court directs that the Agent and Council be asked to report on the said Nelthorpe's ability and how he has been employed since the beginning of this Stock. The Committee for Shipping to ascertain from Sir John Robinson whether the soldiers designed for Fort St. George are ready, and to supply them with tickets for embarking. William Carpenter, brewer, and Richard Bradford, packer, are accepted as security in 1,000*l.* for Richard Bradford. (2½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 10, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 179).

On Mr. Davison stating that thirty-five soldiers are already enlisted and by next Saturday the number will be made up to fifty and two

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

sergeants, and that Sir John Robinson requires two months' imprest for necessaries, etc., for these men, order is given for a warrant for 100*l.* to be made out for that purpose to Sir John. Captain Robert[1] Brooke-haven attending is told that it is thought he might be very instrumental in reducing Fort St. George if he will undertake the service, and that he has been named in a commission which is to pass the Great Seal relating to that affair; he begs to be excused, as the many distempers he is suffering from render him altogether unfit for foreign service, but says that if the command is laid upon him he must submit, though he will not do so voluntarily. The account of the ship *St. George* to be adjusted. Upon examination of the complaints brought against John Stanian, it appears that the pepper he sold to King did not belong to the Company, but had been bought from Sir Nicholas Gold. Certain rules and directions for the well regulating of the Company's affairs in India are read, approved, and ordered to be printed and sent to the several factories.[2] A declaration for permission for private trade to the Company's factors and servants is also read, approved and ordered to be printed. The several commanders of the Coast and Bay ships attending, the Court express their 'dislike' that they are not in greater readiness to sail, and urge them to use every endeavour to get down to Gravesend and then come for their dispatches; they are also told that no money or goods are to be received into their ships without having been registered by the Secretary, upon pain of forfeiture of the same and of their being proceeded against for breach of charter-party. Several factors and servants receive a like warning, their punishment to be dismissal. The Bantam ships to be hastened to Gravesend. On information that Captain Privett has been in the *London* since November, 1666, the Court orders that he be allowed 8*l.* a month as commander of the said vessel, and 4*l.* a month for the time he has already served in her. A catalogue of books proposed to be sent as a library to Masulipatam is read and referred to a committee, who are to spend 20*l.* in buying such books as will be useful in promoting 'the knowledge of God and His service'. The transfer is read of an adventure of 1,000*l.* bought by Thomas Papillon, who declares in court that no foreigner holds any interest or share in the same, and it is decreed by the Court that in future before any transfer is passed or approved, those concerned shall declare on their oath in court that it is not for account of any foreigner whatsoever. (*2 pp.*)

[1] An error for 'John'.

[2] See *English Factories in India*, 1668–9, pp. 18, 60, 128, 169.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 13, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 181).

Two of the demi-cannons for the King of Bantam to be shipped in the *Richard and Martha*, the third in the *Loyal Subject*; Captains Seaman and Browne to be notified of this, and the Secretary to wait on Sir John Duncombe for a warrant to receive the third cannon with its carriage, it being provided by order of the King. John Marshall to go as a factor to the Coast and Bay, at a salary of 30*l.* a year. On information that 3,000*l.* of the gold left by Mr. Beavis in the hands of Mr. Salisbury at Portsmouth has been stopped by an order of His Royal Highness or the Royal Company, and that Beavis is in hopes that upon application by the Court as much as would satisfy his brother's bill of exchange (which the said Company refuse to accept) might be paid, the money due on the bill being part of the 3,000*l.* in specie, certain Committees are desired to wait on His Royal Highness and request that the said bill may be met out of the parcel of gold, if Mr. Beavis will consent. Mr. Moses to give a fitting gratuity for the expeditious dispatch of the commission to be passed for reducing Fort St. George. Mr. Houblon to read the letters from India and report what he thinks proper to be communicated from them to Mr. Williamson. A clause to be inserted in the general letters to the Coast and Surat, desiring the President and Council to write to the Queen of Achin and tell her that the Company have resolved to send some of their shipping to trade at her port next year. The Court orders that, when Mr. Blake leaves the Bay, the salary of Chief there shall be given to Mr. Shem Bridges, who is appointed to succeed Blake, and the salary of Second allowed to him during the time he acted in that capacity, provided suitable security is given here by his friends. Sir Francis Clarke is desired to speak with Bridges' father on the subject. The Coast and Bantam ships to be hastened to Gravesend, and the dispatch of the ships designed for Surat quickened, that all may be ready to sail in February. (1½ *pp.*)

TREASURY MINUTE, JANUARY 14, 1668 (*Public Record Office; Treasury Minute Book* ii, p. 16).

The Customs Farmers to attend on Thursday about an order lately sent to them for payment of some money to the East India Company for Bombay.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 15, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 183).

Captain Jeremy Blackman and Richard Clarke accepted as security

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

for Thomas Moore. The Governor reports that he and Sir William Rider waited on His Royal Highness concerning the gold brought home by Mr. Beavis, 1,500*l.* of which belongs to this Company, for which sum a bill of exchange has been drawn by Gilbert, Mr. Beavis's brother, on the Royal Company, which they refuse to accept. His Royal Highness expressed his readiness to favour them in the matter, and desired them to attend a meeting of the Royal Adventurers in the afternoon. They did so, and again stated their request, but were told that Mr. Beavis could not be allowed to pay this Company's debt with the Royal Company's money, but if any overplus should appear after they had been satisfied themselves, then the Company's demands should be met. The Governor also reports his attendance with the Deputy on the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury about the money advanced for the service of Bombay on His Majesty's Privy Seal, and the obstructions in getting repayment from the customs, Sir Robert Longe affirming that the Farmers ought to pay the money into the Exchequer in specie; the Court gives order for the Farmers to be spoken to and for effectual care to be taken to obtain payment. The Governor also states that Sir John Duncombe has promised to procure an order from His Majesty and Council about the guns for the King of Bantam and to give directions at the Tower for their delivery. Covenants of arbitration to be mutually entered into by the Company and Mr. Andrewes to stand to the referees' award. Muskets for the King of Bantam to be shipped in the *Richard and Martha* and in the *Loyal Subject*. Captain Stanton to be paid his salary, and the Committee for Private Trade to report concerning the goods he took out and brought home. The Committee for Writing Letters to communicate to those factors appointed to be of Council at the Coast and Bay the letters that are to be sent to the Agent and Council, to enable the said factors the better to understand the Company's affairs and follow their instructions on arrival. The commanders of the Coast ships and the factors named in the commission with them for reducing Fort St. George are to read the said commission and instructions, and consider how to manage that business with most advantage to the Company. On hearing that the two lascars have been landed at Deal and money spent in buying them necessaries, etc., order is given for this and the charge of bringing them to London to be put to the account of Captain Lord. A report of repairs necessary in the *Rebecca* is approved. Mr. Lucas stating that the *Zant Frigate* is being undersheathed, he is told to use all means possible that she may be in the Hope by the end of the month, and to advise with

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

certain Committees about her 'pallatine,[1] that it may bee laid with most conveniencie for the Companies service'. New sets of leaden weights to be bought and sent to Bantam and Jambi; the old to be sold and the proceeds put to the Company's account. On reading the petition of Richard Smithson and other factors, the Court orders that the ships' commanders be allowed 8*l.* a head for the transportation of as many of the factors' wives as shall accompany them this voyage. A clause to be inserted in the letters to Bantam to desire Mr. Turner to remain as Chief another year, and for his encouragement he is to be given an annual salary of 200*l.* William Graves to be allowed to export in the *Rainbow* eighty cases of strong waters on paying 7*l.* per ton freight and permission, and consigning them to the Agent and Council, who are to dispose of them and put the proceeds into the Company's cash, for which Graves may have bills of exchange at 5*s.* 6*d.* the dollar, or returns made in diamonds, he to register and pay permission for the same. Abraham Papillon to be allowed 5*l.* An additional 50*l.* to be imprested to Sir John Robinson on account of the soldiers to be provided for Fort St. George. The sergeants and ten soldiers entertained here to be allowed the same advance of pay as the rest, and all to be embarked as speedily as possible. After some debate whether some soldiers should be sent to serve the Company at Bombay, and what persons should be empowered to receive possession of that island, a decision is deferred. (3½ *pp.*)

DISCHARGE TO THE COMPANY FOR MONEY RECEIVED AND PAID FOR PRIZE GOODS, JANUARY 16, 1668 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Docquet*, vol. xxiii, no. 177).

Discharge to the Governor and Company for 154,969*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* raised by them for the prize goods taken from the Dutch in the *Slothany* and *Phoenix*, and paid for the King's use.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 17, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 187).

The petition of Abraham Papillon is referred to the Committee for Private Trade. To ensure a quicker dispatch of their ships, the Court orders that all persons exporting money or bullion in them must first register the same with Dunkin, who on receiving the permission [money] due is to make certificate to the Husband; the latter is then to give to those concerned tickets for the commanders to receive the money, and

[1] Usually spelt 'palleting'; a platform of boards laid at the bottom of the hold, to keep the goods from damage by water.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

if required pass bills of lading. All non-prohibited goods and merchandize exported must be registered with the Husband, who is to notify the commanders to receive the same on board their ships. On advice from Bantam that Hammon Gibbon has been elected of Council there, the Court confirms the same and directs that his salary be made up to 30*l.* per annum. Captain Privett to be allowed 10*l.* for fresh provisions, 30*l.* for primage and average, and his ship the *London* to be hastened into the Downs. Thomas Newberry is accepted as security for Richard Bradford in the place of Mr. Carpenter. Eight Hospital youths intended for the Coast and Bantam are to seal indentures to serve as the Company's apprentices for eight years, during which time they are to be allowed 5*l.* yearly for clothing. On petition, John Rogers, surgeon in the *Loyal Merchant*, is to be allowed 5*s.* a head for care, during the voyage, of passengers sent on board for the Company's account. The commanders of the Coast ships to attend the Committee for Writing Letters this afternoon, and to sail into the Downs at the first opportunity. A present of 100*l.* [in value] to be sent to the King of Bantam. Richard Mohun and Henry Herne accepted as security for Charles Fowke. Some fit person, experienced in military affairs, to be sent as a factor to Bombay. (1¾ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 20, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 189).

Ralph Marshall and Robert Lawes accepted as security for John Marshall. A chest of medicaments formerly provided for Surat to be sent to Fort St. George, and a smaller chest to be sent to the Bay. Certain Committees to wait on Sir William Morrice and inquire whether there is any Marine Treaty on foot with the Dutch Ambassadors, and when it will be seasonable to petition the King concerning the secure and peaceable carrying on of the Company's trade to the Indies. The Company's seal to be affixed to the release awarded to be given to the owners of the *American* and *Greyhound*. Certain Committees to read the bonds and covenants to be sealed by the Company's pursers, and alter them as they think necessary. Samuel Sambrooke to be allowed to send 500*l.* to his son at Fort St. George without paying the 2 per cent. permission, and Thomas Vincent to be allowed to send 250*l.* to his brother Matthias, a factor at Hūgli, also without paying the permission money. The dispute between the Company and the owners of the *St. George* is referred to arbitrators, who are named and told to determine the matter by

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

February 20 next. Nicholas Corcellis to be paid 600*l.* for quicksilver. The commanders of the *Constantinople Merchant* and the *Rebecca*, bound for Surat, to be requested to sign their agreements and have their ships at Gravesend not later than February 20 next. A postscript to be added to the letters to India, directing that the warning formerly given to the natives not to trust the factors or to expect the Company to make good any debts incurred by their factors, shall be revived and published. (2 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 22, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 191).

Robert Lant promises to be security for Thomas Wynn, Junior, in case Griffith Wynn, who is now out of town, shall not be able to seal the bond of 500*l.* in time. Ensign Price, lately returned from Bombay, gives an account of the condition of that place and is desired to attend the Committees this afternoon. Sir Henry Oxinden stating some particulars by desire of his brother Sir George Oxinden, the former is assured that the Court is fully satisfied with the singular care displayed by Sir George in the management of their affairs and that the misrepresentations about his trading to the Company's prejudice have been looked upon as undeserved; and although the time of his contract is expired, yet as the many discouragements he has been under are removed, and as Bombay is now at the Company's disposal, his 'longer continuance' is desired, that the Company's affairs may be settled. George Moore is accepted as security for Thomas Moore in the room of Captain Jeremy Blackman, provided that he and Richard Clarke jointly and severally bind themselves in a penalty of 1,000*l.* Moses produces the King's commission and instructions under the Great Seal for reducing Fort St. George, and is directed to get a duplicate with all convenient speed. Laurence Chambers accepted as security in 500*l.* for James Cruft. Moses reports an order of the Court of Exchequer with regard to John Coltman, and the Court directs that 200*l.* with interest at 4 per cent. be paid to Coltman according to a former order, he to enter into covenant to procure a sufficient discharge to the Company for the same. Captain Turges states that he has been chosen master of the *American* by her owners to bring her home from India; he is hereupon enjoined, if she is capable of undertaking the voyage, to be careful of what shall be laden in her for account of the Company. Certain Committees are desired to draw up a petition to the King, praying His Majesty to recommend to the States-General and to the Dutch Ambassadors that this Company may carry

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

on their trade in the Indies without interruption, and that the Dutch generals and commanders may, in accord with the 36th article of the late treaty, take an oath religiously to observe the peace; the Governor and some Committees to present the said petition. Mr. Jolliffe to speak with Mr. Vaughan about the business of Thomas Skinner depending before the House of Lords. All treasure and bullion exported by any of the Company's servants or factors to be registered with the Husband, not with Dunkin, as no permission money is to be received; but if any money shall be 'coloured' by any factors or servants which does not really belong to them, the same shall be liable to be seized or confiscated. A gin[1] to be sent with the cannons to the King of Bantam. (2½ *pp.*)

A COMMITTEE FOR RECEIVING INFORMATION FROM ENSIGN PRICE CONCERNING BOMBAY, JANUARY 22, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. XXVA, p. 48).

The four companies of soldiers formerly on the island are now reduced to two, and are commanded as follows: Sir Gervase Lucas, Governor, Captain Henry Gary, Deputy Governor, Thomas Baywater, Captain Lieutenant, and John Tolvery, Lieutenant to Gary. These officers, with Thomas Hardy and John Martin, are the only persons of quality on the island. Humphrey Cooke has gone to Goa and lives in a house by himself, being disgusted at his removal from the position of Governor. There are about 115 Englishmen on the island, and it would be 'convenient' if about forty women were sent by the Company's first ships to live there. Before Price left India many Banyans had come from Chaul, Dabhol, Goa, and Surat to live under the English government. Provisions are cheap on the island; a good cow may be bought for 8*s.* and a hen for 3*d.* During Cooke's government few country junks came to Bombay, but since the arrival of Sir Gervase Lucas many come from Surat, Chaul, and other places to lade rice, coconuts, and salt in very great numbers. Sir Gervase has made a new street, where there are about thirty weavers who make coarse calicoes. Price thinks many more will come from several places. Price is of opinion that the revenue of the island will more than defray the expenses of the soldiery; it amounting to 2,833*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, besides the custom of all goods imported, and is made up as follows: the yearly rental of the stank[2] of tobacco, 12,000 pardoes; of the Cotto or whetting of knives,[3] 2,000 pardoes; of salt, 1,000 pardoes; of toddy trees, coconuts, and rice, 12,000 pardoes; the custom of the Bunder at Mahim may produce 4,000 or 5,000 pardoes annually; the yearly rental of arrack,

[1] A crane or tripod for hoisting the guns is probably intended.
[2] Monopoly (Port. *estanque*).
[3] See a note on p. 49 of *English Factories*, 1665–7.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

2,000 pardoes, which makes a total of 34,000 pardoes; the pardoe calculated at 1*s.* 8*d.* brings the revenue to the abovesaid total of 2,833*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* When Price left Bombay the *Chestnut* pink was being repaired, having been laid up during the war; there is also a sloop of about twelve tons burden belonging to the island. Price is given 5*l.*, and this sum is to be placed to charges extraordinary. He is desired to draw up a written account of the state of Bombay, which he promises to do. (1¼ *pp.*)

Annexed is an account of the proportion of goods to be laden aboard the Surat ships, viz., the Return, Constantinople Merchant, and Rebecca, dated January 31, 1668. (1 *p.*)

PETITION OF THE COMPANY TO THE KING, JANUARY, 1668 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 162).

They have in time past been unwilling to trouble His Majesty with complaints of injuries sustained through the Dutch in the Indies, further than their duty and the trust reposed in them required, and have endeavoured to avoid all occasions of a just ground for complaint. But His Majesty having lately concluded a peace and near alliance with the United Provinces, the petitioners, now engaged fully in their Indian trade and knowing how much the Dutch try to engross that trade by many indirect means, and particularly by making pretence of being at war with nations whose trade they desire to keep entirely to themselves, humbly pray that, pending the conclusion of the Treaty Marine mentioned in the late Articles of Peace, His Majesty will recommend by letters to the States General and to the Dutch Ambassadors that, for preservation of the said Peace, effectual commands be given by the States and the Dutch East India Company to their General and Council at Batavia to suffer nothing to be done that may tend to a breach, and particularly to desire them not to interfere with the petitioners in their trade to or from any of their factories, upon pretence of being at war with those nations where any such factories are. And that, according to the 36th article of the late Peace, the General of Batavia and all other generals and persons having command in chief and employed by them in India, may take oath to observe the said Peace religiously. *Signed* Andrew Riccard. (½ *p.*) *Presented to His Majesty in Council, January* 24, 1668.

COMMISSION, JANUARY —, 1668 (*Public Record Office: S.P.Dom., Car.* II. 223, no. 186).

Blank commission to command [Sir] Edward Winter to deliver up Fort St. George in the East Indies.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 24, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 193).

Ordered that, in case Fort St. George 'bee not recoverable', the Agent and Council are to endeavour to settle a factory at St. Thomé, if it may be had from the Moors for any sum not exceeding '6,000 pagothes'. Certain Committees to speak with Mr. Vaughan about the answer to Skinner's petition. Orders and rules to be observed by the Company's factors and servants in India, lately printed, to be signed by the Governor, Deputy and Committees, and copies to be delivered to the factors now going out. The Company's seal to be affixed to the additional instructions to be given concerning the reduction of Fort St. George. The five factors lately chosen to be of Council on the Coast are to take precedence in the order following, viz.: Matthew Manwaring, Roger Broadnax, Richard Smithson, John Bridger, and Joseph Hall. The commanders of the Coast and Bay ships and Captain Arnold Browne take leave of the Court, and are desired to hasten to Gravesend and take in the Company's factors and servants there or in the Hope. Captain Prowd is told to give them directions concerning the mastiffs to be sent to the King of Ceylon. The transfer by Mr. Drax is referred to certain Committees who, with the aid of Moses, are to consider and report concerning it. The factors and writers entertained for the Coast and Bay, Bantam, and Macassar take leave of the Court and are admonished to 'demeane themselves abroad by a pious and sober conversation, and diligent intending their buisines, as might bee for the honour of Almightie God, the creditt of the Christian religion and the interest and advantage of the Companie', and told to embark at Gravesend or in the Hope. (1½ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO PRINCE SULTAN ABULL FETTAHEE, KING OF BANTAM, ETC., JANUARY 24, 1668 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 139).

They acknowledge the receipt of His Majesty's letter of December 26, 1664, and the present of a diamond ring, for both which they return most hearty thanks. They were very displeased to read in the King's letter of the misdemeanours of their late Agent, Quarles Browne, but hope that His Majesty will have no further cause for offence, they having commanded their Agent and the rest of their servants to behave with all due respect to him, and to continue in kindly correspondence with the merchants, which they will doubtless observe. Therefore the Company hope the King will take them under his royal favour and protection and be ready to assist them in all reasonable and just desires and applications.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

They delivered His Majesty's letter and present to their royal sovereign, and now return his reply with a present of 'three noble, long, demi-cannon, one carriage, and apurtenances'. Have forborne to send shipping to Bantam, because of the war with the French, Danes, and Dutch, but that being now ended, they intend to drive a full trade with that port again and to send such ships and stock yearly as will suffice to buy and bring away all the pepper procurable, and have ordered their Agent to advise the quantity that may be had. They received several pieces of plate from Peter Cooke, which they have had gilded, also six creese scabbards, which they return. They also received several wooden models for glasses which they tried to get made, but the late great mortality and dreadful fire have taken away and dispersed the best of their workmen, so that they cannot send the glasses by these ships, but hope to do so by the next. As an acknowledgement of their great obligation and respect, they are presenting His Majesty with twenty yards of cloth of gold and silver in two pieces, ten yards of crimson velvet, ten yards of green velvet, ten yards of green satin, two parcels of gold and silver lace, and two creese scabbards of silver gilt. (1 *p.*) Sent by the *Richard and Martha.*

MEMORANDUM TO THE DUTCH AMBASSADORS, JANUARY 24, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 200; *Home Miscellaneous*, vol. 42, p. 163).

A treaty of peace and alliance has lately been concluded between the two nations, the terms of which His Majesty intends religiously to observe. And since many disputes have previously arisen, and may again arise, in the East Indies which may imperil the peace, His Majesty has instructed Secretary Morice to desire the Dutch Ambassadors to bring the matter to the notice of the States-General, pointing out His Majesty's anxiety to remove all causes of possible friction and begging them accordingly to order the Directors of the Dutch Company to give instructions to their General and Council at Batavia to take care that nothing be done to endanger the peace, and particularly that British commerce not be interrupted on the plea that the Dutch are waging war against the inhabitants of places where the British have factories. Further, it is desired that, in accordance with article 36 of the Treaty of Breda, the said General and Council, with other Dutch officials in those parts, be directed to take an oath to observe strictly the terms of the said peace. (*Copy. Latin.* 1 *p.*)

THE KING TO THE STATES-GENERAL, JANUARY 25, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 200).

To the same effect as the foregoing. (*Copy.* ¾ *p.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 27, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 195).

On information that the Committee for the Treasury have much difficulty in taking up money at four per cent. and that the Company's service calls for a further supply, the Court gives instructions for them to take up what is needed at interest not exceeding five per cent., and to allow the same rate to those who have lent to the Company since December 11 last. John Bridger to be allowed to take out 535 pieces of eight, entered in the name of Benjamin Godfrey, without paying the 2 per cent. as it is for his own account. William Thomson and Walter Hooke, the Company's chaplains, Captain Seaman, commander of the *Richard and Martha*, Valentine Nurse, and Joseph Hall take leave of the Court. Hall is told 'so to intend the Company's service that they may have no just occasion to recall him'. Edmund Bugdon and George Everard, who are at the Bay, to be sent home by the next shipping. The Governor reports his attendance with Sir William Thomson and Mr. Jolliffe at the Council Chamber last Friday, when the Company's petition was presented to the King, and Sir William Morrice directed to draw up a letter from His Majesty to the States-General accordingly. Thomas Stiles, who has served as a factor in the Bay and is given a satisfactory character, is to be admitted of Council, a clause to this effect to be inserted in the general letter to the Bay. The four sergeants for the Fort to be told how they are to rank in command, that all disputes may be avoided. The account of the late Thomas Davis to be examined and reported. Sheet lead to be provided to cover the demi-cannon to be presented to the King of Bantam; and the weight of the lead to be invoiced, that it may be afterwards sold. On learning that a considerable amount of private trade has been put on board their shipping, for which no permission money has been paid, the Court orders directions to be sent to their Agents and Chiefs to cause strict search to be made in the ships, when they arrive, for all prohibited goods, and to demand the fines due, and advise home the names of those to whom the said goods belong. The four factors now on board are also enjoined to help all they can in this matter, and Captain Prowd and Humphrey Fairecliffe are told to board the several ships and endeavour to discover any private trade for which no permit has been given. ($2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE KING TO THE SULTAN OF BANTAM, JANUARY 28, 1668 (*Public Record Office: C.O. 77*, vol. x, f. 207[1]).

His Majesty returns ' hearty thancks ' to the most famous and renowned Abull Fettahee, Sultan of Bantam, for his letter and present, for which 'Our affectionate acknowledgment' would not have been so long deferred had it not been for the war with the French, Danes, and Dutch. This being now ended, and the East India Company about to dispatch shipping to Bantam, His Majesty sends to the Sultan, 'as a pledg of our sincere love and affection', three brass demi-cannon, eleven feet long, each weighing 6000 lb., with a travelling and fore carriage complete, also '300 round shott, fower ladles and spungees, eight tyn cases pointed for cartruchees, and 4 wadd hookes', and recommends to his protection such Englishmen as shall be sent to his dominions by the said Company, hoping they may receive preference in trade and in the affection of the Sultan, and not doubting but that they will so comport themselves as to deserve the same. *Signed* Your affectionate friend, Charles R. *Sent by the Richard and Martha.* (*Copy.* ½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 29, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 197).

Lead to be shipped in the *Return*. The Governor states that yesterday at Whitehall he understood from Sir William Morrice's secretary, that the King's letter to the States-General had been sent the night before to Holland, enclosed in one to Sir William Temple, and that a memorial of it in Latin had been delivered to the Dutch Ambassadors by the said secretary. A copy of the King's letter, translated from the French, is now read. Edmund Kerry, purser of the *Blackamoor*, to be given 10*l.* to supply the ten soldiers on board with clothes and necessaries during the voyage, two of them being sick; he is to take receipts for everything and inform the Agent and Council at the Coast of the amount expended, that it may be deducted from the men's wages. A letter is read from Sir George Downing, Secretary to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, desiring the Governor to attend Their Lordships next Wednesday about an account depending between the Company and the Commissioners of the Navy touching the *Mary Rose, Dunkirk, Leopard,* and *Convertine*; and Sambrooke is directed to prepare a statement of the accounts of the said ships. Colonel Searle offers his services for Bombay; he is told that matters concerning that place are still under consideration, but when

[1] There is another copy at the India Office (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 141).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

some resolution is come to, and any occasion arises for his employment, he shall be informed. The Company's answer to Skinner's petition is read and order given for it to be shown to Mr. Vaughan. Lord Berkeley reports that he spoke with the Lord Privy Seal[1] and tendered the Company's humble thanks for his Lordship's favour in the dispatch of their commission; he then represented the trouble and charge caused the Company by Skinner, and that the former are ready to attend His Lordship with a true statement of their case and to assure him of their readiness to do Skinner justice, it being far from their thoughts to take advantage of his poverty (as he suggests). The Lord Privy Seal expressed his respect for the Company and said he would be glad if the matter were settled before Parliament met; he proposed that Messrs. Prestwood and Buckworth, the former referees, should be empowered to settle the business if possible, and, if not, to name an umpire. Lord Berkeley is requested to return His Lordship the humble thanks of the Company and declare their willingness to follow this advice, and that as soon as Skinner appears to enter into bonds of arbitration, they will do the same. Lord Berkeley is thanked for his trouble and pains. Moses acquainting the Court that John Drax's transfer of his adventure to Edward Brewster is legal, it is ordered to be allowed on Drax entering into a bond, to be drawn up by Moses, to save the Company harmless from Henry Drax. Martha Davis, administratrix to the late Thomas Davis, to be paid 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The petition of Sarah Clarke is referred until the business of Captain Lord is settled. Certain Committees to speak with Mr. Bullivant and adjust the value of the opium for which he is indebted to the Company. Edward Brewster is admitted to the freedom by redemption. ($2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 31, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 201).

Resolved that a commission be directed to Sir George Oxinden, John Goodyeare, Gerald Aungier, and Randolph Taylor (the President and Council at Surat), to Thomas Rolt and the commanders of the outward-bound ships, also to such a person as the Court shall think fit, empowering them or any of them to receive and take from Sir Gervase Lucas possession of the Island and Fort of Bombay, with all the ordnance, artillery, etc., belonging thereunto, in the name and for the use of the Company by virtue of the King's grant; and that instructions be given

[1] John, Lord Robartes.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

to the several commanders to use all possible endeavours 'to seize' the coast of India at the first opportunity, which if they can accomplish any time in August, then they are to sail directly for Bombay and execute the said commission, but if they do not arrive on the coast until September, then they are to sail directly to Surat and follow the orders of the President and Council there. Lead to be sent on board the *Constantinople Merchant*. On the recommendation of Sir George Oxinden, Mancell Smith is entertained as a factor for Surat. Inquiries to be made concerning Hodges, who is also recommended for Surat, and Mr. Portman's son, who is now there. Certain Committees are desired to nominate a factor and a minister for Bombay, and others to consider and report 'how the adventures in the Joint Stock may bee continued in and for the proper accompts of Englishmen', and to make what alterations they judge necessary in the form for transfers. Lord George Berkeley reports that he informed the Lord Privy Seal of the Company's willingness to follow his advice concerning Skinner's business, and desired His Lordship to let Skinner know of this. He replied that he seldom saw him, but he knew that, upon advice given, Skinner would comply. Hereupon Mr. Herne is requested to acquaint Skinner's brother with what has passed and desire him to inform Thomas Skinner that, if he will apply to the Governor between this and next Tuesday to seal covenants of arbitration, the Company will also seal them. The Committee for the Treasury are desired to affix the Company's seal to the counterpart of the covenants to be entered into by Skinner. Rowland Wynne to be asked to act as referee for Captain Lord in the place of Sir Francis Clarke, who is out of town. At the request of Jonathan Trevisa, his covenants of arbitration are to be renewed and the time extended to April 1 next. The new ship, the *Diligence*, to be provided with provisions and all other necessaries and made ready to sail with all convenient speed.[1] (*2 pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 4, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 204).

The Governor reports that last Saturday he thanked Sir William Morrice on behalf of the Company for his favour concerning the dispatch of the King's letter to the States-General, and told him of the Company's desire that Sir William Temple should be reminded to procure an answer to the same; also that notice might be given to the Company when the Treaty Marine comes on, that they may make their addresses

[1] In the list of warrants signed is one for 185*l.* 'made paid in cashe'. Apparently it was not thought desirable to specify to whom the payment had been made.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

to His Majesty concerning it; all this Sir William promised should be done. Mr. Herne reports that he informed Daniel Skinner of the overture made concerning his brother Thomas's business, and of the Company's resolution concerning it. Skinner replied that his brother had heard of it from the Lord Privy Seal and, out of respect to His Lordship, was willing to accede, provided no stop was put to the proceedings, and that the Company would send to him. Lord Berkeley is requested to communicate this reply to the Lord Privy Seal and tell him that the Company transact their affairs at the East India House, a place well known to Skinner, and if the latter had come there they would have done their part according to His Lordship's advice, but they do not know with any certainty where or when to meet Skinner, and so have given order for their answer to his petition to be exhibited. Widow Minchin petitioning for her son, who is at Bombay, to be allowed to return home, directions to this effect are ordered to be given in the letters to Surat. William Waters, mate in the *Diligence*, is to bring home the *Greyhound*, if it is desired. Beer to be provided for the *Return*. The fees demanded by the Searcher at Gravesend for soldiers now sent to Fort St. George, and for those formerly sent in the *Charles*, to be paid, at the same rate as is paid for those going to the Plantations. The master of the *Rebecca* having signed the agreement, and Mr. Gould and the rest of the owners having undertaken to seal the charterparty, order is given for lead and all the other goods to be shipped in the said vessel. A parcel of elephants' teeth shortly to be sold to be inspected, and a suitable commission given for its purchase; also a chest of coral offered for sale to be examined and report made as to its quality and price. Captain Lord having taken up 93*l.* 15*s.* from Messrs. Aungier and James, factors at Surat, to enable him to bring home the *St. George*, and given them a bill payable to George Papillon, the Court consents to this latter sending back the said sum in gold without paying the two per cent. commission. Ensign Price is entertained to serve at Bombay, the President and Council at Surat to employ him as they shall deem meet. Willoughby Whitelocke, son of Sir Bulstrode Whitelocke, and Nicholas Searle are entertained as factors, and order is given for inquiries to be made touching William Salt, — Birchett, — Pett, and Isaac Bullock, nominated for factors. Robert Blaney, at the instance of Lord Ashley, states that the Company's discharge for the two Dutch East India prizes has passed the Privy Seal and will quickly pass the Great Seal; therefore His Lordship desires the money remaining in the Company's hands may be paid, or at

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

least 1,000*l.* of it, to serve present occasions. The Court directs that 1,000*l.* be paid to any person producing His Lordship's receipt, and the remainder when the discharge is completed.[1] A petition to be drawn up and presented to the King for liberty to take out one hundred barrels of gunpowder for the Fort at Bombay and other factories. Imprest to men in the *Diligence* to be paid, and her commander, William Hutchins, to be allowed 5*l.* a month during his service in her. (2½ *pp.*)

ACQUITTANCE UNDER THE GREAT SEAL TO THE COMPANY, FEBRUARY 6, 1668 (*Parchment Records*, no. xxv).[2]

For the sum of 154,969*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* realized by the sale of the contents of two Dutch prizes, the *Slothany* and the *Golden Phoenix*. (*Seal*).

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 7, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 206).

The commission of William Hutchins is signed, and he is promised that his request for an increase of salary shall be considered on his return. He is now to be allowed 6*l.* for fresh provisions. The reports concerning Willoughby Whitelocke and Isaack Bullocke being unsatisfactory, the Court decides not to entertain them. The petition of John Stracey is read, and directions are given for inquiries to be made as to his abilities, etc. Noah Bridges to be informed of his son's preferment and desired to give further security for him. The medicine chest in the *Return* to be inspected and supplied with what is found wanting. The Committee for Lawsuits to consider, with the assistance of Mr. Kellam, what evidence is necessary to be given at the hearing of Skinner's case, and cause witnesses to be summoned accordingly. Lord Berkeley states that he acquainted the Lord Privy Seal with Skinner's answer, with which His Lordship was much dissatisfied, and apprehended that Skinner would refer the business to the two former arbitrators and not to an umpire. The Court declare their willingness to do the same, and desire Lord Berkeley to tell the Lord Privy Seal, and at the same time to intimate that two referees seldom settle any matter. Proceedings to be taken against William Bullivant. The petition of Ralph Newman is referred to the Committee for Shipping. Three butts of sack, two tuns of mum, and three of beer to be sent to Surat. John Portman's son, who is at Surat, to be employed in the Company's service if found deserving, and covenants for the faithful performance of his duty to be entered into by his

[1] A warrant for the payment of 11,000*l.* to Lord Ashley was passed on February 14.
[2] Entered on the Patent Rolls at the Public Record Office (20 Car. II, part ii, no. 14).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

father. Sir Thomas Chamber to be told that the Court desires to speak with him next Friday. On information that several persons intend to take passage in the Company's ships without permission, the Court orders Humphrey Faircliffe to take a letter to the factors now in the Downs, instructing them to inform the respective commanders that only those with a special permit from the Court are to be allowed on board. (*2 pp.*)

ORDER OF COUNCIL, FEBRUARY 7, 1668 (*Public Record Office: Privy Council Register*, vol. lx, p. 172).

That the draft of a charter or letters patent granting to the East India Company the Port and Island of Bombay with all its forts and rivers, presented this day by the Attorney-General, be referred to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

TREATY MARINE, FEBRUARY 7/17, 1668 (*Public Record Office: State Papers Foreign, Holland, Treaties*, 306).

A treaty of Navigation and Commerce between Great Britain and the States-General, concluded at the Hague. It contains nineteen articles, and a Ratification, the latter dated March 21, 1668. The following signatures are appended: A. Tengnagel de Gellicon, B. D'Asperen, Joh. de Witt, M. Van Crommon, G. Vander Hoolck, Rudolph Van Unkel, J. Van Isselmuden, Ludolph Tiarda Van Starckenborgh. There are nine seals attached. (*Latin. 13¼ pp. Also two other copies, likewise in Latin.*)

ARTICLES TOUCHING NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE BETWEEN CHARLES II AND THE STATES-GENERAL OF THE UNITED PROVINCES, CONCLUDED AT THE HAGUE, FEBRUARY 7/17, 1668 (*Foreign Office Library: Treaties of Peace, Alliance, Commerce, etc., 1630–1700*, no. 3969[1]).

1. All subjects and inhabitants of Great Britain may with safety and freedom sail and traffic in all countries which are in peace or neutrality with Great Britain without being troubled by the ships of war or other vessels belonging to the States-General or any their subjects upon occasion of hostilities which may hereafter happen between the States-General and the said countries which shall be in amity or neutrality with Great Britain. 2. This freedom of navigation and traffic shall extend to all sorts of merchandise, except those of contraband. 3. This term of contraband goods is to be confined to all sorts of fire-arms and their appurtenances, as cannons, muskets, etc., and other utensils of war. 4. In

[1] For other versions of this treaty see J. Dumont's *Corps Universel Diplomatique*, vol. vii, pt. i, p. 74, and Van Aitzema's *Saken van Staet*, vol. xiv, p. 194.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

this quality of contraband goods the following shall not be comprehended: corn, wheat, or other grain and pulse, oils, wines, salt, or generally anything that belongs to the nourishment and sustenance of life, but transportation of these shall be permitted even to places in enmity with the States-General, except to such cities and places as are besieged, blocked up, or invested. 5. English vessels laden with merchandise being entered into any port of the States-General, and purposing to pass from thence to the ports of their enemies, shall only be obliged to show their passports containing the specifications of the lading of their ships, attested and marked with the ordinary seal of the officers of the Admiralty of those places from whence they first came, with the place whither they are bound, all in the usual form; after doing this they may not be searched nor detained in their voyages upon any pretence whatsoever. 6. The same course shall be used with the English ships which shall come into any roads of the countries under the obedience of the States, not intending to enter into the ports, or being entered, not to unlade and break bulk, which ships may not be obliged to give account of their lading, except in case of suspicion that they carry any contraband goods to the enemies of the States-General. 7. In case of such suspicion the subjects of His Majesty shall be obliged to show in the ports their passports. 8. If they come within the roads, or are met at sea by any ships belonging to the States, or their subjects, these ships shall not come within cannon-shot of the English, but send their long-boat, and only two or three men shall go on board the English vessels, unto whom the passports and certificates of the propriety of the ships shall be shown by the captain or master of the English ship, according to the form of certificates inserted at the end of this treaty, by which proof may be had of the lading of the ship, of the residence of the master or captain, and of the name of the ship itself, that so it may be known whether contraband goods are carried. Entire faith and credit shall be given to the said passports and certificates, and that their validity may be the better known, certain marks and countersigns of His Majesty and the States-General shall be given unto them. 9. And in case any contraband merchandise shall be found in the English ships bound for the ports of the enemies of the States, they shall be unladen, judicially proceeded against, and declared confiscate before the Judges of the Admiralty of the United Provinces, or other competent officers, but the ships or other free and allowed goods found in them may not for that cause be either seized or confiscated. 10. Whatsoever shall be found laden by His Majesty's

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

subjects upon a ship of the enemies of the States, although not contraband goods, shall yet be confiscated with all found in the said ship; but on the other hand, anything found in ships belonging to subjects of the King of Great Britain shall be free and discharged, except contraband goods. 11. All subjects and inhabitants of the United Provinces shall enjoy the same rights, liberties, and exemptions in their trade upon the coasts, and in the ports, roads, seas, and estates of His said Majesty, as all English subjects shall enjoy in those of the States, the equality to be mutual every way on both sides. 12. All captains of men-of-war belonging to His Majesty, or to his subjects shall be enjoined not to molest or damage any subjects of the States, upon pain of being punished and made answerable in their persons and goods for the same. 13. For which cause all captains and capers shall be obliged before they go out to give good security before competent judges in the sum of fifteen hundred pounds sterling to give full satisfaction for any injuries or wrongs they may commit at sea, and for any violation of this present treaty or of the orders and proclamations of His Majesty published by virtue and in conformity to its regulations, upon pain of forfeiting their commissions and licences. This shall in like manner be practised by the subjects of the States-General. 14. Any English captain making prize of a vessel laden with contraband goods may not open or break up the chests, etc., found in it or sell, exchange, or otherwise alienate them until they have been landed in the presence of judges or officers of the Admiralty, and an inventory made of the said goods, unless, the contraband goods being only part of the lading, the master of the ship should deliver these unto the captain and proceed on his voyage, in which case the said master is not to be hindered from continuing his voyage. 15. His Majesty, wishing all subjects of the States to be used in all countries under his obedience as favourably as his own subjects, will give all necessary orders that judgments upon all prizes taken at sea may be given with justice and equity by judges not suspected nor concerned in the matter under debate, and that these judgements shall be duly executed. 16. Upon any complaint being made of these judgements by ambassadors or ministers of the States-General, His Majesty will cause the same to be reviewed in his Council and examine as to whether the order and precautions contained in the present treaty have been followed, and provide for this according to right and equity within the space of three months at the farthest. During this time the goods reclaimed may not be sold or unladen, unless with the consent of the parties interested, to avoid the spoiling of the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

said goods if they are perishable. 17. When process shall be moved in the first or second instance between those who have taken the prizes at sea, and the persons interested in the same, and the latter shall come to obtain a favourable judgement, the said judgement shall be executed upon security given, notwithstanding the appeal of him who took the prize, but the same shall not hold to the contrary where the sentence goes against the claimers. All said in this and the preceding articles concerning speedy justice to be done to the subjects of the United Provinces shall be understood and practised by the States-General in regard of prizes taken by their subjects from those of His Majesty. 18. It is agreed that when the King of Great Britain and the Lords of the States-General shall think fitting, commissioners shall be chosen by both, who shall meet and make it their common care to supply whatever shall be found wanting in these articles; to change or limit whatever shall not be convenient for both parties and complete a further treaty concerning these things and all other the laws of navigation. 19. All these agreements shall be confirmed and ratified by both parties within four weeks next ensuing, or sooner if it may be. (*Printed.* 17 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 10, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 208).

On reading a letter from the King on behalf of Henry Gary, Deputy Governor of Bombay, also one from Lord Arlington, the Court directs that Gary be recommended to the President and Council at Surat for such employment as he shall be found to deserve. Anthony Beale, carpenter in the *Return*, is given 10*l.* for good service in the late fight with the Dutch, and for his pains in repairing the Company's model. Joyce Wilkinson, whose husband served the Company as a porter for twenty-nine years and dying lately left her in a very necessitous condition, is given 40*s.* from the poor-box. Mr. Edwards reports that he has received a good character of Charles Ward, lately chosen to serve the Company. Elizabeth Burges petitioning on behalf of her son Samuel, now secretary to Sir Gervase Lucas and well spoken of for his ability and good behaviour, directions are given for him to be recommended in the Surat letters for employment. Inquiries to be made about William Horsham of Plymouth, recommended as a factor for Bombay, and about William Richards, recommended by Mr. Lloyd. A chirurgeon to be provided for the *Diligence*, and a small chest of medicines. The Committee for Writing Letters to prepare rules and instructions for the good

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

government of Bombay pursuant to the powers granted the Company by His Majesty's charter. George Smith of Wandsworth, gentleman, and Peter Jones of London, merchant, are accepted in 500*l.* as security for Robert Jones. Examination to be made of the account of William Powle for medicaments, etc. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 12, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 210).

Thomas Pett is chosen to serve the Company. Certain of the Committees are desired to attend the Lords Commissioners for the Treasury to-morrow afternoon. Order is given for Thomas Rolt to be of Council at Surat, and to be recommended to the President and Council there to manage the Company's affairs in Persia. Upon inquiry it is found that William Richards cannot yet be spared from the Prize Office. Allen Reynoldson and Captain Peacocke are proposed for the Company's service. Sir Thomas Chamber is urged to perform the award, but desires to be allowed until the 21st instant, so that he may 'peruse the writings'. George Bowcher, appointed a factor for Surat, to be allowed 25*l.* per annum. John Stracey and William Crawley are elected writers, and a resolution is passed that no more youths be at present entertained. Charles Goldsmith is elected a factor. Consideration to be had next Wednesday afternoon how the Company's affairs may receive good and timely dispatch at the hands of the several committees to whom they are referred. (1½ *pp.*)

TREASURY MINUTE, FEBRUARY 12, 1668 (*Public Record Office: Treasury Minute Book* ii, pp. 59–60).

Mr. Papillon called in concerning the ship with the Canary wines. Is told that, for the East India Company's sake, my Lords will renew the *non prosequi*, though they know the value of the ship and the law against her.

TREASURY MINUTE, FEBRUARY 13, 1668 (*Ibid.*, pp. 60–2.)

The East India Company and Mr. Pepis[1] called in about an account of some ships hired by the King to go to the East Indies, viz. the *Mary Rose*, *Leopard*, *Dunkirk*, and *Convertine*. My Lords offer upon the whole to take 7,600*l.*, if that will satisfy the East India Company. Sir William

[1] '*February* 13.—To the Commissioners of the Treasury, where myself alone did argue the business of the East India Company against their whole Company on behalf of the King before the Lords Commissioners, and to very good effect, I think, and with reputation'.—Pepys's *Diary* (ed. Wheatley, vol. vii, p. 318; see also p. 294).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Thompson says this is much too much, but will take time to acquaint the Company. My Lords to move the King in Council about the business of Bombay, that it may be considered on Saturday at a Committee of the Council.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 14, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 211).

Upon report of what passed at the meeting yesterday with the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury touching their demands for freight for the *Dunkirk*, *Mary Rose*, *Leopard*, and *Convertine*, the Court desires certain of the Committees to draw up an answer to these demands. A satisfactory report is given of Nicholas Serle. Ensign Price presents a letter from the King on his behalf; and the Court, finding the Ensign only capable of military employment, resolves to recommend him 'very effectuallie' to Sir George Oxinden and the Surat Council for preferment. The request of Mr. Younge, whose wife and family are in Persia, to be entertained by the Company or permitted to take passage in one of their ships for the East Indies is referred. Elizabeth Gulliford[1] and her maid to be allowed free passage to Bombay, where her husband is employed in the Company's service. Thomas Rolt desiring to be settled in some employment, the Court decides that he shall manage their affairs in Persia and be granted a commission to this effect. Sambrooke to examine and report on a parcel of coral and amber for sale at Mr. Bullivant's. Examination and report to be made of the account of the late Robert Maister. Captain John Pecke, having experience in merchandising and military affairs, applies for entertainment. The Governors of Christ's Hospital to be approached about the Company having the upper warehouses in Leadenhall. The following securities are approved: Noah Bridges and John Tomlyns in 2,000*l.* for Shem Bridges; Thomas and John Merriton in 500*l.* for Nathaniel Merriton; Sir John Austin and Robert Austin in 1,000*l.* for Samuel Austin; and John Morden in 500*l.* for Edward Austin. (1¾ *pp.*)

ORDER OF COUNCIL, FEBRUARY 14, 1668 (*Public Record Office: Privy Council Register*, vol. lx, p. 182).

A petition is read from the East India Company, setting forth that they have occasion, for supplying Bombay and some of their factories in the Indies, to send out a further proportion of gunpowder than by the order of December 13 last was granted unto them, but the Farmers of

[1] Or Gollofer. Her husband, Walter Gollofer, was storekeeper at Bombay.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

the Customs refuse to accept entries without special direction from His Majesty, and praying for liberty to transport an additional 100 barrels. Whereupon order is given for the petitioners to be permitted and have licence to export the additional 100 barrels requested.

STATEMENT OF THE COMPANY'S CASE FOR NOT ALLOWING DEAD FREIGHT FOR THE *Leopard*, FEBRUARY 15, 1668 (*Home Miscellaneous* vol. xxxvi, p. 1).

By the articles of agreement made December 6, 1661, between the Commissioners of the Navy and the Company it was agreed, amongst other matters, that the ship *Leopard*, after going in the King's service from Portugal to Goa, should be at the disposal of the President. On October 10, 1662, the said ship arrived at Goa and there was detained so long by Sir Abraham Shipman, he hoping to obtain the surrender of Bombay, that she did not arrive at Swally Marine until November 16. On November 18 the Earl of Marlborough advised the President of what had passed, and the latter called a council, when it was resolved that the *Leopard* should transport Sir Abraham Shipman, his soldiers, provisions, etc., to Anjediva. While Sir Abraham and his men were fitting, the President and Council, with the consent of the Earl, caused to be laden in the *Leopard* about 100 tons of pepper, also gold and opium to be landed at Porcat, whither the said ship was to go after landing the soldiers, etc., in order to complete her lading and, if wanted, to return to Carwar. Lord Marlborough ordered the captain to touch at Cochin on the way to Porcat and, if the Dutch refused to let the ship proceed, directed the captain to draw up a protest and sail for England, His Lordship having sent in her advices to the King, she being the best sailer in the fleet. From this the following deductions may be made, viz., 1. That the *Leopard* was not delivered to the President according to the articles of agreement, nor at any time after. 2. That during her stay in India she was employed in the King's service and according to the orders of the Earl of Marlborough, for there was no other ship to transport the soldiers to Anjediva, which work was not completed until January 14. 3. It clearly appears that the Earl designed the *Leopard*, laden or unladen, for England in order to give the King speedy advice of all transactions, and prevent her running the hazard incident to vessels staying in the country, and so the President had no power to keep her there a year, as mentioned in the articles. 4. That the *Leopard* was designed for Anjediva and consequently for Porcat four days before the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

General or the President had notice of the illegal proceedings of the Dutch in hindering the lading of the *Hopewell* at Porcat. 5. That His Majesty's ships *Dunkirk* and *Mary Rose* were not delivered to the President on October 20, 1662, according to the articles of agreement, in order to serve the Company by going to Carwar, Batticola, and other places to procure goods, not only to complete their own lading, but also that of the *Leopard* and other ships (as is usual for all freighted vessels), but so far were they from being at the President's disposal at the time mentioned in the contract, that in his letter of November 30 he writes he is perplexed whether to proceed with investments to lade the King's ships or to desist. This has been of great damage to the Company. 6. That the instructions given to the captain by the President and Council were positive, viz., to sail for Porcat, land there such goods as were appointed, and then complete her lading for England, or go to Carwar, goods being ready for her at both places. The President's subsequent order was to observe the directions given by the General for touching at Cochin on the way to Porcat, which he dared not oppose. But if the General gave no such directions, or recalled them, as is alleged, then the President's order, which was in compliance with Lord Marlborough's commands, was also recalled and his first order remained in force, which was for her to sail direct to Porcat and, if goods were wanting there to complete her lading, there to return to Carwar, which the captain did not do. 7. That the *Leopard* could not lade at Surat because of the great number of soldiers, their lumber, provisions, artillery, etc., that she carried to Anjediva, thus a quantity of the Company's goods lay at Surat the following year. And further, the season was spent for her return from Anjediva to lade at Surat, for it was January 14 before she had completed the King's service at Anjediva, and the 20th of that month is the usual time for ships to return from Surat to England. 8. That after the return of the *Dunkirk*, *Leopard*, and *Mary Rose* from India and their respective freights made, it appeared that these did not amount to the 11,000*l.* imprest, and the 1,201*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* disbursed for victualling the King's fleet in India, His Majesty thereupon declared by his letter of January 27, 1664, that, if the freight secured by his ships (one of which, the *Convertine*, had not arrived) should not be sufficient to reimburse the Company their 11,000*l.* and what was spent for victualling them in India, they should be allowed full satisfaction from the customs on their goods from India; from which it appears there was money due to the Company before the arrival of the *Convertine*, and it

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

was not intended or understood that the Company should allow for dead freight, or no such security would have been needed from the King, but rather a demand of money from the Company. Lastly, on the demand made by Sir George Downing, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Hague, for satisfaction, the States-General consented to give it, both to the King and to the Company, but in the late treaty at Breda this was remitted by the King, and thus the Company lost goods of very great value at Porcat and the Dutch robbed the English factors of them. This the Company assert is a true statement drawn from letters received from India, and they hope it will clearly show that they are not liable for the dead freight of the *Leopard*. If it is not thought sufficient, there is no other way to prove its truth than by examination at the place where all was transacted. The injurious proceedings of the Dutch in hindering the *Leopard* and other vessels was the very cause of her returning without her lading, and the demands of the Company concerning the same were admitted by the States as fit to be considered for satisfaction to be made, but by the general amnesty in the late treaty at Breda the same was wholly remitted to the Dutch; yet the Company conceive it right, and are advised to persist in a just and modest defence against the demands for the said dead freight. (*2 pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 19, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 213).

Lord Berkeley recommends Sir Anthony Ager's son, who is twenty and has been 'brought upp to writing and ciphering', and the Court promises that he shall be entertained if there is a vacancy, but if not, then they will think of him when one occurs. Thomas Sherriffe to be allowed to send to Surat a parcel of platelace ['silver lace' in the margin] to the value of 40*l.* or 50*l.*, it being out of fashion and not fit for sale in England; the Husband to see it before it is shipped. Thomas Papillon to be permitted to export two bales of paper to Surat. Thomas Lucas writing that the *Zant Frigate* is ready to sail, the Court desires Sir William Rider to confer with Mr. Newman and Captain Prowd as to whether it is not too late to send her to the west coast of Sumatra as had been intended. Sir Henry Oxinden to be paid what is due to Sir George Oxinden on account of permission money [200*l.* in the margin] received for jewels, etc., together with interest. Erasmus Smith and Dr. George Aglionby accepted as security in 500*l.* for Mancell Smith, and Sir John Lewis and Henry Haynes in 500*l.* for Francis Mauleverer.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

John Stanian asking for payment of salary due to him and a gratuity for his pains about the two Dutch prizes, the Governor is desired to answer him. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 19 (AFTERNOON) 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 214).

The Court, according to former order, taking into consideration how best to carry on the Company's affairs, resolves unanimously to recommend to the generality that three persons of the Company [1] be elected by this Court to take the inspection and management of all the Company's concerns, proceeding therein under such rules as may be laid down from time to time by this Court: that fitting salaries be allowed to them: and that they be required to take an oath, devised by this Court, for the faithful discharge of their duties. It was, however, decided to consider the matter further on Wednesday next.[2] (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 21, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 215).

The Governor states that he has received from Humphrey Fairecliffe a packet of letters taken from 'one Cornishe', found in Captain Risby's ship as a passenger bound for India for the account of Mr. Buckeridge, who had entered into bond to save the captain harmless; the letters are referred to several Committees, who are to read and report upon them. Information is also given that 'one Houghton' is going to India in Risby's ship, the *Loyal Merchant*, 'under the notion of a purser's mate'. A letter to be written to Bantam for an account of the disposal of Mr. Thomson's six fowling pieces, and directions to be sent for his servant Thomas Streete to be allowed to return to England. Order is given for the entertainment of Sir Anthony Ager's son, and for inquiries to be made as to his 'good demeanour'. On report that there is time sufficient for the *Zant Frigate* to make her intended voyage, it is referred to Sir William Rider to perfect the agreement with her captain. Resolved that a lieutenant's place shall be conferred on Ensign Price at his arrival in Surat and a commission given him there; but being told this Price expresses unwillingness to go on these terms. On reading the petition of Robert Lambton, the Court orders that directions be given in the Surat letters for the books of accounts mentioned in the said petition to be sent home, and for examination and report to be made of the accounts of Ralph and John Lambton. Mr. Beavis to be notified to attend the

[1] Designated in the margin 'a select committee'.
[2] There is no record of any such meeting.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Court next Wednesday. The beadles of the Exchange to be allowed the usual gratuity. Copies of the invoices of the *Slothany* and *Phoenix* to be delivered to the Commissioners for Public Accounts. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 25, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 217).

Mr. Chowne to be allowed to send to Surat 900 dollars and two dozen hats, free of freight and permission, for his son's account. The parcel of elephants' teeth [ivory] that came from the Coast is to be sent to Surat. John Greene is admitted to the freedom by redemption. Mr. Beavis promises to meet the bill of exchange drawn by his brother. The Court, noting the great abuse practised in the exportation of considerable quantities of goods and money, orders that from henceforth no goods or bullion shall be shipped before being duly registered with the Husband, upon pain of proceedings being taken against all offenders, and that a list of everything registered be sent to their factors in the Indies, who are to take appropriate action in the case of goods or bullion not mentioned in the said list. The commanders of the ships to see that a notice to this effect is posted on the mainmast of their respective vessels, that none may plead ignorance; they are also to be told to attend next Wednesday for further directions in the matter. Examination and report to be made of Consul Lannoy's account. A draft of the general letter to Surat is read and approved. Lord Arlington to be informed what has been done with regard to Henry Gary and Ensign Price, both recommended by the King for employment in the Company's service. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 27, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 218).

Mr. Banning, the gunfounder's agent, to be given a gratuity of 5*l.* for his assistance in hastening the dispatch of the three demi-cannon to the King of Bantam. The Governor reports what passed last Tuesday at the Privy Council touching the alterations and additions made in the patent for Bombay, and Moses is directed to attend on the Attorney-General to obtain its dispatch with all convenient speed. A proposal is read from the Committee for Christ's Hospital, offering the upper warehouses on the east and south sides of Leadenhall, and Mr. Albyn is requested to conclude an agreement for them. A letter to be written to Mr. Manwaring about the complaints brought against him, and to advise him to adopt 'a more quiett demeanor' in future, or the Court will be forced to recall him. The Auditor to draw up a statement concerning the contract made for the *Leopard* and other ships belonging to the King that voy-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

aged to the Indies, and certain of the Committees to obtain the opinion of Sir William Turner and Sir Walter Walker on the subject. The administrator of Robert Maister to be paid 100*l.* due to the latter as salary. A satisfactory account is received of Collett Ager, who is thereupon entertained. James Adams is chosen as a factor for Surat. Captain Robert Browne and Nicholas Buckeridge accepted as security for John Goodyeare, 'for the time past as well as for the future'. Twenty-four good guns to be shipped in the *Return*, and the eight lascars to be sent back in her to be provided with clothes and other necessaries, and employed on board. A clause to be inserted in the general letter to Surat for Mr. Portman, who has been recommended for employment, to be permitted to return home if he wishes. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 29, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 220).

The following securities are approved: George Clifford and John Stracey in 500*l.* for John Stracey, Junior; Henry Barnard and Elizabeth Serle in 1,000*l.* for Nicholas Serle. Mr. Hutchins complaining in a letter of the unfitness of the *Diligence* to go to sea, she being over-masted, etc., order is given for a letter to be written to Thomas White at Dover instructing him to girdle the said pinnace, and Hutchins is to be told to proceed to Dover pier. On information that Cornish, who was sent ashore by Captain Risby, is still trying to get a passage to India, the Court directs that Humphrey Faircliffe be written to and told to prevent Cornish from embarking in any of the Company's ships, and to give like instructions to the factors now on board. Mr. Buckeridge requesting that Cornish may be allowed to go to India in the *Loyal Merchant*, he is told that the matter is under consideration. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 4, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 221).

Robert Blaney presents a general discharge to the Company under the Great Seal for goods sold out of the *Slothany* and *Phoenix*, and reports Lord Ashley's desire for payment of the remaining 1,782*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* due on the King's account for the said prizes; hereupon order is given for a warrant to be made out accordingly, notwithstanding that the Company have paid to Mr. Langham 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* since the adjustment of the account. Mr. Albyn states that he has agreed with the Committee for Christ's Hospital for the upper warehouses on the east and west [*sic*] sides of Leadenhall at a rental of 30*l.* per annum from Lady Day next; if the Company do not retain them for five years, then they are to be repaid a rateable proportion of the 27*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* allowed by them for what

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

the Hospital spent in putting in stairs, etc. Signor Ferdinando Mendez de Costa to be permitted to export in the *Return* and *Constantinople Merchant* two boxes of coral beads to be sent from Surat to Goa, he to pay permission money, consign them to Sir George Oxinden, and let the Husband see them before shipment. Sir Henry Oxinden to be allowed to send to his brother Sir George 1,000*l.* in bullion without payment, it being for the latter's own account. Mr. Jolliffe is permitted to send to Gerald Aungier at Surat 68*l.* 9*s.*, the same being Aungier's own money; and Mr. Chowne is allowed to send eight cases of wine free of freight to his son. The question whether Cornish shall be allowed to proceed in one of the Company's ships to the Coast is negatived. A warrant to be made out for payment of 322 dollars disbursed by Consul Lannoy, at the rate of 6*s.* the dollar; of this amount 72 dollars, spent in forwarding packets to the King, are to be put to His Majesty's account. Examination and report to be made of the account of Nicholas Buckeridge. A report touching gratuities to be given to the President, Council, and factors at Surat for their care of the Company's concerns in the time of Sivāji's insurrection is referred, that consideration may be had of the services of Thomas Rolt and Mr. Pettit. All goods designed for the *Return* and *Constantinople Merchant* to be shipped without delay. Erasmus Smith to be permitted to send his nephew, Mancell Smith, certain goods free of freight. Examination and report to be made of the petition of Captain Robert Lord. A warrant to be made out for payment of 62*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* to Ralph Lambton, for which he is to give a discharge in full. Certain Committees to consider and report concerning dispatches and a suitable present to be sent to the King of Persia by Thomas Rolt. (2¼ *pp.*)

ORDER OF COUNCIL, MARCH 4, 1668 (*Public Record Office: Privy Council Register*, vol. lx, p. 211).

The Attorney-General to attend the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations to-morrow, and bring with him the draft of the patent for granting Bombay to the East India Company. . . . On petition, William Backler, one of His Majesty's powdermakers, is granted free liberty and licence to import 100 tons of saltpetre, provided he pays the usual duties and customs, there being at present a great want of saltpetre within this kingdom, as well for supplying the King's stores as for furnishing the merchant ships. The East India Company cannot possibly provide the same for these eighteen months, and without a speedy

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

supply the art and mystery of powder-making must decay for want of employment, and the petitioner will be disappointed of workmen when any extra occasion shall require their help for His Majesty's service.

ORDER OF COUNCIL, MARCH 6, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 216).

The Committee of the Lords for Trade and Plantations report that, with some amendments they have made, the draft of the patent for granting Bombay to the East India Company is fit to pass the seals. Whereupon order is given for the Attorney-General to cause the said draft to be prepared and engrossed for His Majesty's royal signature that it may speedily pass the Great Seal, inserting in the said patent this addition only, that the Company, their successors, and assigns do render and pay yearly unto His Majesty, His Heirs, and Successors, ten pounds in gold of lawful money of England on September 30 at the Custom-house, London, as a rent and acknowledgment to His Majesty for the said island.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES MARCH 6, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 223).

Sir Thomas Chamberlaine moving on behalf of his son [Caesar], now in the Company's service, order is given for an increase of his salary to be considered and that he be recommended to Sir George Oxinden for such preferment as he shall deserve. Copper plate bought cheaply at Stockholm by Sir William Rider; he is requested to order its disposal there, if it can be done without loss, otherwise to have it sent to England on the Company's account. Samuel Cradocke and George Scott accepted as security for John Fleetwood. Henry Younge entertained. All members of the Company to be allowed to export bullion and fine goods on payment of one per cent. only, notwithstanding any former order to the contrary. The Court concurs with a report concerning gratuities to be given to Sir George Oxinden and the factors and servants at Surat for good services rendered during the time of Sivāji's firing and plundering that town; also concerning the factors' salaries, and two clauses advised to be inserted in the Surat letter about Mr. Cotes, and the private trade of Messrs. Aungier, Gray, and Taylor. Richard Ordway, recommended by Alderman Foote and Mr. Palmer, to be considered for entertainment next Wednesday. Certain Committees to inspect the goods to be transported in the Company's shipping by Signor Keriacos, adjust the freight, and confer with him about the Persian customs; also to notify Mr. Yonge, that he may attend the debate. Examination and report to be

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

made of the account of Daniel Sheldon. Factors and writers for Surat to be allowed 5*l.* apiece for fresh provisions. Mr. Coventry to be permitted to ship in the *Return* a quarter cask of sack and a barrel of mum for Thomas Hoskins at Broach. Humphrey Gifford to be allowed to send out two half pieces of scarlet to his son, in respect of his great sufferings and long imprisonment by Sivāji. Thomas Rolt to be allowed to export 100 pieces of serges for Persia; all these to be viewed by the Husband before shipment. Goods to be delivered to Captain Stanton, he having paid for them, and an allowance of 20*l.* to be made to him. William Powle to be allowed 42*s.*, in accordance with a report now read. Certain Committees to speak with the Commissioners for the Royal Aid and try to obtain some reduction of the assessment on the Company's house, which has of late been much over-taxed. (2 *pp.*)

TREASURY MINUTE, MARCH 6, 1668 (*Public Record Office: Treasury Minute Book*, vol. ii, pp. 88–90).

Write Sir Andrew Riccard, the Governor of the East India Company, to hasten the Company's answer to the proposition made to it by my Lords concerning the money due to the King for the freight of the *Leopard* and the other of His Majesty's ships made use of by said Company. Thomas Price's petition read. Lord Arlington to be asked if said Price was sent on purpose with those letters, or had some other business of his own.

SIR GEORGE DOWNING TO THE NAVY COMMISSIONERS, TREASURY CHAMBERS, MARCH 7, 1668 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 236, no. 34).

The appointment for Wednesday last for you and the East India Company having failed, the Treasury Commissioners desire you to attend on Thursday next.

RICHARD WATTS AT DEAL TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, MARCH 9, 1668 (*Ibid.*, no. 54).

Several vessels have sailed, but the East and West India ships, with about thirty others, ride fast; the variations in the wind are more frequent than ever was known by the oldest pilots.

TREASURY MINUTE, MARCH 9, 1668 (*Public Record Office: Treasury Minute Book*, vol. ii, pp. 91–93).

Lord Arlington's certificate read concerning Mr. Price, who was sent express from the East India Company. Write Mr. Williamson for Lord

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Arlington to speak with the King as to what is fit to be paid to said Price.

SIR GEORGE DOWNING TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, TREASURY CHAMBERS, MARCH 9, 1668 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 236, no. 55).

Read Lord Arlington's certificate on behalf of Mr. Price, sent express from the East Indies; the Treasury Commissioners desire his Lordship to certify what His Majesty thinks fit to be bestowed on him for that service, and they will take care for its speedy payment.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 11, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 225).

Mr. Firebrass complains that he took Mr. Stracey's son into his service and fitted him for business, and now he is going to India in the Company's service; hereupon the Secretary is told not to accept any security for Stracey until further order. Directions are given for a medal or piece of plate to be bought with the 20*l.* to be presented to the President of Surat,[1] and it is resolved that when Sir George Oxenden shall return to England his desire to invest his estate 'in such commodities as may make for his advantage' shall be considered. As soon as the masters and owners of the several ships shall have sealed their respective charterparties, the Husband is to hasten the embarkation of all the Company's goods and treasure. Richard Mohun is admitted to the freedom by service. Henry Searle of Lincoln's Inn is accepted as security for Nicholas Searle (in place of Henry Bernard) with Elizabeth Searle, who is willing that her adventure of 600*l.* in this Stock shall remain as a further security, provided she may have the dividends. The time given to the referees in Mr. Andrews' business is extended to April 15. Daniel Edwardes to be allowed to export in the Company's shipping, paying two per cent., two boxes of emeralds, which he values at 300*l.* Permission to export money and goods free is given to the following persons: Mr. Coventry, 500*l.* in bullion to Thomas Hoskins at Broach; Mr. Portman, 600 dollars to his son; Francis Delice, a coat and some silver lace to Goa; and Thomas Rolt, fifty pieces of Norwich stuffs to Persia. The following securities are approved: Sir Anthony Awcher [*sic*] in 500*l.* for his son Collett Awcher; Andrew Crawley and James Blackborne in 500*l.* for William Crawley. A chirurgeon to be provided for Bombay, the post to be offered

[1] See *English Factories*, 1668–9, p. 20.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

to Mr. Powle. Certain Committees to appoint the factors and writers to the several ships bound for Surat, and a clause to be inserted in the general letter to that place for some Indian deer to be returned in this shipping, in accordance with a desire expressed by the King. Moses tells of a clause inserted in the patent for Bombay for reserving a rent of a ton of saltpetre to be paid to the King annually on September 30; hereupon the Governor, accompanied by certain Committees, is desired to present a petition this afternoon to His Majesty in Council that this reservation may be omitted. (*2 pp.*)

WARRANT, WHITEHALL, MARCH 11, 1668 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 30, f. 15).

To pay to Thomas Price (sent express from India by Sir Gervase Lucas, Governor of Bombay, and about to return to the East Indies) 100*l.* free gift, out of the 10,000*l.* designed for such services.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 13, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 227).

Messrs. Northey and Boothby request that Sir William Bateman's adventure of 500*l.* in the General Joint Stock may be transferred to them, as creditors of Sir William, according to His Majesty's letters under the Privy Seal; answer is deferred until Moses shall have taken counsel's advice in the matter. John Stannian to be paid all salary due to him, and the gratuity in respect of the two Dutch East India prizes; and examination to be made of his accounts. The Committee for Shipping to enlist twenty soldiers for service at Bombay, at the same pay as those already there receive, also to entertain Mr. Parris, if they see fit. Richard Younge and Sir John Millett are approved as securities for Henry Younge, and the latter is told to attend the Committee for Shipping this afternoon. Philip Gifford to be given an annual salary of 40*l.*, and a gratuity of 20*l.* in respect of his great sufferings and imprisonment under Sivāji. Christopher Boone is permitted to send a roll of tobacco to Surat, and Thomas Papillon to send three pipes of sack. Calicoes to be offered for sale next Tuesday to be priced. Sarah Clarke to be given 30*l.* of the fine on goods taken out in the *St. George* by her husband, Richard Clarke; and 30*l.* from the said fine to be paid to his creditors, in addition to a fourth part of it for their information against Clarke. A report touching a present to be given to the King of Persia, and the management by Thomas Rolt of the Company's affairs in that country, is agreed to. Lord Berkeley states that the House of Lords have voted for the relief of Skin-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

ner, and for a committee of their members to be appointed to consider concerning damages; hereupon the matter is referred to the Committee for Law Suits, assisted by Moses. A report is read about the account of the *St. George*; but the demands of Captain Lord not being settled, it is referred back for this to be done. The goods of 'the Armenian' [Signor Keriacos] to be inspected by Humphrey Fairecliffe when they reach the Hope. Captain Whitehorne to be paid for primage and average of the *Return*, and allowed 18*l.* for fresh provisions. Richard Mohun is accepted as security for James Adams. (1¾ *pp.*)

DIRECTIONS FOR THOMAS ROLT [MARCH 13, 1668] (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xxxvi, p. 3).

In accordance with an order of Court of October 23, 1667, for the proposals submitted by Rolt to be considered, the Committees, having weighed the same, opine that the customary present for the King of Persia to be entrusted to Rolt should consist of the usual commodities, the greater part to be broadcloth, and the whole, both for King and nobles, not to exceed in cost 600*l.*; that a letter congratulating His Majesty on his happy succession, and expressing whatever else may conduce to the Company's interest should be sent with it; that Rolt's expenses for the first year after his arrival in Persia be left to his own good husbandry, he to try and keep them lower than any yet brought to account in the Persia Books since the uniting of this Stock, after which time he shall limit them according to the Company's directions; that his salary shall begin from his arrival at the first port on the coast of India, and three factors and a chirurgeon be appointed to reside with him in Persia; that Stephen Flower be recalled from Persia to England, unless the President and Council shall have occasion to make use of his services in any of their factories on the coast of India; that all returns of presents to Rolt or to his successor from the King of Persia, the Ettamon Dowlett, or any other minister or officer be brought to the Company's account, 'soe it may ly in the Companies brest to grattifye Mr. Rolt or others according to their deserts'; that all English trading in calicoes or any other commodities shall pay to the Chief and Council at Gombroon two per cent. for consulage, in consideration of the Company's great charge in maintaining factors, etc., in Persia for supporting their privileges, which redound to the advantage and benefit of all trading to that port; that Rolt, after making his present to the King and returning to Spahaune, shall be prohibited from going to that place (as has formerly been the yearly custom,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

to the great loss and damage of the Company) until he shall receive directions to do so, but 'in the time of heates' he shall retire to a place to be appointed by the President and Council of Surat; that the chirurgeon, or in his absence some factor shall sit constantly in the Custom-house at Gombroon to take an exact account of all ships arriving there, with particulars of their goods, to whom belonging, and their marks, also particulars of goods exported from Gombroon to any port, with the amount of custom on all, both exported and imported, a copy of which book is to be sent yearly to Surat and from thence to England; that Rolt is to use all means by fair invitation, and promise of a more civil usage than has been given formerly to all junks or other vessels designing to pass by Gombroon for Cong, that they may be induced to land their goods at Gombroon as formerly; that he be empowered to call Flower to account for exceeding the Company's allowance for expenses by his journeyings to Spahaune contrary to order, for the customary present given by the Shawbunder of 50 tomands yearly, for several goods which stand as remains in the Persian books, whereas there are no such goods, and for damage the Company have sustained by his 'colouring' the goods of Banyans or other strangers. The Committees, on reading an account of errors and omissions between the books of Fort St. George and those of Persia since the uniting of this Stock, think that the Accountant at home should be appointed to state and settle the same in the Company's General Books, and only what is necessary to be done at Surat and Persia should be advised the President and Council and Rolt, that they may comply with the same accordingly. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 16, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 229).

The salary and gratuity allowed to Mr. Wilson to be paid to him yearly at Surat. A commission to be prepared to empower Thomas Rolt to receive two per cent. from all Englishmen trading in calicoes or other commodities towards the Company's charges in keeping factors in Persia. George Clifford and Mr. Pate state that the difference between Mr. Firebrasse and Mr. Stracey has been settled and the former has consented to Stracey's son going to India. Captain Whitehorne to be paid 9*l.* monthly while in the *Return*. Henry Younge is appointed one of Council at Surat. The Secretary to provide two silver seals for use in transacting the Company's business at Bombay, these to be inscribed *Sigillum Bombay*. (¾ *p.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 18, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 230).

The Governor reports that the Lords' Committees have appointed Monday, the 30th instant, for further consideration of Skinner's business, when both parties with their counsel are to attend. After signing letters to Surat, the Court orders that in future the words 'to bee opened in Councell' shall be added to the usual superscription on all letters to their agencies and chief factories. Sack to be provided for Bombay. Upon petition, James Adams is to be given a gratuity of 10*l.* for his service in defending the Company's estate at Surat during Sivāji's insurrection, to be allowed 5*l.* for fresh provisions, and his daughter with her maid and a 'blacke' to have free passage in the Company's shipping to India. Thomas Rolt is allowed to ship certain provisions and goods in the *Return*. The entertainment of Mr. Carleton as chirurgeon for Persia at 45*s.* monthly is approved. The owners of the *St. George* to be paid their freight and given 100*l.* on account of dead freight 'occasioned by the suddaine and hastie stowing of the said shipp in time of the warre'. At the request of Captain Lucas, owner of the *Zant Frigate*, the commander, officers and company in the said ship are to be allowed to bring home the five per cent. in white pepper, provided it is taken in on the west coast of Sumatra; if shipped at Bantam then only two per cent. will be allowed; the said pepper to be brought to the Company's warehouse, according to charterparty covenants. Goods in the custody of George Papillon to be priced for the sale to be held on the 7th prox. The post of second in the *Zant Frigate* to be offered to John Roberts. Sir John Lewis to be allowed to send free to Surat a parcel of broken rubies; the like permission is given to Sir Francis Clarke for a barrel of cochineal. The Committee for Lawsuits, assisted by Moses, to prepare an answer to the bill in Chancery exhibited against the Company by Mr. Paige. The following annual salaries to be given to the factors at Surat, viz.: Thomas Rolt, Chief at Persia, and one of Council at Surat, 150*l.*; Henry Younge, also of Council, 60*l.*; James Adams, 35*l.*; George Bowcher, 25*l.*; Henry Bromfeild, John Child, John Portman, Nicholas Serle, and Charles Ward, each 20*l.*; Mancell Smith, 15*l.* An annual salary of 10*l.* to be given to the following writers, viz.: Samuel Austen, John Fleetwood, Robert Jones, Thomas Wynne, Thomas Pett, Edward Austin, William Crawley, Collett Aucher, John Stracey, Nathaniel Merriton, Francis Maliverer, and William Cope. John Sharpe and John Pace, apprentices, to be given 5*l.* (3 *pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

TREASURY MINUTE, MARCH 19, 1668 (*Public Record Office: Treasury Minute Book*, vol. ii, pp. 106–8).

Sir Andrew Ricart [*sic*] called in: says that the East India Company conceive themselves not obliged to pay any money on the score of the freight of the *Leopard*, etc.: moves that a commission may be issued out to examine that matter in India. Also the Company had the States-Generals' resolution for satisfaction for the damages by this ship. As to the *Convertine* the Company is ready to adjust the account.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 20, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 233).

The Governor reports what passed before the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury touching the *Leopard* and other ships belonging to the King formerly employed in the Indies; and certain Committees are desired, with the assistance of Moses, to draw up a written statement concerning the *Leopard*, that it may be presented to Their Lordships. Sambrooke is directed to prepare an account of the other three vessels belonging to His Majesty and present it to the Court, that an adjustment may be made with the principal officers of the Royal Navy in accordance with their Lordships' desire. John Roberts, who is to serve as second in the *Zant Frigate*, to be given a monthly salary of 3*l*. Fifty small bibles and one in folio, some books of sermons, two barrels of fine powder, and 'the value of two tonns of beere in mumm' to be sent to Bombay, with as many arms as shall be judged necessary. Henry Yonge to be allowed 15*l*. for fresh provisions, it being probable he may go first to Bombay. The Husband to see that all the Company's goods are shipped before any more private trade is taken aboard. All factors and writers entertained for Surat to attend the Court next Wednesday. William Gifford to be repaid 100*l*. of the money he paid into the Treasury, in accordance with the report of the arbitrators. Richard Swallowe to be given 15*l*. 14*s*. 1*d*. for service at St. Helena. Examination and report to be made of the petitions of Robert Stileman and Goodith Langley. John Atkins, chief mate in the *Return*, is given 10*l* in consideration of his necessitous condition, he having lately paid a fine on goods which amounted to as much as he made by them; and William Baynes, second mate in the said ship, is given 5*l*. on the same account. A clause to be inserted in the next general letter to Surat, desiring the President and Council to advise in their next what proportion of arms and ammunition is fit to be sent to Bombay for purposes of trade. Bills of parcels of private trade shipped by Messrs. Goodier, Yonge, Newman, and Bowcher are read and allowed. (1¾ *pp*.)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 25, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 235).

The salary of Valentine Hartnoll, entertained to serve as a factor at Macassar, to begin at his arrival at Bantam. Captains Ward and Whitehorne to be paid one-fourth part of the permission money due for jewels and fine goods entered in the *Constantinople Merchant* and *Return*, after giving an account of all that has been laden in the said ships. The wife of Captain Peirce, commander of the *Portland Frigate*, to be presented with 5*l.* in gold as a gratuity for the special care the Captain took of the *London* in securing her from danger from the French men-of-war off Scilly. Messrs. Powle and Carleton, chirurgeons, to be allowed 5*l.* apiece for fresh provisions; Mr. Newman to be allowed 10*l.* for the same in his voyage to the west coast of Sumatra, there being no probability of his obtaining any refreshment on the way; and John Roberts to be allowed 5*l.* Examination and report to be made of the warehousekeepers' accounts before the next election. A letter to be written to Sir Gervase Lucas to request him to deliver the island of Bombay to those the Company have authorized to receive it, and to inform him that he may take passage to England in any of the Company's ships. Examination and report to be made of Thomas Pride's account. Moses to take two duplicates of the King's letters patent for Bombay, in order that one may remain here for use as occasion shall arise. The Farmers of the Customs to be asked to tell their collector at Dover to accept an entry of twenty-five chests of coral laden in the *Supply* from Leghorn, in case she shall arrive in the Downs before the Company's ships leave, and permit the said coral to be shipped in the *Constantinople Merchant* and *Return* for Surat. Permission to ship certain private trade in the said two vessels is given to Messrs. Wilson and Serle, and to James Adams to ship his in the *Rebecca*. Captains Ward, Badiley, and Parricke, and several factors and writers entertained to serve in India, take leave of the Court. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 27, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 236).

The gold medal for Sir George Oxenden, and the two silver seals for Bombay, to be sent to Captain Whitehorne, who is, on his arrival at Surat, to deliver them to Sir George. Messrs. Northey and Boothby are told that the Company have been advised by counsel not to transfer to them the adventure of Sir William Bateman, as it cannot safely be done without a decree in Chancery or in the Exchequer. John Roberts to have an advance of two months' salary and be given a copy of Newman's instructions. Warwick Pett is chosen to serve as a writer at Surat in

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

place of his brother Thomas, who is disabled by sickness. Warrants to be made out quarterly for payment of the rents of the Company's house and warehouses as they become due. Thomas Rolt allowed 10*l.* for fresh provisions. Certain Committees to speak with Sir William Morrice about the additional clause the States-General offer to insert in the oath for the preservation of peace, and to ask for an explanation of the words 'blocking upp' mentioned in the Treaty. (1½ *pp.*)

GRANT TO THE COMPANY, MARCH [27], 1668[1] (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Memorandum from the Signet Books.*)

Of the port and island of Bombay, at a rent of 10*l.* a year, to be paid at the Custom House, London.

PETER PETT TO COLONEL MIDDLETON, MARCH 28, 1668 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 237, no. 108 ii).

Desires him to send the *Jemmy* yacht to London to carry some goods to the *Return*, bound for the Indies, according to a direction from the Board, his son being bound for those parts.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 30, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 238).

The dispatches for Surat to be delivered at once to the pursers of the *Return* and the *Constantinople Merchant*, with express directions to hasten on board and tell the commanders to sail at the first opportunity. Captain Badiley reports that some bales of cloth are in the *Rebecca*, shipped in hampers and said to be wine; hereupon order is given for them to be sent with their 'cocquett'[2] to the Husband. Examination and report to be made of the bills for the surgeons' chests provided by Mr. Whitchurch. On request, Thomas Rolt is given permission for his encouragement and to see what trade may be had from those parts, to send home in the Company's shipping the Persia goods he buys with the proceed of the stuffs he is taking out; the whole quantity not to exceed three tons, and an account of their cost to be sent with them. After his first year he is to be allowed to go from Shiraz to Ispahan, if he sees cause, but at his own charge. Henry Younge to entertain eight soldiers at Deal or Dover, if the ships are detained in the Downs and draw a bill of exchange not exceeding 16*l.* on the Company for what he spends for their two months' imprest. (1 *p.*)

[1] The actual document, bearing this date, is now at the India Office (*Parchment Records*, No. 26). It is entered on the Patent Rolls at the Public Record Office as no. 3 of part i, 20 Car. II.

[2] A cocket was a certificate that the duty had been paid.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 1, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 239).

The Governor reports that he and other Committees attended the Lords Committees last Monday about Skinner's business, when their Lordships appointed Tuesday next to hear the Company's counsel. On information that the Committees for the Treasury had affixed the Company's seal to a duplicate of the commission sent to the President and Council at Surat for taking possession of Bombay, the Court approves, and orders that they affix the seal also to the letter prepared for the King of Persia. Mr. Gregorie to inform Mr. Trevisa that the Company intend to proceed against him next term, unless he at once renews his covenants of arbitration. Examination and report to be made of the accounts of Raph Coningsby and William Younge. Messrs. Noakes, Waring, and Hill to be summoned to attend the court next Friday, and Mr. Peake to be spoken to about clearing his account. The draft of a petition from the Company to the King is read, and referred back to the Committee for Dutch Affairs to particularize the things therein said to be 'impracticable and dubious, and not provided for by the Treaty Marine', and report the same for annexation to the petition. Resolved that on Friday next further consideration shall be had concerning the inspection and management of the Company's affairs, in pursuance of the votes and resolutions of February 19 last. Certain Committees to prepare a clause for insertion in the transfers of adventures, by which it shall be declared on oath that they are not for the account of any foreigner or stranger. (1½ *pp.*)

HUMPHREY EDWIN TO SIR THOMAS CHAMBER, APRIL 1, 1668 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xxxvi, p. 4).

Acknowledges the receipt of his letter; but the servant who brought it left before there was time to inform the Committee of Sir Thomas's intentions. Informs him that his compliance in examining the writings and paying the money is expected by the Committee before or at the beginning of the term, according to the time allotted for settlement. Will be ready to wait upon him when he shall command. (⅛ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN WILLIAM WHITEHORNE, APRIL 2, 1668 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 169).

Have delivered a packet of letters and dispatches to his purser, Jonathan Aston, who left London on Monday. Hope these will find Whitehorne in the Downs and that upon their receipt he will, wind

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

and weather permitting, set sail immediately for Surat and not wait for the other ships. (¼ *p.*) *A letter of the same tenor is sent to Captain Ward.*

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 3, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 240).

A copy is read of the articles drawn up upon the rendition of Dunkirk, which are referred to in the King's grant to the Company of the island of Bombay; and order is given for the said copy to be sent to the President and Council at Surat. The balance owing to the account of the late Raph Coningsby to be paid to his administrator. An allowance to be made to the account of the late Edward Oldfield for the time he was employed in the service, and the balance paid to his executors. Charles Porter, solicitor to the Duke of York, is admitted to the freedom gratis. On a verbal report being made of the account of the late Thomas Pride concerning his adventure of 500*l.* in the New General Stock, the Court desires a written statement. At the request of Thomas Lucas, sole owner of the *Zant Frigate*, order is given for Henry Baker, mate and gunner in the said ship, to succeed in case of the master's death, and be entrusted with the management of the Company's affairs in the place and stead of Mr. East, the commission to be altered accordingly. For encouragement of those who are willing to build and furnish the Company with four good ships from 350 to 500 tons burden, to be ready by next November with 'three deckes flushe, with quarter decke and forecastle', the Court resolves to allow for the freight of such vessels 20*s.* a ton extraordinary for the first two voyages to the Indies and back, and to give the same allowance for three newly built ships of 300 tons burden with two decks, for the first voyage, provided the owners acquaint the Court with their resolution to serve the Company with such vessels and give in the names of such commanders and mates as shall be approved; this allowance not to be extended to ships with two and a half decks only. James Hill is warned that, unless he clears his account and fetches away his goods within a month, proceedings will be taken against him; on request, he is given permission to go into the warehouse to 'aire and turne' his pepper. Sir Samuel Barnardiston reports that the goods of Signor Keriacos have been valued at 4,300*l.*, the freight and permission amounting to 236*l.*, which latter he will undertake to pay on notice of their shipment; order is hereupon given for the commanders and masters of the *Constantinople Merchant* and *Rebecca* to be instructed to sign bills of lading for such of

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

these goods as they shall take on board; and Sir Samuel is requested to give in the report in writing. Examination and report to be made of the account of William Moses. Monday afternoon is appointed for further consideration as to how the Company's affairs may be duly inspected and managed for the future, in pursuance of the votes and resolutions of February 19 last. (*2¼ pp.*).

RICHARD WATTS AT DEAL TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, APRIL 3, 1668 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 237, no. 200).

The *Return* and *Constantinople Merchant* have come into the Downs, bound for East India.

PETITION OF THE COMPANY TO THE KING, [APRIL, 1668] (*Public Record Office: C.O. 77*, vol. xi, f. 136).[1]

Revert to their petition presented last January, in which they prayed that, until the Treaty Marine should be agreed upon, His Majesty would recommend by letters to the States-General and the Dutch Ambassadors to give effectual commands to the Dutch General at Batavia to do nothing that may tend to a breach of the peace, or interfere with the trade of the petitioners to or from any of their factories. This His Majesty was graciously pleased to do; whereupon the States desired that an oath might be framed to be taken by their Generals and officers in the Indies, and promised to require the Dutch East India Company not to interfere with the petitioners' trade. Since then 'there hath been a temporary Treaty Marine concluded between Your Majesty and the States-General, which they would also incert in the said oathe'. The petitioners submit in all humility that in the said treaty no sufficient provision has been made for the begetting and continuance of a good understanding between the two nations in the peaceable carrying on of trade and commerce in those parts, some things therein required being wholly impracticable in the Indies, and others very dubious and uncertain. They therefore pray that to prevent the great inconveniences that may arise these may be taken into consideration and effectual means used for some agreement and settlement of the trade in the East suitable to its weight and importance, both for the honour of the King and the advantage of his kingdom. (*½ p.*) *Signed* Andrew Riccard, Governor. *Read April 3, 1668.*

[1] For copies see the *State Papers, Foreign Archives*, vol. 219, p. 1, and *Home Miscellaneous* (I.O.), vol. xlii, p. 164.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

ORDER OF COUNCIL, APRIL 3, 1668 (*Public Record Office: Privy Council Register*, vol. lx, p. 256).[1]

That the East India Company's petition concerning the Treaty Marine, in which they conceive there are some things required wholly impracticable in India and others very dubious and uncertain, be referred to the Lords Commissioners for Trade, who are desired to consider it next Thursday, when the said Company are to present in writing such proposals as they think most proper for the future settlement of trade in those parts, and Their Lordships to represent to His Majesty their advice concerning the same.

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN WILLIAM WHITEHORNE, APRIL 4, 1668 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 170).

Enclose a small packet directed to the President and Council of Surat, which they commend to his care, and desire him to use all possible expedition in his voyage. (½ *p.*)

RECEIPT BY H. YOUNG, ON BOARD THE *CONSTANTINOPLE MERCHANT* AT DEAL, APRIL 6, 1668 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 238, no. 18).

From Morgan Lodge of a large packet from Lord Arlington to Captain Henry Gary, Lieutenant Governor of Bombay, which he promises to deliver faithfully.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 6, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 243).

In recognition of the extraordinary care shown by Moses in the business of Skinner, and in issuing the commissions for the reduction of Fort St. George and the King's grant of the Island of Bombay, he is given a gratuity of 80*l.*, of which 30*l.* is to be placed to the account of the Fort, and 30*l.* to the account of Bombay. The Committee for Lawsuits to consult with the Solicitor-General as to what is necessary to be done for the Company's defence and security in Skinner's case; the care of this is given to Sir Samuel Barnardiston, who is also desired to present to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury the papers and account touching the *Leopard*. The Governor states that he and Sir Samuel Barnardiston attended at Whitehall last Friday and presented the Company's petition about the Marine Treaty to His Majesty in Council, who referred it to the Lords Committees for Trade to consider next Thurs-

[1] Copies will be found in *C.O.* 77, vol. xi. f. 76, and *State Papers, Foreign Archives*, vol. 219, p. 3; also in *Home Miscellaneous* (I.O.), vol. xlii, p. 164.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

day, when the Company are to present written proposals for the settlement of their trade in the Indies. The Secretary to take the advice of Sir William Turner and Sir Walter Walker on the Company's petition, and as to what should be added in reference to the explanations of or additions to be made to the Marine Treaty for the better carrying on of trade and commerce. The warehousekeepers to wait on the Committees who have the inspection of their accounts and desire that these may be audited and reported before the next election. The Customhouse officers to be given a gratuity of 61*l.* 10*s.* for their pains and care in unloading and discharging the *African*, *Return*, *Constantinople Merchant*, and *St. George* last year. (1¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 6 (afternoon), 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 244).

The Court taking into consideration how the Company's affairs in all the several branches may for the future be thoroughly inspected, and such timely dispatch given to them as their nature and exigency require, after serious debate agree to inform the generality that, in their opinion some persons, not exceeding three in number, should be elected by this Court to take the inspection and management of all the Company's concerns, according to such orders, rules, and instructions as shall be from time to time given to them by the Court of Committees; and that a fitting salary be allowed to them for their encouragement in so great a work. That the persons so elected shall take an oath for the faithful discharge of their trust, and agree not to trade either directly or indirectly to or from the East Indies, or to have any correspondence with any one there, except relating to the Company's concerns; the oath to be drawn up by the Court of Committees, pursuant to the charter, and to contain such other clauses as shall be thought most beneficial for the Company's service. (¾ *p.*)

A GENERAL COURT OF SALES, APRIL 7, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 245).

Sale of Quilon pepper, light pepper, scummings and dust of pepper, cotton yarn, red cotton, myrrh, 'aloes Siccatrina', olibanum, Lahore and Sarkhej indigo, 'Indigo Telinglie',[1] dust of indigo, indigo shirts and skins, cassia lignum, green ginger, shell-lac, stick-lac, seed-lac, turmeric, rhubarb, sappon wood, cowries, nickannees, broad and narrow chintzes, broad and narrow quilts, Guinea stuffs, sallowes, broad blue baftas, narrow baftas, savaguzees, mercooles, derebauds, Oringall bettellees, and

[1] See a note on p. 164 of *English Factories in India*, 1665–7.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

taffetas; also damaged calicoes, etc. returned in the *St. George*; with prices and names of purchasers. (5½ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO MORGAN LODGE, APRIL 8, 1668 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 171).

Have delivered to Thomas Rolt, who is going to India in the *Return*, their order, with a commission from the Farmers of the Customs and a bill of lading, to receive sixteen chests of coral from aboard the *Supply* from Leghorn and put them into the *Return* in the Downs. In case Rolt shall have left, they desire, if the *Supply* comes into the Downs whilst the *Rebecca* is there, that Lodge will request her commander to deliver the said chests aboard the *Rebecca*. Enclose an order from the Farmers of the Customs. (¼ *p.*) *A letter to the same effect is written to Captain Taylor, commander of the* Supply.

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN BADILEY, APRIL 8, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 172).

Have written to the commander of the *Supply* that, if he is in the Downs with his ship during Badiley's stay there and the *Return* has left, he is to deliver to Badiley the sixteen chests of coral he has on board for the Company's account. Have also written to Morgan Lodge at Deal to assist in this. Desire Badiley to give the commander of the *Supply* a receipt for the coral; but not to wait for it, if this would prevent his sailing at the first opportunity. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 8, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 251).

The demand of Messrs. Boneel and Felton, owners of the *Anne Frigate*, touching 1,700 pagodas which they allege were promised to be repaid in case Captain Knox had not received them, is referred for examination; as is also the report concerning Daniel Sheldon's account. Mr. Gregorie to give in a written engagement that covenants of arbitration shall be sealed by Mr. Trevisa, or to give his promise personally in court. The Governor, accompanied by certain of the Committees, is desired to present to-morrow to the Lords Committees for Trade a paper now read touching the Treaty Marine, reference to which is made in the Company's petition. On hearing a report from Sir Samuel Barnardiston of what passed before the Lords Committees in the business of Thomas Skinner, the Court directs Moses to prepare a petition (with the advice of Mr. Jones), and draw up a narrative of the facts with all convenient speed, with the assistance of the Secretary and Auditor. Examination

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

and report to be made of the disbursements of Major Thomson and Mr. Papillon in their journey to and sojourn at Breda. The desire of Richard Cradocke for an allowance of 2,000 rupees is referred for consideration. George Willoughby to be given some allowance on narrow instead of broad baftas delivered to him. An Armenian priest, and a boy belonging to Signor Keriacos, to be allowed, on paying, to take passage in the Company's shipping to Surat, and the Signor to be permitted to lade his goods in any of the Company's vessels. (1½ *pp.*)

ORDER OF COUNCIL, APRIL 8, 1668 (*Public Record Office: Privy Council Register*, vol. lx, p. 260).

That the Officers of the Customs deliver up the bond for 200*l.* to the King of Persia's factors, and allow their goods to be shipped, duty free, on the East India Company's vessels.

MEMORIAL FROM THE COMPANY TO THE LORDS COMMITTEES FOR TRADE TOUCHING 'THINGES DOUBTFULL AND IMPRACTICABLE IN THE TREATIE MARINE', APRIL 9, 1668 (*Public Record Office: C. O. 77*, vol. xi, f. 77[1]).

Although by the first article it is agreed that there shall be a general freedom of trade and traffic to all kingdoms, countries, and estates in amity with His Majesty without molestation, though they be in hostility with the Dutch, except as to the contraband goods, which require certificates, as is excepted in the second, third, and fourth articles, yet forasmuch as by the eighth article it is required that all ships shall have certificates (according to the form set down at the end of the Treaty), it remains doubtful whether such ships as trade not in contraband goods or to an enemy's port (as is expressed in the second and third articles) are obliged to have certificates or not. Whereas the eighth article requires a certificate to be produced of the propriety of the ships, it is humbly offered that the form prescribed for the Dutch certificates is made aptly corresponding thereunto, and is plain and easy; but the form of the English certificates (besides the propriety) requires the mentioning of the ship's lading, the orders and rules of the marine, the names, surnames, nativities, and habitations of the men on board, and of all who shall embark, the master's declaration of all that passes whilst abroad, and carrying the flags during the voyage, with other particulars. This is impracticable in Europe, and much more so in the East, where there

[1] See also *State Papers, Foreign Archives*, vol. 219, p. 3, and *Home Miscellaneous* (I.O.), vol. xlii, p. 165.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

is no Admiralty in being, nor any marine officers, for ships take in many sorts of goods, make several ports, and so change both their lading and mariners, from whence they can have no such certificates, neither will they know what is meant by the orders and rules marine. That although by the words 'beseiged, blocked up, or invested', is understood at least the stopping up of all passages by sea and land unto such places, yet unless these terms be explained, upon pretence of a few ships lying before any port it may be suggested that the place is either besieged, blocked up, or invested, and thereby the commerce may be obstructed by those who have the greatest force. This exception seems to extend to all commerce, and therefore it is humbly offered that this clause may be added to the fourth article of the Treaty Marine, viz.: To which nevertheless it shall be lawful to carry any other commodities except arms and victuals. *Appended are:* Some particulars not provided for by the Treaty Marine: 1. That either Company having any castle or fortification upon any coast or country shall not hinder the other Company from trading with the natives in any places adjacent where the natives have a government, and that either Company may pass any river or pass leading to any place of trade although under command of the other's fort or castle. 2. That in case either Company have or shall make any agreement or contract with any natives for the sole buying up of any commodities, yet this shall not hinder liberty of commerce with the other Company, but in such case the action or pretence of the Company first contracting shall be construed to lie only against the parties contracted with and not against the other Company, and that neither Company shall upon any such or the like pretence or account intermeddle with the other, or in any kind interrupt, hinder, or injure the trade or navigation thereof. 3. That if either Company have war with any nation in the East, the other Company shall not furnish or assist such nation, during the time of such war, either with ships of war or soldiers. 4. That the actual and close besieging of a place by either Company by sea and land shall not hinder the other Company from trading to any the other places adjacent, not besieged, where the natives have a government. 5. That the commander of any ship or vessel whatsoever, whether belonging to either Company or to any the nations or people with whom either Company doth, have, or shall trade within the confines of their respective charters, and not in enmity with the other Company, showing the passport of the one Company or any their Agents or factors, shall not be further visited, troubled, or hindered in port or at sea by the other Com-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

pany, nor in any wise retarded or diverted from the free and present prosecution of their intended voyage. (1¾ *pp.*) *Reported to His Majesty in Council*, April 10, 1668.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 10, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 252).

The Governor reports his attendance on the Lords Committees for Trade, to whom he presented the memorial concerning some passages in the Marine Treaty mentioned in the Company's petition as 'doubtfull and impracticable'; these Their Lordships promised to consider and report to the King. On information that Lord Arlington or some of the Commissioners for Prizes have the Dutch books that were in the *Slothany* and *Phoenix*, which may be useful for information concerning the Japanese trade, certain Committees are desired to ask His Lordship if the Company can see and peruse the said books. Daniel Sheldon to be paid the balance of his account and given a gratuity of 100*l.* for his ingenuity and service in promoting the making of taffetas in the Bay; his covenants and bond are also to be given up to him. The Husband to make an entry in the Customhouse of the sixteen chests of coral returned in the *Supply* and send them by hoy into the Downs, with directions for any of the Company's ships there to take them aboard. John Stanian owing 20*l.* on his account, he is to be notified to attend the court next Monday. The Committee for the Treasury to provide money to the value of 20,000*l.* in Seville and Mexico dollars, not to exceed the rate of 4*s.* 7*d.* the dollar, which is to weigh 17 dwt. and 8 grains. Mr. Mohun having some time since cleared his account, his covenants and bond are to be delivered to him. A report concerning the form for transfers is read, but referred for further consideration, in which Moses is to assist. A draft of a petition relating to Thomas Skinner is read; ordered that Sir Samuel Barnardiston and Messrs. Jolliffe and Papillon advise with counsel concerning it and report their proceedings therein. Benjamin Glanville to be given his bond after payment of the principal of his debts.[1] (1½ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN TAYLOR, APRIL 10, 1668 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 172).

In expectation of his arrival in the Downs they commissioned Rolt, who is going to India in the *Rebecca*, to demand from him the sixteen chests of coral laden by Messrs. Dethick at Leghorn in the *Supply*, and

[1] Among the warrants signed is one for 120*l.*, 'to bee made paid in cashe'.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

gave Rolt the bill of lading and an order from the Farmers of the Customs to receive the said coral and lade it aboard one of their ships bound for India. But now Taylor has arrived in the river, they have sent their servant, Humphrey Faircliffe, to whom Taylor is to deliver the said coral and take his receipt for it. (¼ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO THE COMMANDERS OF THE *CONSTANTINOPLE MERCHANT*, *RETURN*, AND *REBECCA*, APRIL 10, 1668 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 172).

By their order the sixteen chests of coral returned from Leghorn in the *Supply* have been delivered to Humphrey Fairclife, who is to lade one half in the *Return*, and the other half in the *Constantinople Merchant*, but if these two ships have gone then he is to put all into the *Rebecca*. Desire the captains to receive the coral and give receipts for it to Fairclife, one of which he is to send to India, the other to bring to London. Pray them to hasten their departure. (¼ *p.*)

RICHARD WATTS AT DEAL TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, APRIL 11, 1668 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 238, no. 73).

The four East India ships outward-bound sailed this afternoon.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 13, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 254).

A petition from Jeremy Sambrooke is read, praying some allowance for his great charges during the New General Stock in bringing up young men, who have been useful in the service, his particular business requiring their help; he is told that on presenting a perfect balance of the Company's books his request shall be considered. Resolved that after the election some method of balancing the Company's books once a year in future shall be considered. Moses' account is approved and a warrant ordered to be made out for the balance; the several disbursements noted in it to be put to the accounts respectively of Sir Edward Winter, Thomas Skinner, and the Island of Bombay. On petition, Edith Harris, who lately lost four silver spoons 'used about the necessarie occasions of this house', is given 40*s*. The draft of the Company's petition touching Thomas Skinner to be presented to the House of Commons is read, and referred to the Governor and Deputy and nine of the Committees who are to make what amendments they think fit, give directions for its signing and presentation, and generally to act in this matter as may be best for the Company's service. (1 *p.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A GENERAL COURT OF ADVENTURERS, APRIL 14, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 257).

Sir Andrew Riccard thanks the generality for having retained him as Governor these last two years, and declares his gladness that by their 'suffrages' they have now made choice of Sir William Thomson as Governor and Sir Samuel Barnardiston as Deputy for the year ensuing. He further states 'the intimation they had of other busines in their printed paper is this', that although the twenty-four Committees have taken great pains in the Company's service yet, having other business of their own, it sometimes happens that the orders of the Court are not executed as promptly as is requisite, in consideration of which the Court on the 6th of this month passed several votes, which Sir Andrew commands to be now read. The generality ask for time to consider these proposals. Sir Arthur Ingram and Sir John Lewis are requested to inform Sir William Thomson of his election as Governor and desire his presence. He comes into court and expresses his great unwillingness to undertake the post, but eventually is prevailed upon to do so, and is sworn. Sir Samuel Barnardiston is also sworn. ($\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*)

A GENERAL COURT OF ADVENTURERS, APRIL 17, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 258).

The Governor causes the names to be read of the Committees chosen for the ensuing year. They are as follows: George, Lord Berkeley, Benjamin Albyn, John Bathurst, Christopher Boone, Sir Francis Clarke, Michael Davison, Henry Dacres, Jonathan Dawes, Nathaniel Herne, James Houblon, John Jollife, John Morden, Peter Vandeputt, John Paige, Thomas Papillon, Sir Andrew Riccard, Sir William Rider, Sir John Robinson, Maurice Thomson, Nicholas Morrice, Robert Thomson, Charles Thorold, Rowland Wynne, and Christopher Willoughby.[1] The Governor states that some proposals made at the last meeting would now have been considered, but as the attendance is small this will be deferred to a fitter opportunity. ($\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 22, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 259).

The care and management of the Treasury is entrusted to Sir Andrew Riccard, Maurice Thomson, and Christopher Boone. The executors of George Tuke are given permission to transfer his adventure to Peter Paravacene. Examination and report to be made of the account of the late George Injons. Jeremy Sambrooke is told that, as there is to be a

[1] Of these, Dacres, Dawes, Morrice, Riccard, Rider, Robinson, Thorold, and Willoughby were fresh members.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

new election of the Company's officers, he is, according to a former order, to balance his books (which hitherto has been neglected) and follow the method formerly prescribed of transferring the foot of the old books to the new, that the Company may have a perfect balance of their books once a year. This Sambrooke promises to do, and is told that he is to be allowed another clerk, in addition to William Saxby, but no one is to be entertained without the approbation of the Court. The Company's officers are re-elected at their former salaries; but Charles Aston, who has had charge without any allowance of the Pepper Warehouse since the dismissal of Laurence Stanyan, is accorded a yearly salary of 80*l.* to be paid from the time he undertook it, and to be continued as Paymaster of the Mariners at 30*l.* a year. The several officers and their respective annual salaries are as follows: Jeremy Sambrooke, Accountant-General, 220*l.*; John Harbert, his assistant, 80*l.*; Michael Dunkin, Cashier-General, 200*l.*; Richard Harris, his assistant, 90*l.*; and as Beadle and Housekeeper, 30*l.*; Samuel Sambrooke, Writer of Letters and Keeper of the Calico-Warehouse, 200*l.*; Samuel Sambrooke, Junior, his assistant, 20*l.*; Robert Blackborne, Secretary, 160*l.*; Humphrey Edwin, Auditor, 80*l.*; Thomas Sprigg, Husband and Warehousekeeper, 200*l.*; Francis Thomson, his assistant, 40*l.*; George Papillon, Keeper of the Blue Warehouse, 160*l.*; Charles Aston, Keeper of the Pepper Warehouse, 80*l.*, and as Paymaster of the Mariners, 30*l.*; William Moses, Solicitor and Attorney at law, 20*l.*; Captain John Prowd, Surveyor of Shipping, 80*l.*; Thomas Clayton, Doorkeeper, 30*l.*; these are all sworn, with the exception of Captain Prowd and Messrs. Moses and Edwin, who are absent. Sugar candy to be delivered to Mr. Buckeridge, on payment of charges due. The petition of Simon Hemand is read, in which he states that upon the entreaty of Captain Lord he returned as mate in the *St. George*, and refused wages offered to him, in the expectation of receiving good accommodation during the voyage, but since his arrival the Captain demands allowance for his transport; the matter is referred to certain Committees, who are to speak with the owners of the said ship and see that justice is done. The Committee for Shipping, or any three of them, to consider how the Company's shipping in all its branches may in future be managed to the best advantage, and timely dispatch given to all vessels, and to present a report, with suitable rules and instructions to be observed. The care of the Company's interest in regard to the petition now depending before the Committee of the House of Commons concerning Thomas Skinner is deputed to Sir Andrew Riccard and

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

eight other Committees, who are to attend the said Committee from time to time. (*2 pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 24, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 261).

Peter Paravacene is admitted to the freedom by redemption. Examination and report to be made of the account of Nicholas Buckeridge. The Commissioners of the King's Ordnance to be requested to order the saltpetre lately bought of the Company to be weighed off and cleared. The warehousekeepers to give in a report next Wednesday of all goods sold before the 7th instant and still in their charge and of payment due for the same, and to notify the owners that the said goods must be cleared at once. Sambrooke to give in an account of debts outstanding upon former contracts. Moses to acquaint the Court next Wednesday how matters stand in the case depending in the Exchequer touching the additional duty on calicoes, that it may be considered how best to bring this matter to an end. He is also to take out a triplicate of the King's letters patent for Bombay, and see that a timely answer is given to Mr. Page's bill in Chancery, and apply from time to time to the Committee for Lawsuits for directions in this or any other of the Company's suits. Captain Prowd to ascertain and report what ships there are in the Thames, or at sea but expected home between now and next September, fit for the Company's service, and certain Committees to inform themselves and report what ships are likely to be built this year upon the terms of encouragement lately declared. The sum of 50*s.* to be given to Giles Fulcher, waterman of Erith, who lost his wherry in saving the boat belonging to the *Diligence*. The accounts of the lading of the *Return*, *Constantinople Merchant*, and *Rebecca* to be examined and compared with the Court's orders for transportation of goods in those vessels. The account of Mr. Smart, who supplied boats for carrying goods on board the Company's ships, to be examined, and adequate allowance made to him. The Committee for the Treasury to be permitted to contract with responsible persons for delivery of dollars to the value of 20,000*l.* into the Company's Treasury any time within the next four months. Mr. Gregory to be told that, unless he comes within the next ten days and engages that Trevisa will stand to such award as shall be made by any referees chosen by the Company and himself, proceedings will be instituted against Trevisa. Mr. Hemand's account to be examined and reported. (1¾ *pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

HUMPHREY EDWIN TO SIR THOMAS CHAMBER, APRIL 24, 1668 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xxxvi, p. 4).

Is commanded by the Court of Committees to inform him that, unless he pays in the money at once and settles all things according to the award, the Company will take proceedings against him in a court of law. ($\frac{1}{8}$ *p.*)

HUMPHREY EDWIN TO RICHARD BEAVIS, APRIL 25, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 5).

Informs him that the Court of Committees desire him to attend their next meeting at the East India House on April 29 at ten in the morning, in order to conclude his business. ($\frac{1}{8}$ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 29, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 262).

For the encouragement of owners the Court declares that any three-decked ship which upon survey shall be found strong, serviceable, and fit for employment by the Company shall not be deemed 'superannuated' until after sixteen years from the time of her first setting to sea, notwithstanding any order to the contrary; and any two-decked vessel, strong and fitting, shall not be deemed superannuated until after fourteen years' service. Captain John Hunter's difference with the Company is referred to arbitration, to be determined by June 24 next. On petition the Auditor, Humphrey Edwin, is given a gratuity of 14*l.* and told that his salary shall be raised from 80*l.* to 100*l.* Inquiries to be made about the abilities and carriage of Thomas Dickinson, who petitions for employment. The Committee for General Accounts to report what additional clerks are required in 'the several offices above stayres'. A letter is read from Captain Ward, commander of the *Constantinople Merchant*, desiring some allowance for sixteen passengers; hereupon order is given for a warrant for 128*l.* to be made out for payment for transport of the said passengers, Sir Andrew Riccard undertaking to see that any overpayment shall be returned. Sir Thomas Chamber being pressed to perform the award made long since concerning his business, he promises to do so when his counsel shall have read the several papers about it. Examination and report to be made of the petition of Widow Graves, and Captain Prowd to state what assistance he received from her husband in the surveying of ships. The account of Thomas Hunter to be examined. Upon a statement that nothing can be done with the account of George Injons, as the books of the factory where he served

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

have not been returned, two Committees are desired to settle the said account as they think fit. The Commissioners of the King's Ordnance to be desired to weigh off, clear, and settle for the parcel of saltpetre bought from the Company. Mr. Lambton to be permitted to transcribe from the copybook of letters in the Accountant's custody that part relating to the affairs of his brother he wishes to make use of. The owners of the *Richard and Martha* to be paid 24*l.* for transport of three passengers. The warehousekeepers present an account of goods sold before April 7 last and not yet cleared and certain Committees are desired to see the delinquents, and in case they fail to pay up, to instruct Moses to sue them. Moses is directed to bring the case touching additional duty on calicoes to a speedy trial and apply from time to time to the Committee for Lawsuits for directions; Mr. Edwards to be desired to help in this matter. Certain Committees to represent to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury the true state of affairs touching the additional duty on calicoes, and the intricacy attending payment of the same if it shall be judged due, and to declare the Company's willingness to farm the said duty, if it may be done on reasonable terms; they are also to confer with the Farmers of the Customs and ascertain their inclinations as to the Company farming the said duty and on what conditions. Moses reports that judgements are entered against Messrs. Gardner, Noakes, Wareing, Bullivant, and Seaborne at the Company's suits; hereupon the Committee for Debts are desired to see these persons and report their opinions of the several cases. (3 *pp.*)

PETTY CASH PAYMENTS, MAY, 1668 TO DECEMBER, 1670 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xvii).

Payments to watchmen at Leadenhall. Examined by John Hobby, John Bathurst, and Humphrey Edwin. (7 *pp.*)

ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSES OF LORDS AND COMMONS ON A DISPUTE OF PRIVILEGE, MAY 7–9, 1668 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 239, no. 182).

The House of Lords (7 May) expresses surprise that the Commons have received from the East India Company a petition arraigning the Lords' proceedings, and voted thereon, without acquainting the Lords, condemning the House of Peers, which is the highest judicature in the kingdom; that they have in so doing committed a breach of privilege unexampled in former times; the Lords also declare that Thomas Skinner, merchant, has been highly oppressed by the East India Company, and

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

that in overruling the plea of the said Company, they are warranted by Parliamentary precedents. The Commons in reply (8 May) express their wish for good correspondence with the Lords, and suggest that all proceedings on the Lords' sentence in Skinner's case be forborne, and that Sir Samuel Barnardiston, Sir Andrew Riccard, Rowland Gwin, and Christopher Boone be released; they declare that the petition of the Company to the Commons against the Lords is not scandalous, and its entertainment no breach of privilege. They resolve (9 May) that whoever aids in executing the sentence of the House of Lords in Skinner's case shall be deemed a betrayer of the Commons of England and an infringer of the privileges of the House. (2½ *pp. The proceedings on this difference between the Lords and Commons have been erased from the Journals of both Houses.*[1])

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 15, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 265).

Elizabeth Graves to be allowed 300*l.* for the pinnace *Diligence* built by her late husband, and 10*l.* for his services during two years in helping to survey the Company's shipping. Mr. Pierce's bill for providing a surgeon's chest for Bombay to be examined. The Committee for Debts to see that Sir Thomas Chamber, Mr. Beavis, and others indebted to the Company pay up speedily. Certain Committees to speak with the Commissioners of the Ordnance about adjustment of the account for saltpetre lately sold to the King. John Stanian's account to be examined. Mr. Hemand to be told of the report on his account and requested to pay in at once what he owes. The shipment of cowries is left to the discretion of the Husband. Certain of the Committees to view damaged calicoes and make what allowance they see fit, or else report to the Court. Messrs. Dethick and Company at Leghorn to be instructed to buy, at the cheapest rate possible, coral to the value of ten thousand dollars, one-tenth part in Ricaduti, the remainder in Grezio. Peter Vandeput is desired to instruct his correspondent at Hamburg to buy, at the cheapest rates possible, copper Hungary plates to the value of 5,000*l.* or 6,000*l.* The Governor, with the advice of the Deputy and others, to direct payment of such moneys as shall be necessary to lay out for the Company's service 'as to the affaires now in agitation'. A report on the

[1] Though the entries thus erased do not appear in the printed *Journals*, they are now available for students. Those expunged from the Lords' *Journal* have been printed as a supplement to the report made in 1880 on the Lords MSS., 1666–71 (Historical MSS. Commission's eighth Report, c. 3040 of 1881): while those from the Commons' *Journal* will be found in Hatsell's *Precedents*, vol. iii, p. 179.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

account of the late George Injons is read and approved and order given for payment of the balance to John Injons. (*2 pp.*)

A COMMITTEE FOR DEBTS, MAY 15, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvA, p. 51).

Henry Hampson promises to take away his goods and clear his account by next Michaelmas or at once if he can sell his dungarees, but at present he is engaged in building and cannot conveniently spare the money; he adds that, as he has a considerable adventure in the Company's Stock, they are sufficiently secured. Thomas Fox, James Hill, Jonathan Dawes, Edward Whitwell, Ralph Hudson, Thomas King, Vincent Randall, Richard Cooke, and Christopher Tomlinson to be summoned to clear their accounts at once; also all others the Auditor shall find indebted to the Company. (*½ p.*)

THE COMPANY TO MESSRS. DETHICK AND COMPANY [AT LEGHORN], MAY 18, 1668 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv. p. 173).

Acknowledge the receipt of their letters to March 19 last, also of forty-one chests of coral, sixteen by the *Supply* and twenty-five by the *Ingram*, with the account for fifty-one chests. Have paid the bills of exchange drawn on them, and request the invoice, without which the coral cannot be cleared at the Customhouse or the parcels examined. These came too late for the last year's shipping to India, therefore less coral will be wanted this year; still, if the price is reasonable, they are to buy good Grezio at the cheapest rate possible to the value of ten thousand dollars, and dispatch it by the first opportunity. If it does not arrive in time to send to India the Company will be discouraged, and chary of ordering more in future. The Grezio and Ricaduti coral sent is 'meane in their sorts' and the Terraglio so bad it is a wonder so much was bought. Desire them to buy Grezio coral, and spend one thousand dollars only in the best kind of Ricaduti. (*¾ p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 20, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 267).

Matthew Andrewes states that the arbitrators appointed to settle the difference between the Company and himself have done nothing in the given time; hereupon four new referees are chosen, to settle matters before August 20 next. Examination and report to be made of the account of the late Quarles Browne. It being represented that the Committee for the Treasury have, in pursuance of the Court's orders, taken

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

up considerable sums of money for the service, and passed bills for the same under the common seal, although express sanction has not been given for their so doing, the Court declares its approval and empowers the Committee to take up, during the ensuing year, such sums as shall be required for the Company's occasions, and give bills for the same under the common seal in the customary form. Mr. Gregory to be advised that proceedings will be at once taken against Trevisa, unless he (Gregory) undertakes next Friday in court that Trevisa will stand to the award of the arbitrators. An action, in accordance with the advice of counsel, to be begun against Beavis, who is to be told of this by the Auditor. The Company's seal to be affixed to their answer to Messrs. Northey and Boothby's bill in the Exchequer now read. In a report on the coral sent from Leghorn it is stated that the Grezio coral is found 'but mean and the Teraglio coral very bad'; the Court opines that security should be demanded (as is usual) from Thomas Dethick and his partners; hereupon Mr. Jolliffe declares that Dethick has an adventure of 1,100*l.* in the Joint Stock and offers to become security for him in another 1,000*l.*; this is accepted and he is desired to write to Dethick to give such further security as shall be approved. The Governor to direct the buying of five chests of the best Grezio coral, to be shipped to England at the first opportunity. Examination and report to be made of the remaining coral. Nicholas Buckeridge's difference with the Company is referred to arbitration, to be determined by August 20. Upon a report read and approved, Thomas Hunter is to be paid the balance of his account. The representation of William Gyfford, with the affidavit annexed, is read and referred to Sir Francis Clarke and others who made the award, to consider and report. (3 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 22, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 270).

Mr. Jolliffe reports having spoken with friends of Dethick who are ready to stand security for him (in addition to the 1,000*l.* he himself offered) to the value of 2,500*l.*, viz.: Alderman Love and Richard Middleton 1,000*l.* apiece, and Christopher Willoughby 500*l.* Moses is directed to draw up a bond for the said three persons to sign, undertaking that Dethick and his partners will discharge the trust committed to them. Moses is also directed to begin suits against Jonathan Trevisa and John [*should be* Ion] Kenn to recover the money they owe the Company, and for satisfaction for wrongs they have done. A letter from Beavis is read, but as it

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

does not answer the expectations of the Court regarding the gold he has belonging to the Company, the former order for his prosecution is renewed, unless he gives satisfaction to the Committee for Debts. Captain William Whitehorn to be paid the balance of his account. Samul Sambrooke, Senior, is ordered, if any packet of letters arrives from the East, to appoint the doorkeeper to summon a court of Committees to meet at the India House, in the absence of the Governor and his Deputy, and they or any five of them are to open and read such letters. Resuming consideration concerning the burnt cowries formerly referred to arbitration, the Court, with the consent of all parties, desires certain Committees to reconsider and report upon the matter. Other Committees are to consider how a trade may be had and managed to Manila, Japan, and other parts in the South Seas, and to give in a written report as to what ships and stock would be necessary and proper for that trade, and the most seasonable times for voyages to those parts. (1¾ *pp.*)

BRIEF HEADS OF THE COMPANY'S REPLY TO THE ANSWER OF ION KEN [MAY, 1668] (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xxxvi, p. 26).

That his salary was to begin upon the arrival of the *Love* in the Bay of Bengal, as appears by the Company's letter of February 27, 1658; and from a general letter from the Bay signed by Kenn and dated December 3, 1658, it is advised that ship arrived there on September 22, 1658. In the said letter it is also stated that Mr. Kenn's indenture with others should be sent in the *Love*. The said ship was lost in her return to England. The following particulars show that Kenn's accounts were not true. The books in the custody of their clerk are all the accounts the Company have concerning Kenn and his negotiations of their affairs in India; these were sent home by their Agents in India and to their knowledge no others have been received. They concern Kenn principally, he being Chief in the several factories. Though he has brought to the Company's account all goods and moneys consigned to him, and given a true report of their sale and proceeds, yet he has not done so of the disposal of the money received, which he has spent lavishly in house expenses, servants' wages, etc., and has charged money upon Patna factory which is not acknowledged by the factors there. He has taken money out of the Company's cash upon account of provisions and brokerage for goods, when entertained as a covenant factor at 40*l.* a year, and for expenses in a voyage to and from Fort St. George when going in one of the Company's vessels at their charge, and in both instances none was due to him. All

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

gifts and gratuities mentioned in the Patna books were not really given as brought to account, and others that were given were not really disposed of for account of the Company but for particular persons, as appears by a letter from a factor in the Bay who was privy to Kenn's actions. He has taken 1,720 rup. 11 an. from the Company's money for provisions and brokerage, as appears by a copy of his account and a letter to William Blake of February 3, 1659, which is attested by several persons to be a true copy of the accounts and of the letter signed by Kenn; this, taking place after his entertainment by the Company and the arrival of the *Love*, ought to be repaid. (1 *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO THOMAS DETHICK AND COMPANY [AT LEGHORN], MAY 25, 1668 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 173).

Desire their special care in the purchase of good coral at reasonable rates. Have heard it reported that, when coral is bad, it is said in Leghorn to be 'English', whereas it is their wish to have as good coral as any other nation. Have also had intimation that the present parcel of coral was not bought with ready money but 'by way of barter, and some mention is made of a house in the case'. About all this they expect a reply, as they are very 'tender' of the reputation of those they employ. It is their custom to have security from all their correspondents, and this having been mentioned at a Court of Committees, some friends of Messrs. Dethick offered themselves as security for them in three or four thousand pounds, and it was said that the Dethicks are adventurers in the Joint Stock, 'which is to our sattisfaction'. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 27, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 272).

Mary Philpot to be paid 5*l.* on producing sufficient authority from her husband to receive it, and told that upon his return from India the Court will be ready to adjust his account. Certain Committees to speak with the Commissioners of the Ordnance and request payment of the 1,683*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* owing to the Company, and directions for the last parcel of petre sold to them to be cleared. Sir Andrew Riccard reporting the poor and indigent condition of John Hunter, late Agent at Bantam, the Court orders that he be paid 461*l.*, on giving a discharge in full for his salary and for the 2,000 rials of eight he paid into the Company's cash at Bantam. The Husband informing the court that he made use of the Company's warehouse for some private trade returned in the years 1666 and 1667, he is exempted from payment of rent for this. The request of Thomas Winter to be allowed to transfer 750*l.* of his adventure in the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

New General Stock is refused, the Court declaring that the terms of the preamble do not admit of their consent. Those appointed to consider about a trade to 'the Manilees, Japan, etc.' are desired to direct such letters as they see fit to be written to the King's Ambassador at Madrid, and arrange this matter as may best conduce to the Company's interest. Dethick and Company to be instructed to make a larger investment in coral, if very good and cheap. (1½ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO THE EARL OF SANDWICH, MAY 29, 1668 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xxxvi, p. 5).

Congratulate him on his success in completing 'soe happy a treaty for the welfare of both nations as the articles agreed and concluded upon in Madrid betweene the Crowne of England and that of Spaine tends unto.' Thank him for his zeal and pains concerning their interest and trade. They find that their certificates for Indian commodities pass freely in the Spanish ports, and this they would have acknowledged sooner, but waited before troubling him to see whether they did so according to the intent of the said treaty. Understand from 'a worthy member of the Company' that His Excellency's endeavours are bent on promoting their own and the trade of nations, which encourages them to pray him to obtain for them from the Spanish Court an order to enable them to enjoy freedom of commerce and intercourse of trade with the subjects of the King of Spain in the Manillas, or other islands adjacent, as this will conduce much to the advantage of both nations. If a free trade will not be permitted, then they pray for an order allowing two or three of their ships to go to the Manillas, these vessels to be named in the said order as His Excellency shall think fit, and they shall be known by the names so inserted. If the Court of Spain is not willing to accede to His Excellency's applications on their behalf, they pray that an order may be given enjoining that such of their ships as shall pass the Manillas or other places in their way to or from Japan, China, etc. may be permitted the common civility of victualling and watering there, afforded not only by all nations but by the treaty itself. They presume to trouble His Excellency because of his letter to the before-mentioned member of their Company, in which he tells of his endeavours to get particular orders to the Governors to treat merchants with kindness suitable to the amity established by himself. They look upon the desired liberty touching the Manillas as a necessary help to a large and costly design they have in hand, which is likely to be more beneficial to the kingdom than to them-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

selves; and is the establishing a trade in China and Japan for the sale of their cloth and other manufactures; those countries being subject to hard winters the said cloth may be found 'propper', and may in time come to be a 'common weare'. This trade cannot be settled unless the Company can obtain permission to victual and water their ships on their way, because the loss of monsoons and the encountering of contrary winds is to be expected in so long a voyage, and without the required permission the ships must return to Bantam and so be liable to obstruction from the Dutch. They would willingly furnish His Excellency with answers to objections, if they apprehended any, or to any prejudice likely to be caused to the Spanish King; but seeing that a great convenience will be afforded by their providing the Spaniards with a constant supply of saltpetre, arms, ammunition, cordage, anchors, iron and other indispensable commodities, and that it will be of great advantage to the English nation to have there a settled factory and will give them an opportunity of looking into the eastern part of the South Seas trade, which at present 'is lockt up from all Christian nations and onely monopolized by the Dutch', they humbly beseech His Excellency to send such orders as he can procure, and the charge for the same should be thankfully repaid. (1½ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO THOMAS DETHICK AND COMPANY [AT LEGHORN], JUNE 1, 1668 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 174).

On examination they find part of the Grezio coral better than the last sent, which encourages them to enlarge their order for this year; so that, if good Grezio is to be procured at the same rate, they may buy to the value of ten thousand dollars more than was desired in the letter of the 18th of last month. Grezio coral used to be larger, and Ricaduti small yet clear, but now Grezio has much small in it, and Ricaduti large coarse pieces that used only to be in Terraglio; this makes all three sorts worse than formerly. They are to use their best care in buying what is good at the cheapest rates, and dispatch it by the first opportunity in two good ships. (½ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO THOMAS DETHICK AND COMPANY [AT LEGHORN], JUNE 8, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 175).

This is only to accompany the copy of their last, lest the original should miscarry. Have received nothing since; so will not enlarge, but only desire them to execute their former commissions and reply to their advices. (¼ *p.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

HUMPHREY EDWIN TO WILLIAM BULLIVANT, JUNE 11, 1668 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xxxvi, p. 6).

He is ordered by the Committee (in favour of Bullivant) to tell him that, if [unless?] he appears at the East India House next Monday at three o'clock, they are resolved to order execution to be taken upon the judgement against him. ($\frac{1}{8}$ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL, JUNE 18, 1668 (*Ibid.*, *p.* 7).

Sir Robert having been appointed to proceed to Lisbon as Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Portugal, and the wars between the English and Dutch being ended, the Company intend to enlarge their trade to several ports in the Indies, and as it is very probable that, to do so, it will be both necessary and advantageous for their ships to be allowed accommodation in several Portuguese ports, they beg Sir Robert to obtain for them a free and friendly commerce and intercourse of trade at Goa, Macao, and all other factories, colonies, or plantations in the Indies belonging to the King of Portugal; also orders from the said King to all his governors to treat all employed by the Company with kindness and civility, which they undertake shall in return be shown to all Portuguese subjects in all places where it is possible. But if His Majesty will not comply fully with these desires, the Company entreat Sir Robert to obtain from him orders to enable them to victual and water their ships in any of his ports, more especially Macao, which liberty they esteem a necessary help to a large and costly design they have in hand, likely to conduce more to the benefit of the kingdom than to themselves, which is to establish a trade in China and Japan for sale of their cloth and other manufactures, for as those countries are subject to hard winters, probably the manufacture of cloth may be 'propper', and after some time become common wear. But this trade cannot be settled unless liberty can be obobtained for the Company's ships to victual and water on their way, because the loss of monsoons and the encountering contrary winds must be expected in so long a voyage, and without the said liberty the ships must return to Bantam. They would willingly supply Sir Robert with answers to objections or anticipated prejudice if they apprehended either, though there is no apparent inconvenience but rather the contrary to be expected, for the Portuguese will be able to get a constant supply of salpetre, arms, ammunition, cordage, anchors, and other indispensable commodities from the Company. They therefore pray Sir Robert to send them such orders as he can procure and they will repay all charges thankfully. (1 *p.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE COMPANY TO ISAAC TILLARD [AT PLYMOUTH], JUNE 19, 1668 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 176).

They daily expect the pinnace *Charles* from Surat and desire Tillard, if she shall come into Plymouth, to deliver the enclosed letter to her commander, and send aboard his ship two trusty men, who are to remain there until the ship arrives in the Thames, note all goods, etc., that shall be taken out of her, and keep particular account of their quantities, qualities, and ownership. While the *Charles* is at Plymouth, Tillard is to observe if any goods are landed from her, and send all particulars of the same to the Company. *In a postscript they inform him that the* Greyhound *and* American *are expected from Bengal, and desire him to act in the same manner with them as with the* Charles, *and show the commanders the Company's order that they may comply with the same.* (½ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN SAMUEL SMITH, OF THE *Charles*, JUNE 19, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 175).

Have written to Isaac Tillard at Plymouth, William Arundell at Falmouth, Joseph Barton at Cowes, and Edward Smith at Deal, enclosing to each a letter of this tenor directed to Captain Smith, and desiring the recipient into whose port the captain shall first arrive to send aboard his ship two trusty men with instructions that they are to be treated civilly and allowed to remain aboard until the ship enters the river, or the captain obtains his discharge. Smith is not to allow any goods, jewels, etc., to be taken out of his vessel until her arrival in the river, and is to seal up her hatches and keep them so until the Company send to unlade his ship. (¼ *p.*)

A COMMITTEE FOR LAWSUITS, JUNE 23, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvA, p. 52).

After a debate on the bill of the Sons of Greenhill against the Company and Sir Thomas Chamber, Moses is desired to consider and advise whether it would be better for Sir Thomas to give in his answer before or after the Company, or for both to do so jointly, and proceed as may be most secure and advantageous for the Company. The Committee opine that Sir Thomas should give in his answer first. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 26, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 273).

The proposal of the Hon^ble. Thomas Chicheley, one of the Commissioners of the King's Ordnance, to buy for His Majesty's use at a certain price all the saltpetre im ported yearly by the Company from India, it

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

being first refined at the Company's charge, and assays made of it by two persons, one to be chosen by the Commissioners and one by the Company, is referred to certain Committees to consider and report upon. The sum of 3,309*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* being still due on the King's Privy Seal (the order of the Lords Commissioners for the Treasury having had no effect), the Court orders the Committee for the Treasury to consider with Mr. Jollife what is best to be done to procure payment of this money and proceed accordingly. An account of money formerly sent to Amsterdam to buy quicksilver and vermilion laden in Peter Pawes' vessel for account of the Company and carried into Dunkirk, where it was confiscated and ordered to be sold, is referred to two Committees to examine and report. The warehousekeepers' books of accounts regarding the receipt and delivery of all goods committed to their charge to be examined. Captain Prowd to inform the Court what ships there are in the Thames that may be had for the Company's service. John Butler and William Strange petitioning to be employed, the Committee for General Accounts is desired to report what assistant clerks are necessary. The petition of Hannah Hamblyn is read and referred to the Committee for Private Trade. Upon petition, Hannah Goose, whose husband is entertained in the *London*, is granted one month of his pay. Captain Stanton to be allowed 20*l.* for damage done to his turmeric and coffee while in the Company's warehouse. The Committee for Buying Goods to provide a fitting proportion of goods for the next year's cargoes and report their proceedings. Captain Lord tenders the *John and Margaret*, burden 400 tons, and Captain Prowd is told to have her surveyed at once and report the result to the Committee for Shipping, who are to treat with the owners as to freight. Signor Avedick Keriakos[1] is given permission to ship ten chests of glass (which he had leave to transport last year) in this next shipping and be allowed to send three servants, on paying freight and passage money. A memorial presented by the Auditor concerning several debtors to the Company is referred to the Committee for Lawsuits, who, with the assistance of Moses, are to give what directions they think best about it. (2½ *pp.*)

A COMMITTEE FOR PROPORTIONING STOCK TO BE SENT TO INDIA, JUNE 26, 1668 (*Court Book*, XXVA, p. 52).

It is resolved to send to Surat stock to the value of 65,000*l.* in bullion, quicksilver, amber, coral, lead, copper, tin, elephants' teeth, alum, brim-

[1] Brother of the Khwāja Kirakos already mentioned.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

stone, and piece-goods; also similar commodities to the Coast and Bay to the value of 100,000*l.*, of which 10,000*l.* worth of suitable clothing is to be sent from the Coast to the South Seas, and 20,000*l.* in pieces of eight to Bantam and the South Seas, making a total of 185,900*l.* Mr. Albyn to speak with Mr. Boylstone about green cloths for India, and the rates of reds; and Sir Francis Clarke, Mr. Corsellis, and such others as shall be thought fit, to be treated with about quicksilver and vermilion. Mr. Vandeputt to be questioned as to what answer he has received from Hamburg about the Company's copper, and Sir Andrew Riccard is desired to speak to William Harrison about amber. (2 *pp.*).

A COMMITTEE FOR ACCOUNTS, JUNE 29 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvA, p. 51).

The Husband is directed to give in the particulars of customs upon all goods in each ship to the Accountant, who is to put the same to the cost of the goods and to the Commissioners of Customs, as money is paid on account, and not to mix the account of customs since Sprigg's time with the former Husband's account. Sprigg is to enter the account of customs in a particular book, to be examined by the Auditor before being entered into the General Books. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 1, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 276).

Mr. Albyn reports that he and Alderman Thorrold spoke to the Committee for Christ's Hospital about the attempt made to lay timbers into the wall of Leadenhall, and they promised to take some effectual course to prevent it. On information that Mr. Hill has a parcel of pepper in the warehouse in the Minories, for which warehouse the Company pays rent, order is given for the rent due to be paid up and the key of the said warehouse delivered to Mr. Hill, who henceforth is to be liable for the rent. Examination and report to be made of the account of the late Thomas Davis, a factor on the Gold Coast. Nicholas Skinner, Captain Swanley, and the rest of the owners of the *Truro* to be paid 1,270*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*, her charterparty to be cancelled, and a discharge in full given to the Company. The petitions of Frances Smith and Elizabeth Specket to be examined. Mr. Bullivant promises to pay the 80*l.*, for which judgement has been obtained against him, within six weeks. The report concerning assistant clerks necessary to be entertained in the several offices is read and approved, Elisha Coles is chosen assistant to the Secretary, in the room of the late Robert Leigh, at a salary of 40*l.* per annum to begin from last Midsummer; other assistants to be chosen next Friday. The

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Committee for Accounts to prepare an oath to be taken by assistant clerks. The report as to stock necessary to be sent out next year is read and approved, and the Committee for the Treasury are desired to make a timely provision of bullion for this purpose. Arundel Wastfeild, surgeon in the *Constantinople Merchant*, to be paid 3*l.* 10s. for medicines for fourteen passengers in that ship. Nicholas Morrice is desired to present a copy of the Company's memorial touching the Treaty Marine formerly delivered to those Lords of the Privy Council who are on the Committee for Trade, and to pray that the Council may be moved to give some effectual directions about the same. The following addition to be made to the memorial, viz.: 'It is further humbly prayed that the form of the certificate may be the same for the English as it is for the Dutch. That the oath may relate to the articles of the peace, according to the 36th article: and that the words which relate to the Treaty Marine may be left out, unless a full settlement be made in that affair, which may be equal to both, and be cleerly and plainly understood'. Bonds to be taken from Matthew Plowman for the annual payment of 100*l.* till his whole debt shall be cleared. The sum of 6*l.* to be accepted from Mr. Noakes in payment for charges of the suit lately begun against him. Frances Smith to be given a month's gratuity for the use of her brother, George Smith, who went as a sailor in the *St. George*. (2 *pp.*)

A COMMITTEE FOR LAWSUITS, JULY 1, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. XXVA, p. 54).

The Auditor to ask Richard Beavis for his brother's books of accounts relating to the Company's affairs, which in a letter of February 27, 1666 he advised were ready. The proceedings of Mr. Traveisa against the husband of the late widow of Captain Porter about some taffetas delivered to the Company are considered, and it is resolved that Moses shall be instructed to take action against Traveisa. Thomas Heatly to be summoned to renew his covenants with the Company concerning taffetas brought from India in the *Coronation*, alleged by him to belong to the owners and so only a small fine was imposed, but for 'colouring these goods' Heatly has forfeited his adventure in the Company's stock. After reading a paper setting forth the loss the Company has sustained in Guinea by the Royal Company's breach of the articles with this Company, it is resolved to desire the Court of Committees to appoint some persons to speak with the members of the Royal Company in order to obtain satisfaction. (¾ *p.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COMMITTEE FOR LAWSUITS, JULY 3, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvA, p. 54).

Information is given of the arrest of Abraham Sands, who appears and declares his inability to procure bail, or to pay any considerable sum at present; hereupon the Committee propose that he shall at once pay in to Dunkin 60*l.* and acknowledge the warrant of attorney, and then the officer shall dismiss him. He shall also agree to pay, within fourteen days, sufficient to make up ten per cent. upon all his goods in the Company's warehouse. This he promises to do. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 3, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 278).

A report is read touching the demands of this Company upon the Royal Company and it is referred to certain Committees, who are to read the contracts, etc., relating thereto, and request the Royal Company to give satisfaction. The Court notes the inconvenience arising from the removal of books, etc., from one office to another, of which there being no register they are liable to be mislaid. To prevent this, order is given for a 'wast-booke' to be kept in each office, in which any books or papers taken from one place to another shall be entered with the names of the persons who borrow them and the times when delivered, and for care to be taken that they are returned to the office they belong to. The Auditor is directed to ascertain whether a register is kept of the foreign books and papers now in the counting house, pursuant to an order of the Court of June 22, 1668,[1] and see that the directions then given are observed. Upon the motion of Captain Barker, order is given for the owners of the *Royal Charles* to be paid part of a warrant which was made out in January, 1667, but not paid then, in order that satisfaction for such calicoes as should be found wanting in bales opened during the said ship's homeward voyage might be made. Frances Pett, whose husband was killed in the *Tiger* immediately after his return from convoying some of the outwardbound ships, is given 10*l.*, besides what she has already received. The report concerning the petition of Hannah Hamblyn is approved. A report is read of the accounts of Richard Manning and John Boone and referred back for the Committees to reconsider. They are also to report their opinion concerning the offer now made in court of an engagement to secure the Company the 240*l.* sent to Amsterdam. It is decided to adhere to the former resolutions with

[1] An error for 1666 (see p. 234 of the preceding volume).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

regard to the qualifications of assistant clerks, and to entertain two, one for the Auditor, and one for the Accountant, and to consider about one for Samuel Sambrooke next January. (1¾ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 8, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 280).

The Court, noting the miscarriage of several packets formerly sent overland to and from India, directs, for prevention of further inconveniences, that, as orders were sent by the last shipping for the buying of goods and concerning other matters for the Company's service, so now letters be sent overland to confirm these orders and to advise the present state of public affairs in Europe; also that the President and Council at Surat be told of these miscarriages and advised to communicate nothing of great importance overland, lest their letters be intercepted. The Consul at Aleppo is also to be written to and desired to think of a safer way of forwarding the Company's packets, and employ some other person at Bussorah rather than the French Padres there, several packets having lately miscarried. Anne Hart and Margaret Barret, whose husbands went out in the *St. George* and died in the Company's service, to be given one month's pay, as were the rest of that ship's company. The Commissioners of the Ordnance to be asked to give order for the parcel of saltpetre lately bought of the Company to be weighed and taken away. On information that endeavours are on foot to import pepper from Holland, certain Committees are requested to procure from the Lords Commissioners for the Treasury a warrant to Humphrey Fairecliffe to search for and seize all Indian goods brought into England contrary to law; also to speak with Their Lordships about farming the additional duty on calicoes. In pursuance of an order of December 30 last, certain Committees are desired to consider about fitting covenants to be signed by John Cholmley, that his brother [Nathaniel], who is permitted to stay in India, shall not trade in anything but diamonds and jewels, and give account of what diamonds he sends to England during his stay in India. The Committee for Shipping to treat with owners who have or shall offer their vessels for the Company's service, concerning hire and freight, and report to the Court. Public notice to be given on the Exchange that those who, in accordance with the order of April 3 last, have begun to build any ships shall, by August 10 next, make entry of the same and agree as to the terms on which they will serve the Company, lest other vessels be entertained and they afterwards pretend their ships were built on account of the encouragement

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

offered in the said order, and find no employment for them. Thomas Butler is chosen as an assistant in the Accountant's office at a salary of 25*l.* a year. Moses reports having spoken to Sir Thomas Chamber and his counsel, who have come to the following agreement, viz.: Sir Thomas to perform the whole of the award, with the exception of paying the 2,600*l.* of Greenhill's estate, the Company's release to him to be general, that alone excepted, and an agreement to be drawn up by which the Company is left at liberty to sue Sir Thomas and Mr. Greenhill for seizing the Nabob's junk, but of whatever shall be thus recovered, not more than 2,600*l.* is to be taken from Sir Thomas. Hereupon Moses is told to endeavour to get the said 2,600*l.* into the Company's treasury, upon bond to be given for it, without interest, to Sir Thomas, and conclude the business as may be best for the Company. (2½ *pp.*)

ORDER OF COUNCIL, JULY 8, 1668 (*Public Record Office: Privy Council Register*, vol. lx, p. 377[1]).

Ordered that the petition of the East India Company now read concerning the Treaty Marine lately concluded between His Majesty and the States-General be referred to the Lords Committees for Trade, who are to consider both it and the paper annexed and report their opinions to His Majesty in Council with all convenient speed. Their Lordships to be desired to meet about this business to-morrow, when the petitioners, or some of them are required to attend.

REPORT OF THE LORDS COMMITTEES FOR TRADE UPON THE COMPANY'S PROPOSALS TOUCHING THE TREATY MARINE, JULY, 1668 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Foreign Archives*, vol. 219, p. 9[2]).

With regard to particulars doubtful and impracticable in the Treaty Marine, Their Lordships are of opinion that the form of certificates referred to in the first and second articles be made reciprocal, or rather that traffic and commerce may be managed without any certificates. That the third article needs explanation, and the words 'beseiged, blocked up, or invested' should be so explained that the English may trade freely to any place in the East not besieged or blocked up by land or sea. Touching particulars not provided for in the said Treaty, Their Lordships opine that: 1. It should be free to the English to trade to any place in the Indies not actually occupied by the Dutch or under their government. 2. That contracts made with the natives by either Company for the sole buying of commodities should not hinder liberty of

[1] Copies will be found in *State Papers, Foreign Archives*, vol. 219, p. 7, and *Home Miscellaneous* (I.O.), vol. xlii, p. 167. [2] See also *Home Miscellaneous* (I.O.), vol. xlii, p. 168.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

commerce with the other Company. 3. That if either Company are at war with any nation in the Indies, the other Company should not assist the latter with either ships or soldiers. 4. Their Lordships think that liberty of trade to any places adjacent, although these should be besieged, has been already agreed upon. 5. Touching passports or certificates to be given in the East, Their Lordships approve of these with the amendments following: that the commander of any ship, whether belonging to either Company or to any natives with whom they do or shall trade within the limits of their respective charters, and who are not in enmity with the other Company, on showing the passport of the one Company or of their Presidents, Generals, Governors, Agents, or Chiefs of Factories shall not be further troubled or hindered in port or at sea by the other Company, nor retarded in any way from the free prosecution of their intended voyage. *Signed* John Nicholas. (1 *p.*)

ORDER OF COUNCIL, JULY 15, 1668 (*Public Record Office: Privy Council Register*, vol. lx, p. 387).[1]

The report and emendations of the Lords Committees for Trade upon the several proposals of the East India Company touching the Treaty Marine are read and approved, and order is given for His Majesty's principal Secretary of State, who is to prepare instructions for Sir William Temple, designed Ambassador to the States-General of the United Provinces, to cause them to be inserted in the said instructions, that he may insist upon the alteration of the treaty accordingly.

TREASURY ORDER, JULY 15, 1668 (*Treasury Order Book* xxxvi, pp. 35–6).

Signature of Treasury Orders registered on the Customs viz.: . . . for 1,000*l.* to Sir William Temple as equipage as Ambassador to the States-General . . . for 3,309*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* to the East India Company for moneys advanced for the King's service in Bombay: for 588*l.* to Sir William Temple, Ambassador to the States-General: . . . for 112*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* to the East India Company for interest.

A COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER MATTERS IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE EAST INDIA COMPANY AND THE ROYAL COMPANY, JULY 17, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvA, p. 55).

After reading and considering the several papers touching matters in dispute between the two Companies, the Committee directs the Auditor

[1] See also *State Papers, Foreign Archives*, vol. 219, p. 11, *C.O.* 77, vol. xi, p. 85, and *Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 169.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

to demand once more from Richard Beavis the Company's books of accounts kept by his brother in Guinea, and to speak with Mr. Maxwell concerning several things, that this Company may be enabled to state rightly the damages they have sustained both from the Royal Company and from Beavis. (¼ *p.*)

SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE'S DEDUCTIONS FROM HIS NEGOTIATIONS IN HOLLAND ABOUT THE MARINE TREATY FROM HIS ARRIVAL THERE [AUGUST, 1668] UNTIL MARCH 18, 1669 (N.S.) (*Public Record Office: S.P. Holland*, vol. clxxxiv, f. 204).

On debating the demands made by the Company upon occasion of the Marine Treaty with M. de Witt, as set forth in the Order of Council of July 15, 1668, given to him as grounds for his procedure, Sir William had no difficulty with regard to the first proposition, about equality of certificates, as he had been told of this during his residence in Brussels, when he wrote to M. de Witt and spoke to M. Van Benninghen about its redress, which they immediately promised. The second proposition, about the definition of a town besieged, admitted of long argument, but at last M. de Witt promised to use his endeavours for compliance, 'so it might be general, though he said it was a point which Cromwell could never gain', and that the East and the West India Companies had made many endeavours to obstruct it, pretending it would stop all further conquests in most parts of Africa and in the Indies. However, upon pressure, all the Commissioners at the last conference agreed to make a favourable report of this, as well as of the former demand, to the States. For the third, concerning free passage of forts, M. de Witt said at first it was a thing that he saw no reason in, but endless inconveniencies and matter of disputes, and therefore believed it could not be. His chief arguments were: that many of their forts might be built for no other end than to master certain passes and the trade belonging to them: that it was the only way that had been used of entering into the plantations and trade of all those vast countries, both East and West: that our progress had been chiefly in plantations, and theirs chiefly in forts upon coasts and passes for appropriating trade: that we suffered no trade of their nation to the first, and their forts were small colonies and served their ends by mastering passes to trade, and so were of the same nature as far as they extended. That this had been the constant practice of all European nations in the East Indies since the first establishments there, which made a *jus gentium* in those parts, as the same

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

constant practice makes the contrary so in these, and that it was a thing so established that he did not think the commands of the States would be obeyed to the contrary in those countries. However, he desired to know the cause of the English complaints and to be given some particular instances. He also said he thought it reasonable the command of the Dutch forts should reach no farther than their guns, and no forces in boats or ships should be made use of to obstruct the passage. Whilst Sir William desired time to ascertain some particular instances asked for, the debate proceeded to the pretentions of each Company where they had contracted for the sole buying up of commodities lying only against the persons contracted with and not against the other Company. This was 'of hard digestion', but agreed to after two conferences, chiefly upon the point that its aim was to keep the two Companies from any occasion of coming to blows, which 'at such a distance might grow to a flame before it could be remedied from hence'. The fifth, about not furnishing enemies with ships or soldiers was agreed to, and upon these two all the Commissioners have since concluded to make a favourable report. The last, which made the passes of either Company serve such Indians not in war with the other Company to whom they should be given, M. de Witt argued hard against, saying it would chiefly occasion the sale of such passes by officers of each Company, who could not be particularly informed who were at war with the other and who were not, because the occasions of making war many times arise before the action, and that passports never extend farther than to persons subject to or dependent upon those by whom they are given. Upon representing M. de Witt's first answer to the English Company's propositions the reply sent back to Sir William was, that the English Company were willing to regulate passes for the mutual benefit of trade and to avoid disputes between the nations. This M. de Witt took to be a desisting from that article, since the Dutch think there can be no other passes used than those mentioned in the first article, which are more properly *lettres de mer* than passes, and intended only for ships belonging to each nation. This matter Sir William brought forward again at a later conference, but only an enlargement upon the foregoing arguments ensued and nothing was gained. So that of the six points, he looked upon four as granted, and the other two disputed; 'though the first seeming of so much more consequence than the other this last hath given us little thought or trouble'. In the meantime the Dutch were dissatisfied at the delay in receiving instances of what occasioned the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

complaints and demands of the English about passing forts and said, nothing is asked without some end; that if our proposition had no ground from what was past, it must look wholly forward towards some change or aim we did not mention. They assured Sir William of immediate redress in anything done of late years in any part of the Indies contrary to the ancient and known usage between the nations, and said by knowing our particular grievances and the nature of them they might be the better enlightened how to provide for their redress. Upon sending these representations into England Sir William received answer that the English proposal was for prevention rather than remedy; that their merchants could hardly complain of any particular places where they had suffered injuries, and they never apprehended any till about a year or two before the war, about which time the Dutch had given them reason to fear some in several places, and still continued to do so. This reply did not satisfy the Dutch, who said, since we had lived so many years together without quarrel upon this subject, or complaint in the several wars we had had, they thought it dangerous to make a new regulation, as time alone could tell whether it would be so easy for us to live well together by it as by the former constant practice, and so they pressed still for particular instances. Porcat was then instanced; upon which the Dutch grew more suspicious than before, saying 'it was not at all to this article, but was a case remedied by the second article, our ships at Porcat having been only refused to enter and trade there by a fleet of theirs that lay before it at the same time they blocked Cochin'. Hereupon Sir William wrote for more particular information from England with regard to grievances and the nature of the English demands, and received several letters from the Lord Keeper, Lord Arlington, and Sir John Trevor, from which he gathered our meaning was 'to pass by forts that were not situated in countries which were not in their actual occupancy and subjection, and where they were so, not to demand it'. After many debates with M. de Witt an article was agreed upon, which was to be communicated to London and to Amsterdam to ascertain whether it would be accepted in both places, it was as follows: 'Que l'une et l'autre Compagnie pourra librement passer quelque rivière ou passage que ce soit menant a quelque lieu de trafique, parmi quelques nations qui ne sont pas sous la soubjection de l'autre Compagnie, quoique l'autre Compagnie ait un fort ou chateau, n'étant pas scitué dans un pays qui est absolument dans la soubjection et occupation de ladite autre Compagnie, et qu'en tout lieu ou l'une ou l'autre Compagnie aura un commerce déjà

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

établi avec des maisons ou facteurs pour la conduite de tel commerce, le passage libre a tel lieu de commerce ne sera pas empêché par aucun fort ou chateau qui sera apres erigé par l'autre Compagnie sur quelque pretext que ce soit'. This article Sir William transmitted to Lord Arlington, and M. de Witt sent it to M. Van Benninghen, 'upon whose great inclinations to satisfy us upon the speculation of the present conjuncture I very much relied'. Lord Arlington sent word that at first the East India Company seemed satisfied with the said article and thought it would 'reach their ends', and His Lordship promised to transmit their further considerations upon it. About four days after the dispatch of the article, M. de Witt received a letter from Van Benninghen, desiring him to proceed no farther with Sir William upon it until further communication had with the Directors of the East India Company, with whom he had considered it and found it was a matter of the last importance, for what should be our aim in pressing this so hard they cannot guess, unless it was on account of the Ceylon trade, the richest the Dutch have in those parts, they possessing the whole coast, all the chief avenues being blocked up by the several forts taken from the Portuguese, all strangers excluded; and the natives forbidden to trade with any but the Dutch, with which exception they and the titular King of the island were allowed to live after their own customs. By this article the English might pretend that if any river went up through the coasts possessed by the Dutch into the territories of this titular King, they should have liberty to trade with the natives, though the mouth of the river were blocked up by one of the Dutch forts. The English being at no charge in maintaining forts upon that coast, no more than they had been in its conquest, might afford to give the natives more for their commodities than the Dutch could, and so in time break their whole trade and perhaps ruin their establishments upon the island. Therefore the Directors desired M. de Witt to obtain particular instances from Sir William, that they might better understand the nature of the English demands. The Dutch East India Company knew of no innovations, and intended none, and where they found any would, upon complaint, immediately redress them. M. de Witt insinuated that the Directors suspected want of sincerity either in the English merchants or in Sir William, as after so many requests not one particular instance of what was complained of had been given. Some time after this communication from M. de Witt, which Sir William transmitted to England, the latter received a paper from the East India Company sent by Lord Arlington in

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

answer to the former article, giving three reasons against the limitation mentioned in the said article of forts not situated in countries that were actually occupied by the other Company. Sir William says, they sent me an article something harder of digestion than before and concluded in these words, 'that their meaning was plainly expressed in the article they had proposed, which was, that one or other Company should not upon pretence of any fort on any pass, river, or strait of those they be lords of the soil of, upon which such forts stand, impede or hinder the other Company from passing to trade with any people or nations whose territories lie beyond such fort, river, or strait, and are not in the actual occupancy or under the immediate government of the other Company'. This seemed very different from the letters of the King's Ministers, and yet coming from Lord Arlington, who recommended it as being of extreme importance to our trade, Sir William communicated it to M. de Witt and the other Commissioners, using all possible arguments to facilitate and support it. In the same paper, in answer to requests for instances and enumerations of places where obstructions have been, it was answered, that the country is so large no such enumerations can be expected, neither are the English merchants willing to revive the memory of former injuries, nor to express any jealousy of the present actions of the Dutch, or they could have told of their transactions at Jaccatra, and of their present endeavours to build a house on the river of Jambi, which may shortly turn to a fort and obstruct the trade there. They might also have mentioned the mouth of the Red Sea, the river Euphrates, several rivers upon the coast of India, Ceylon, the rivers Ganges and Pegu, the Straits of Malacca, the river Jambi, etc.; yet if any should be omitted and not enumerated it might be pleaded that the same is not in the article. This added fuel to the Dutch jealousies. They said it had been easy to enumerate more and to mention a particular case after having received advice of their endeavours to build a house on the Jambi river; they professed not to understand what we meant about Jaccatra, and judged by our naming Ceylon we might intend to open a trade there and in all other places in the Indies in the like nature. M. Van Benninghen came from Amsterdam and had a long conference with Sir William, who insisted that the good understanding of the two nations depended upon the satisfaction of the English on this point. Van Benninghen replied he durst undertake the States should not only yield the King what was reasonable, but even beyond reason in this matter, knowing the steadiness of our alliance was of so great import-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

ance to them; but for this point they looked upon it to be the same thing as if we asked them to give up or break their whole East India Company, and that the least it could import was un bouleversement de touts leurs établissements en ce pays là, by changing all ancient practices and laying all trade open, first to us, then to the natives, and after to the rest of their allies, who would demand the same by our example, and concluded it would be absolutely impossible to frame any article upon this matter. But any complaint of or innovation made by the Dutch Company against the ancient and general usage should meet with immediate redress, and he concluded by expressing wonder at no particular instances having been given. Sir William said he would be sorry to send this news to England and would rather M. Van Benninghen should carry it himself. M. Van Benninghen wrote to Sir John Trevor upon the subject and not long after, Lord Arlington sent Sir William another paper from the East India Company in answer to the said letter, in which a new argument appeared concerning the more particular right of the English to liberty of trade through the Dutch territories in the East than any other nation could pretend to, they having opened that trade by their discoveries and forces; and the paper ended with some threats in case the Dutch should further insist upon this point and thereby evidence their design to monopolize the trade of the Indies. Hereupon another conference was held, at which all the Commissioners were present, and after long debate and repetition of the arguments formerly brought forward the Commissioners retired for an hour, and on returning said 'they had found the matter stand in such termes by having raised such jealousy on both sides as must in time have ill effects upon the friendship of the nations, and that they had resolved to report it to the States, as a matter wherein it was necessary to find out some expedient and composure'. The States on receiving the report of the Commissioners wrote to the Directors of the East India Company at Amsterdam and charged them to consider some expedient or proposal, to which the Directors replied that their Deputy would attend the States. Sir William adds that he has never omitted to state all the arguments transmitted to him either by the King's Ministers or the East India Company, though without the desired success, but his weakest point has been the failure to bring forward any particular instances, which have been so perpetually demanded, and this has caused the Dutch to infer that the English merchants are unwilling to have the nature and consequences of their demands appear plainly to the Dutch, or perhaps to the King's Ministers

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

themselves; that as both Companies desire no innovations, but the same course to be pursued as it was between the nations in those parts till about two years before the war, 'our intentions might not be different, tho' we cannot understand one another so well as to agree upon a way of expressing them'. (16½ *pp.*)

SIR THOMAS ALLIN TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, AUGUST 2, 1668 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 244. no. 67).

. . . An East Indiaman has arrived at Cowes . . .

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 5, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 282).

Captain Erwin tenders a new ship that he and the owners are building at Deptford, on account of the encouragement lately held out by the Court; she is to be launched on November 10 and will be ready to sail a month later. Her burden is 393 tons, and she has two and a half decks. The Court, notwithstanding their former order, decide to employ this ship as a two-decker and to allow 20*s.* per ton extraordinary to the owners over and above the freight to be given this year to any vessel (not newly built) taken into their service. Mr. Beavis states that he has paid in over 600*l.* in part of the bill of exchange drawn by his brother on the Royal Company, and is unable to do more now, because he has to pay the said Company 4,000*l.*; he therefore offers his bond for payment of what is due, at three and three months; this the Court accept, and give order that when it is sealed all proceedings against him shall be stopped, but he must pay costs. Captains Bayley and Miller offer the *John and Martha*, burden 300 tons, but withdraw to prepare written proposals. Captain Matthew Crover tenders the *Castle Frigate*, declaring that much has been spent on her repair, she being seventeen years old; hereupon Captain Prowd is told to survey her and report. An inhabitant of Leadenhall complaining of the prejudice done to him by a spout belonging to that part of the house used by the Company, certain Committees are desired to look into this and speak with the Committee for Christ's Hospital about repairing it or give such orders as they shall see fit. Captain Bloome offers the *George and Martha*, burden 120 tons, and is told that she is too small, but that when there is need for a ship of her size he shall be apprized. Signor Alvaro Da Costa produces an attested copy of an Act of Parliament for his naturalization, and is admitted to the freedom of the Company by redemption. The *Morning Star*, burden 200 tons, is tendered for service by Captain Godolphin, who is told to

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

bring his conditions written out next Friday. The *John and Margaret*, burden 400 tons, is offered by Captain Lord, who presents several written proposals, but these being both unusual and unreasonable they are given back and he is told that, if the owners will take 19*l.* per ton for gross goods and 22*l.* per ton for fine goods, with other ordinary terms, the ship shall be employed, provided she is properly fitted and ready to sail by November 10 next, but not otherwise. The Housekeeper to treat with a glazier on the best possible terms to keep the glass windows of the Company's house in repair.[1] (2¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 7, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 285).

Sir Andrew Riccard is desired to settle the account with Mr. Beavis as to the value of marks and gold angels payable on his brother's bill of exchange. A letter is read from Thomas Dethick and Company, in which they declare that they hold their adventure of 1,100*l.* in the New General Stock engaged to answer the trust reposed in them by the Company, in addition to the proposed personal security. Mr. Paige to write to Mr. Sladd at Bilboa to forward the packet of letters he received from the Ambassador at Madrid for this Company, either by the first shipping ready to go for England, or by post under cover to Mr. Paige. The proposals of Captain Godolphin touching the entertainment of the *Morning Star* for a voyage to the Indies are read, and an agreement is made with him for freighting the said vessel. Mr. Johnson offers the *Hercules*, a Flemish-built ship, burden 400 tons, commanded by Captain George Swanley, and undertakes that the Company shall only have to pay the English customs for goods brought home in her; the Court order a survey to be taken of this ship, upon report of which further consideration shall be had, but state that they are desirous of encouraging only English-built vessels. Captains Miller and Bayley and Mr. Wood, owners of the *John and Martha*, requesting an answer to their former proposals, they are informed of the terms and conditions given to other ships, in particular to the *Morning Star*; Mr. Wood objects to the small allowance for demurrage as a great discouragement to owners in general. The Court, after some debate, agree to an increase; on which the owners declare their satisfaction, and desire until this afternoon to confer with others interested in the ship, after which they will attend the Committee for Shipping. Captain Lord and Mr. Wood, owners of the *John and Margaret*, burden 425 tons, state their willingness to let that ship to the

[1] The warrants signed include two (for 21*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* and 10*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*) 'to be made paid in cash'.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Company on the same terms made with the owners of the *Morning Star*, but desire to have the benefit of two voyages and to know the destination of their vessel; they are told that if the commander and the ship are found suitable for the Company's service they will be kept on, and they shall be told of her destination next Friday. Examination and report to be made of Mr. Maxwell's account. Certain Committees to treat with Mr. Dilkes, the silk dyer, or anyone else of that profession willing to serve the Company in Bengal, and ascertain their terms, as two persons are wanted there in that capacity; also to ascertain from Mr. Sheldon what ingredients there are in Bengal for dyeing silks and what it will be necessary to send out. Jane, wife of John Wilkins, a mariner in the *London*, to be given one month's pay of her husband's wages. (*2 pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 12, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 287).

Upon report that Richard Beavis has sealed two bonds for the money remaining due on his brother's bill of exchange, that he is shortly returning to Guinea, and other sums are due from him to the Company, the matter is referred to certain Committees to determine. On information that Mr. Vandeput has caused copper Hungary plates to the value of 6,000*l.* to be bought at Hamburg (in pursuance of an order of May 15 last), which were procured at a moderate price and for which bills of exchange have already been drawn upon him, he is desired to buy another 4,000*l.* worth and, as the bills become due, to write to Dunkin to pay and take them up. The report of an agreement made by the Committee for Shipping with Captain Miller for freighting the *John and Martha* is read and approved. Captain Groome, commander of the *William and Mary*, declares his dissatisfaction at the action of her owners in receding from the agreement made with the Company, and thinks he is bound to keep to it unless released from so doing; the Court declare that the owners can either hold to the said agreement or not as they please, but they must decide by next Friday. The *Crown*, burden 250 tons, is offered for service by Captain Hyat, and Captain Prowd is directed to survey her and report. A letter is read from Sir Edward Turner, Speaker of the House of Commons, recommending Henry Carpenter for employment, and directions are given for inquiries to be made as to his behaviour when with Mr. Chalhill. The Committee for Shipping to consider how a trade may be carried on at Achin, the correct time to send there, the kind of goods wanted and from whence to get them; they are also to

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

read and report on the surveys of the *Morning Star* and *John and Margaret* now brought into court. The demands of Mr. Hudson and his debt to the Company to be looked into and settled.[1] (1¾ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 14, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 289).

Henry Carpenter is entertained to serve as a writer in India, the report concerning him being satisfactory. Surveys of the *Morning Star*, *John and Margaret*, and *Castle Frigate* are read and approved. On consideration as to the renewal of trade with Achin, the Court decide that the Auditor shall examine the Achin books and ascertain fully and report what advantage accrued to the Company during the management of their affairs in that place. Captain Andrews tenders the *Antelope*, a newly-built vessel of 400 tons with 2½ decks, and he accepting the terms and conditions offered to two-deckers, his ship is entertained and order given for a survey to be taken of her. Captain Groome reports that the owners of the *William and Mary* have decided not to freight her for the Company's service. The *Castle Frigate*, reported to be strongly built, and after certain repairs, fit to go to the East, and there being a want of able commanders for the Coast and South Seas, and her commander Captain Crover being well acquainted with the navigation in those parts, it is decided to entertain him and his ship, notwithstanding she has passed the limited age, but her employment is not to be looked upon as a precedent. The *Crown*, commanded by Captain Hyat, is entertained. The covenants of arbitration between the Company and Nicholas Buckeridge to be extended until October 20 next. A favourable report is given of the ship *Hercules*, but decision concerning her entertainment is deferred. The vessels already entertained to be disposed of as follows: The *John and Martha*, Captain John Goffe, the *Antelope*, Captain Andrews, the *Crown*, Captain Hyat, and the *Morning Star*, Captain Godolphin, for the Coast and Bay; the *Castle Frigate*, Captain Matthew Crover, for the Coast and South Seas; the *John and Margaret*, Captain Lord, for Bantam and Jambi. The *Castle Frigate* to be obliged by charterparty to sail for Gravesend by November 1, the other five ships by the 20th of that month. A report touching the account of Richard Manning and John Boone is read and approved. (2 *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO THOMAS WOODCOATE [AT MARSEILLES], AUGUST 14, 1668 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 176).

Desire him to forward the enclosed packet to Consul Lannoy at

[1] A warrant was signed for 76*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* to 'be made paid in cash'.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Aleppo by the first speedy and safe opportunity, and to advise them of the same. (½ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO BENJAMIN DELANOY, CONSUL AT ALEPPO, AUGUST 14, 1668 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 177).

Their letter of August 26 last, sent by way of Leghorn and Marseilles, in which were enclosed their letters to the President and Council at Surat, was not acknowledged in the Consul's last letter of March 21. Hope that he has received and forwarded the packet. Have long expected letters overland from Surat, but have received none, and find that other letters out and home have miscarried; therefore desire him to find out some other safe and quick way of transmission, either by some other hand to Bussora, or Gombroon, or by way of Bagdad, by Armenian merchants, or some other route and advise. Have paid his account of disbursements to 'his lady'. They find in it some charge for packets not theirs, and desire that in future he will take notice only of those they recommend, and of those from their President and Council at Surat or their Chief Factor in Persia. They now send letters to their President and Council at Surat in duplicate viâ Leghorn and Marseilles, to be forwarded by the speediest and safest conveyance. (¾ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO THOMAS DETHICK AND COMPANY [AT LEGHORN], AUGUST 14, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 177).

Acknowledge receipt of letters, and of a bill of lading for ten chests of coral sent in the *Bantam*. Note their promise to write to friends about the desired security, and to hold their stock obliged for performance of what the Company shall at any time order. Assure them that the said security is not asked for out of any disrespect, but because it is the usual custom, and the matter has been raised in court. The security of 3,000*l.* or 4,000*l.* offered by their friends is not yet perfected, but will be signed when the bonds are prepared. Hear that when Grezio coral is bought the factor takes the best branch and the broker the second best out of every chest, and that it is packed by brokers, who in their turn pick out and sell the best branches; all which the Company hope will be prevented in future. Enclose a packet to be forwarded to Consul Lannoy. (½ *p.*)

ROBERT FRANCIS TO DR. LUDKIN, AUGUST 18, 1668 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom., Car.* II. 244, no. 209).

. . . The East India Company in Holland have agreed to make no division this year, but to pay off some debts contracted during the war

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

with England, and intend sending twenty ships for the Indies with 4,200 men and 60,000*l*. . . .

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 19, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 291).

After reading the Auditor's report concerning the management of the Company's affairs at Achin for several years past, the Court resolve that, in the next letters to the Coast the Agent and Council shall be told that some discourse has been had about settling a trade at Achin, which hitherto has proved a charge only, the finding goods there being uncertain, and the sale small for those taken there; yet it is thought that, if a factory were to be settled at that place, pepper might be drawn thence, 'a thing much to be desired,' and therefore the Agent and Council are to be directed to send a ship to Achin, with goods judged suitable, in order to ascertain how much pepper or gold may be obtained. If these are procurable, they are to settle a factory, but if not, they are to quit the place. Examination and report to be made of the account of John March, a factor at Balasore. On a motion to increase the salary of a factor in the East, it is decided that no increase shall be made to any individual factor until the salaries of all belonging to the Presidency where he is are taken into consideration. The sum of 5*l*. is given to Hannah Hamblyn, whose husband, a gunner in the *Return*, was wounded in the Company's service. The *Golden Fleece*, burden 270 tons, is tendered for service by Mr. Watt and Captain Crane, and order given for a survey to be taken of her. Proposals are read from the Commissioners of His Majesty's Ordnance for a contract for the 500 tons of saltpetre the Company expect this next year, and the committee nominated in June last are desired to treat with the Commissioners about the same; also about payment of the 1,600*l*. due on a former account, and for assignments for money due on the last parcel of saltpetre sold to the King, and report their proceedings. A report concerning the account of John March is read and order given for payment to his mother of wages due to him. Shipping to the burden of 1,100 tons to be provided and sent to Bantam and Jambi, in addition to the *Castle Frigate* already ordered to go to the Coast and South Seas, the said shipping to sail from Gravesend by December 10 next. On information that Roger Fowler, a silk dyer and an able artist, is willing to serve the Company in the Bay for 60*l*. a year, the matter is referred to the committee formerly chosen to agree upon a salary for such a person and for an apprentice or assistant to go

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

with him. Mr. Vandeput to communicate the next advices he receives from Hamburg touching copper plates ordered from thence.[1] (2¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 21, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 293).

Masters and owners of ships already taken up are notified to sign their contracts, that their charterparties may be drawn up. On consideration of the present state of affairs at Bombay, the Court desire the committee nominated last February to prepare rules and instructions for the good governing of that island according to the powers granted by the King's charter; also to consider what is necessary to be done for the better fortifying that place, what shipping may be employed to trade between there and Persia, what vessels the Company have in India suitable for the purpose, and generally to consult as to what may be best for the Company's interest and trade there, and give in a written report of their opinions. Mr. Johnson desiring to know the Company's pleasure touching the *Hercules*, a survey of her is read, but being signed by only one of the surveyors, decision is again deferred. A letter to be sent overland to Surat to advise the President and Council of the intelligence received of the present state of affairs at Bombay. The case touching the additional duty demanded on calicoes prepared for presentation to the Commissioners for the Treasury is read, and question raised as to whether the Company should make a present address to Their Lordships according to the tenor of the said paper, but resolution herein is deferred till next Monday afternoon. Meanwhile the committee appointed in April last to consider this matter are desired to speak with the Farmers of the Customs and inform them that the Court wish the case depending about the duty brought to a speedy conclusion, unless some other expedient can be found to determine it. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 24, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 294).

Letters are signed to the President and Council at Surat, Consul Lanoy at Aleppo, and Dethick and Company at Leghorn, and directions given in the last for buying coral at as reasonable a price as possible, in accordance with the commission sent. (¼ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO CONSUL DELANOY AT ALEPPO, AUGUST 24, 1668 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 181).

Acknowledge the receipt of his letter with several packets from Surat, Bantam, and the Bay. Also of one directed to Lord Arlington from the

[1] A sum of 5*l.* was to 'be made paid in cash'.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Governor of Bombay, the contents of which His Lordship has told them. Consideration of this has caused them to send the enclosed speedily and to desire him to forward it by the most secure and quickest way. Hear that Bussora is burnt and all the villages thereabouts. (½ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO THOMAS DETHICK AND COMPANY [AT LEGHORN], AUGUST 24, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 182).

Acknowledge receipt of their letters of the 3rd and 13th instant, the latter advising the arrival of about eighty coral boats and the expectation of 130 more. Thank them for sending a packet from Consul Lannoy. Note that they have sealed for their account about fifteen chests of coral, and desire them to complete their commission at the cheapest rates procurable. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 26, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 295).

On learning by advices from Surat that there is no expectation of a supply of dungarees from thence, the Court direct that in the next letters to the Agent and Council at the Coast they be instructed to send 40,000 or 50,000 pieces of salampores, as near a yard wide as possible, at 2*s.* 6*d.* or 3*s.* 6*d.* a piece. The sum of 25,000*l.* to be sent 'in the whole' this year to Bantam. Richard Bloome submitting that he has with much cost and trouble composed a 'Booke of Geography of three volumns'[1] illustrated with maps, which is now in the press, and desiring the patronage of the Company for the map of India, he is gratified with 5*l.* and told that he shall be further considered when the Company receives a finished copy of his work. Covenants of arbitration between the Company and Matthew Andrews to be renewed and the time extended to November 26 next. The Committee for Shipping to consider the clause now read, which is to be inserted in all charterparties of vessels already entertained, and amend it as they see fit; also to suggest reasonable additions to the present form of charterparties prohibiting vessels from touching at any of the islands, either on their outward or homeward voyages. The owners of the *Golden Fleece* refusing to do the repairs stated in her survey to be necessary, the Court decide not to employ her. The *Hercules*, commanded by George Swanley, to be entertained,

[1] As will be seen from the entry under January 7, 1670, this was Blome's *Geographical Description of the Four Parts of the World* (published in 1670). A copy of the 'general mapp of the East Indies' included in the volume may be seen in the map room at the India Office. It is dedicated to the Governor, Deputy, and Court of Committees of the East India Company, and is decorated with the Company's arms.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

if upon a survey taken of her by the Master and Wardens of Shipwrights' Hall and Jonas Shish, she shall be found suitable for the Company's service. Several Committees are added to the Committee for Lawsuits and desired to bring the case concerning the additional duty on calicoes to a speedy hearing. Captain Basse tendering the ship *Concord*, burden 250 tons, now at Amsterdam, she is accepted on condition that Basse goes in her as captain, that she is found serviceable, and that she arrives in England by October 1 next. The clause for insertion in charterparties is read and approved. (1½ *pp.*)

DISCHARGE TO THOMAS KILLIGREW, GROOM OF THE BEDCHAMBER, AUGUST 26, 1668 (*Public Record Office: S.P.Dom., Entry Book* 26, f. 36).

For payment received from him for calicoes, silks, china and damask, from the *Golden Phoenix*, East India prize, received from the Farmers of Customs in February, 1666, by the King's orders, by Edmund Warcup and two others, and delivered to His Majesty, who sold the same to the said Killigrew.

A COMMITTEE FOR THE AFFAIRS OF RICHARD BEAVIS, AUGUST 27, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvA, p. 56).

Richard Beavis having given his bond to the Company for what remains on his brother's bill of exchange, the Committee opine that the said bill should be given up, and that bills of exchange should be accepted for the whole amount of the bonds given to the Company by Beavis for the same value, payable in Guinea at the rate of 3*l.* 10*s.* the oz., the said bills to be made payable to Captain Norbrooke and some other person going to Guinea in his ship; on payment the bonds to be declared void. The Auditor is directed to draw up a charge against Beavis and take it to Sir Andrew Riccard, that a meeting between the Committee and Beavis may be arranged and the business brought to a speedy conclusion. (½ *p.*)

AN ACCOUNT OF BULLION AND GOODS TO BE SENT TO THE COAST AND BAY [UNDATED], (*Ibid.*, p. 57).

To be laden in the *Castle Frigate* for the Coast, bullion of gold and silver, quicksilver, vermilion, brimstone, coral, alum, and piece-goods, to the value of 18,000*l.*; in the *Antelope*, commanded by Captain Andrews, bullion and goods to the value of 29,670*l.*; in the *John and Martha*, commanded by Captain Gosse, bullion and goods to the value of 22,000*l.*; in the *Morning Star*, commanded by Captain Godolphin, bullion and goods to

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

the value of 13,612*l.* 10*s.*; in the *Crown*, commanded by Captain Hyat bullion and goods to the value of 16,717*l.* 10*s.* (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 28, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 297).

John [*should be* Ion] Kenn asks for particulars of the total sum he is, by award, to pay the Company, and is told that, as he was absent when the said award was stated, the Company is willing it shall be waived and has ordered the original suit against him to be prosecuted. The Auditor has been directed to give Kenn a copy of the Company's demands, if he wishes it. At the request of Ann Dorrington, the difference between herself and the Company is referred to arbitrators, who are chosen, and desired to settle the matter within the month. John Payne offers a ship now being built at Woodbridge, burden 300 tons, with 2¼ decks; the Court agrees to employ her (as a two-decker) on the same terms and conditions lately published for encouraging the building of vessels, provided upon survey she is found suitable and is ready in the Thames to take in the Company's goods by December 15 next, and to sail from Gravesend a month later. A decree made in the Court of Exchequer is read, directing that the adventure of Sir William Bateman in the New General Joint Stock be transferred, in the proportions mentioned, to Mr. Northey and Mr. Boothby, and the King's writ annexed for putting the same into execution. Order is given for the transfer to be made accordingly, the acceptance to be subscribed in the usual form. Several persons petitioning to be employed as clothdrawers to the Company in the room of the late Samuel Dorman, and there being three already employed, who are found sufficient for the work, order is given that no more be entertained. On April 1 last certain Committees were desired to prepare a clause for insertion in the transfer of adventures hereafter to be bought, appointing a declaration to be made on oath that the adventures are not for the account of any foreigner or stranger. They gave in a report on April 10, which was recommitted, and nothing has been done since. Two more Committees are now added to those formerly appointed, and all are desired to meet and report their opinions. It being found necessary to send a ship between 160 tons and 200 tons to Bombay to be employed there in trade, Captain Prowd is directed to ascertain and report what vessel may be bought in the Thames suitable for this purpose. (2 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 1, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 299).

Sir Andrew Riccard is desired, in the absence of the Governor and his

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

deputy, to accept bills of exchange drawn upon the Company from Leghorn or elsewhere. The Committee for Shipping to select from the list now produced in court the stores they judge necessary to be sent to the factory at Bantam. Mr. Davison states that several persons are willing to go at their own charge to St. Helena, if on arrival they are given some land and cattle; he is desired to obtain written proposals from these persons and deliver them to the Committee for Shipping and Plantations, who are hereby empowered to consider the same, together with what is best to be done for the good government of that island and retrenchment of the Company's expenses there, and give in a written report. The Court, considering how important it is for the Company's service that the proposals lately presented to the King in Council touching the Treaty Marine, and other affairs of the Company depending on it, should be brought to the desired issue, give order for the matter to be entrusted to the Governor, who, with the advice of the Committees for the Treasury, is to act therein as he and they think fit. Major Robert Thomson to act as arbitrator for Sir Francis Clarke in the room of Maurice Thomson. Sir John Robinson and Jonathan Dawes are added to the Committees nominated on July 3 last to act in the business concerning the difference between this Company and the Royal Company. The Court, noting that several matters long since referred to arbitration are still undetermined, directs the Auditor to summon the arbitrators first nominated, and, in their absence those next in nomination, to meet and give directions for all to meet. Moses reports how far he had proceeded in the suits for debts against Messrs. Paige, Chappel, Greenhill, Beavis, Ion Kenn, and Trevisa, and is told to obtain instructions from Messrs. Papillon and Albyn in Mr. Trevisa's suit, and that no stop is to be put to any action begun by the Company without especial order of the Court, or of the Committee for Lawsuits. Information is also given of proceedings in suits concerning the additional duty; and against Messrs. Edward Whitwell, Richard Seaborne, Richard Cooke, John Baker, Thomas Gould, Thomas Worral, Peter Ashurst, Abraham Sandys, William Bullevant, Robert Gardiner, and Richard Wareing for debts contracted in town. Order is given for an action to be begun against Mr. Seaborne's bail for recovery of the debt owing to the Company, and for the rest of the debtors named (with the exception of Gardiner and Wareing), to be summoned to attend the Committee for Debts, and if they refuse satisfaction, proceedings are to be taken against them. (2 *pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE COMPANY TO CONSUL DELANOY AT ALEPPO, SEPTEMBER 1, 1668 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv., p. 184).

This is sent by one of the Straits ships and committed to the care of Sir Andrew Riccard. They have nothing to enlarge upon. Desire his continued favour in forwarding the enclosed packet speedily and safely. In a former letter they sent transcripts of several papers; these also were committed to the care of Sir Andrew. ($\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 4, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 301).

On information that the Commissioners of the Ordnance propose to give tallies or orders on the Hearth Money for satisfying the balance of a former account and for saltpetre lately bought of the Company, the Court desires Sir Andrew Riccard to speak with them and accept the said tallies, if by a settled order of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury they are payable in course, or else to accept of some assignments on the additional duty on wines and liquors, if he shall think them a better security. After consideration of the form of charterparties for freighting vessels, the Court resolve that, in the clause prohibiting the importation of several goods, nutmegs, mace, cinnamon and cloves shall be omitted, and the importation of white pepper prohibited; also that masters and mariners of ships bound for Bantam shall be allowed to bring home in white pepper two per cent. of the five per cent. allowed for tonnage. The report concerning the form of transfers of adventures in the New General Stock is approved and ordered to be observed. After the words of actual transfer the following is added: 'I doe accept of the foregoing adventure upon the conditions expressed in the preamble dated 16th of March, 1664[1]: and doe also oblige myselfe to the true performance thereof; and by the oath I have taken doe declare that noe forreiner or alien or other person whatsoever besides myselfe, and such as are naturall or naturalized subjects to our Lord the King, have directly or indirectly any part or interest herein, nor to my knowledge shall have hereafter by my means or consent.' Those who are not already freemen to subscribe to the same, but with a slight alteration, i.e., in place of the words 'by the oath I have taken doe declare', the form for them runs, 'I doe declare and am ready whensoever thereunto required to make oath,' etc., etc. The Governor reports that Lord Arlington has been desired to use his influence in furthering the Company's proposals formerly

[1] 1665. For the preamble see a note on p. 133 of the 1664–7 volume.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

presented to the King in Council for bringing about a good understanding between the two Companies in such a just and equal way that they may not interrupt each other in their trade in the East. His Lordship replied that His Majesty's ambassador, Sir William Temple, had received some general instructions on the subject upon which some debates had already taken place, and His Lordship promised to do his utmost at this juncture, it being a fitting season, and said that Mr. Williamson should communicate to them what had passed. Hereupon the Secretary is directed to wait on Mr. Williamson for such advices and communicate them to the Committee for Dutch Affairs, who are to consider the same and give what directions they deem meet. Captain Brewer's bill for painting done in the Company's house to be examined. Thomas Papillon is nominated as arbitrator for Mrs. Dorrington, in the place of Sir Francis Clarke. Certain Committees to treat about the building of a ship between 160 and 200 tons for the Company's service, to be finished by February 1, or else to buy a vessel of that tonnage, if there is one to be had in the Thames. Mr. Vandeput is desired to order his correspondent at Hamburg to complete the purchase of copper for the Company at the cheapest possible rate. On petition Ellen Beale, whose husband is carpenter in the *Return*, is allowed to have her bale of gallinghals[1] free of freight or fine. The account of Moses to be examined and reported. (*2½ pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 16, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 303).

Sir Andrew Riccard reports that he and Mr. Herne went to the Tower and, in the absence of the Commissioners for the Ordnance, spoke with Captain Wharton, who assured them that the orders on the Hearth Money are, by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, appointed to be paid in course, and the Company is desired to accept them in discharge of the balance on the former account and for payment of what is due for saltpetre, and that until these orders are satisfied interest shall be paid every six months to the Company at the Commissioners' office in the Tower. Hereupon order is given for the saltpetre to be weighed off, delivered, and the account adjusted. Resolved that the following words be inserted in the form for transfers approved on the 4th instant, viz.: 'Excepting such dividents as have bin ordered to this day'. Major Thomson states that no shipwright will undertake to build a vessel in the time fixed; so one in the river, called the *Richard and Elizabeth*, burden 150

[1] Galingale, an aromatic root used both in medicine and perfumery.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

tons, (which was to have been sold by the candle) has been bought for 950*l.*, of which sum 100*l.* has been paid and the remainder promised on the 17th instant. The Court approve, order payment to be made, and some one to be appointed to take possession of the said ship in the Company's name, and decide that she shall be called the *George*. Letters from the Earl of Sandwich, dated in Madrid July 10 (o.s.), are read and referred to the Committee appointed to consider concerning the trade to Japan, who after reading them and the enclosures are to report what they consider should be done. Captain Bass informs the Court that the *Concord* cannot arrive in time and is not to be depended upon, as some of her owners are unwilling she should take so long a voyage; he therefore prays to be given charge of the *George*. The Court consent and fix his pay at 7*l.* a month. The Committee for Writing Letters are desired to meet on Wednesday afternoons to prepare rules for the good government of Bombay, and draw up instructions for Captain Bass and other masters of ships, who are to be employed in trading from place to place in the East. Order is given for lead, quicksilver, coral, cloth, and other goods to be bought and laden in the *Castle Frigate*; also bullion and treasure to the value of 20,000*l.* and no more. The account of Francis Calander to be examined. A proposition presented by Captain Lord is read and referred. Several clauses in the charterparty objected to by the owners of the *Antelope* are referred to the Committee for Shipping. (2*pp*.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 18, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 306).

The Court, noting that there is 10*l.* a year in gold reserved by letters patent payable yearly to the King for the rent of Bombay on September 30, at the Customhouse in London, but no one named to receive it, resolve that in the next addresses to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury about the 3,309*l.* due, Their Lordships shall be asked to state to whom the said rent is to be paid. Captain Wharton informs the Court of the nature of the assignments proposed for payment of the saltpetre and the balance of a former account, and that the Governor is expected to give a receipt on the debenture for the sum payable, in which is to be included the 5,000*l.* formerly impressed, for which Sir Andrew Riccard gave an acquittance. Hereupon the Committee for the Treasury are desired to have the saltpetre weighed off and as much delivered as security is given for; also to have the whole account adjusted, accept the assignments on the Hearth Money, and procure an order from the Commissioners of the Ordnance for payment of the interest half yearly till the princi-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

pal is paid. The Governor is desired to give his receipt upon the debenture, although he does not receive it, but the cashier. The alteration in the form of charterparties is approved and order given for the clause enjoining vessels to wait a week in the Downs for the Company's packets to be omitted. On consideration of the objections made by several owners of ships to the words 'offensive manner' in the clause of the charterparty obliging them to serve with their ships and ships' company at sea, it is resolved that if any ship shall by special direction engage 'in a fight in an offensive way in any part of India,' and in such action be 'worthily lost,' reasonable recompense shall be made to her owners. The Court agree to a proposal made by Captain Lord and the rest of the owners of the *John and Margaret* to provide kentledge for that ship, both out and home, so that a stay of sixty days only need be made after arriving in Bantam Road, without demurrage; direction is given for the charterparty to be drawn up accordingly. A statement of Greenhill's affairs to be made by the Auditor and presented to the Committee for Lawsuits and then to Moses. Fowler, the silk dyer, still persisting in his request for an annual salary of 60*l.*, it is referred to the Committee formerly appointed to see to this business, and to treat with some young man to go as Fowler's assistant; also to confer with Mr. Sheldon about ingredients for dyeing necessary to be sent. A letter is read from Sir Robert Southwell, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at Lisbon, to James Houblon; and the latter and Mr. Jollife are directed to speak with Mr. Williamson to move Lord Arlington that, in the instructions to be given to the said Envoy touching the treaty of commerce with Portugal, respect may be had for maintaining a fair correspondence in the East Indies between the subjects of both nations. Mr. Houblon is to acquaint Sir Robert Southwell with Mr. Williamson's answer and thank him for his care of the Company's concerns. (2¼ *pp.*)

TREASURY MINUTE, SEPTEMBER 22, 1668 (*Public Record Office: Treasury Minute Book*, II, pp. 329–33).

Sir William Thomson called in from the East India Company: moves for the 3,309*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* [due to them] for so much lent for Bunbay [*sic*], for which they have a warrant (which has not been paid). A new warrant ordered for payment of same on the 8,000*l.* per month of the Customs appointed for [re]payment of the 200,000*l.* [to the Customs Farmers] and to rank after the said 200,000*l.* has been paid. The former warrant to be returned to my Lords to be vacated. Also whereas the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

East India Company is to pay 10*l.* per annum at the Customhouse, they desire to know to whom to pay it. Ordered that this payment be transferred to the Exchequer, either by the general letters patent or by a particular privy seal. Charnock to examine whether this and the Earl of Carlisle's 1,000*l.* per annum cannot be inserted in the Great Seal now passing: if not, a particular privy seal to transfer them. . . .

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 23, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 308).

The Governor reports that yesterday he and Mr. Morden attended the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury about the 3,309*l.* due from the King to the Company, and Their Lordships directed that the same should be charged on the receipt of His Majesty's customs payable in course, after the Farmers have been satisfied for what they advanced. They then asked to whom the rent for Bombay should be paid, and were told that it is to be paid into the Royal Exchequer, and that in the letters patent now being prepared to pass the Great Seal for regular payment of all the branches of His Majesty's revenue into the Exchequer this particular rent for Bombay is to be inserted. The Court, considering how advantageous it might be to the affairs of the Company if the ships designed for Hūgli took in their lading in the river Ganges, declare, in order to encourage vessels to go into the said river, that 10s. shall be allowed on every ton of goods laden on board ships in the Ganges; and Captain Prowd is told to procure three or four 'ingenious young seamen' to be sent as the Company's apprentices into the Bay and there trained as pilots to take ships into the said river. On petition, William Merril is entertained as purser in the *George* at a salary of 40s. a month. Examination and report to be made of the account of the late Hannibal Allen. On information that Walter Boothby has agreed to transfer his adventure of 187*l.* 10s. lately belonging to Sir Wm. Bateman to Mr. Willoughby, the Court direct that Boothby shall enter into bond to secure the Company against Sir William before the transfer takes place. Resolved that two chaplains be sent to Bombay, one to Bantam, one to the Bay, and one to St. Helena, in case any ship shall be ordered to touch at the last-named place this year. A survey to be taken of the *George* to ascertain what repairs are necessary in respect of her intended stay in the Indies. The Committee for Shipping to consider in what way every branch of the Company's shipping may for the future be managed to the best advantage and timely dispatched; also to prepare rules and instructions

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

for the several officers engaged, in pursuance of an order of April 22 last, and give directions to the surveyor and officers accordingly. It being represented that by an order of May 20 last the present Committees for the Treasury were empowered to take up such sums of money for the year ensuing as the Company's occasions should require and give bills for the same under the common seal in the accustomed form, and because of the necessary absence sometimes of some of the said Committees bills have been made and the seal affixed by only two of their number, the Court now approve of what has been done in this matter and order that in future any two Committees may be empowered to affix the Company's seal to such bills. A copy of the interrogatories to be addressed to the witnesses in the cause against Mr. Chappell is to be delivered to John Stanyan. (*2 pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 25, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 310).

The Committee for Shipping to meet this afternoon and, in accordance with an order of the 1st instant, consider the proposals referred to them concerning St. Helena; also what is best to be done for the good government of that island and retrenchment of the Company's charge there, and send in a written report. Lead to be put aboard those freighted ships ready to take it in before their charterparties are engrossed, but no lead or other goods to be put in any vessel whose charterparty has been prepared and the owners neglect or refuse to sign it. Captain Johnson to be told that a speedy return is expected of the survey ordered to be taken of the *Hercules*, and Captain Lord that by charterparty he is to leave Gravesend with his ship, the *John and Margaret*, by January 5. Order is given for 4,000 rials of eight to be sent on board the *Castle Frigate* for Jambi. Captain Wharton produces two orders on the Exchequer charged on the receipt of the 'fire-hearths' for 5,400*l.*, of which 3,800*l.* is in payment for saltpetre, and the rest in discharge of a former account; hereupon the Husband is directed to weigh off all the saltpetre sold to the Commissioners of the Ordnance, deliver some to the value of 3,800*l.*, and adjust the account of the remainder with them, the Governor to give a receipt for the sum received. Hannah, widow of Hannibal Allen, who died in the Company's service at the Bay, to be given 30*l.*, half of which is to be placed to the account of Thomas Styles. Captain Prowd to examine the 'palatine' [see p. 9] of the *Antelope* and report what ballast she can carry. (1¼ *pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

CAPTAIN JOHN ANDREWS AT BROMLEY TO SAMUEL PEPYS, SEPTEMBER 26, 1668 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 246, no. 148).

Has lent the *Antelope* to the East India Company, and is obliged to depart from Gravesend by November 20, under penalty of 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a day demurrage; had seven or eight caulkers employed to fit the ship, all of whom were pressed, or frighted away through fear of press. Desires a protection for six caulkers for fourteen days.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 30, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 312).

Captain Ferne, master of the *John*, is gratified with 20*s.* for bringing from Bilbao a packet of letters from the Earl of Sandwich to the Company. A question as to the employment of Peter Cooke at Bantam is referred to October 14, when consideration is to be had as to what persons shall be entertained to serve in the Indies. Mr. Everson's dispute with the Company about cowries is referred to arbitration. Directions are given for certain goods to be sent from India, in addition to those formerly ordered. Moses presents a petition from William Worral, who is under arrest for debt and unable to give bail, praying for further time for payment; the Court agree to allow him a year, if he will pay one-third of the debt, or, if he 'confesses a judgement for the whole', to set him at liberty. The petition of Elizabeth Pitts, whose husband went out in the *Return*, for two months of his pay, she being in great need, is referred to Captain Prowd. The draft of an answer to Henry Paige's bill in Chancery is read, and referred to the Governor and two Committees to alter as they see fit, have it engrossed, and the Company's seal affixed. The Court are advised by counsel that by the decree lately passed in the Exchequer and the royal writ of execution, they are obliged to allow the transfer of Sir William Bateman's adventure to Messrs. Northey and Boothby, the same being sufficient to secure them from any one claiming interest in it; order is given for Boothby to transfer his part without giving security; and with regard to the 5*l.* demanded for his freedom, if within fourteen days he cannot show that he has a right to it by patrimony, Mr. Jollife declares that he is willing the said 5*l.* should be charged to his account. (2 *pp.*)

A COMMITTEE ABOUT BOMBAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvA, p. 58).

It is resolved that the President and Council at Surat be told that, if the Company have not sufficient ground on which to build a town and

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

fortifications on Bombay, they are to buy as much as is necessary for that purpose before their design is known and while land is cheap, in case it should become dear; and if it can be done conveniently, they are to buy some land outside the town, that the soldiers and their wives may have 'seates to sitt downe in for habitations, and gardens'. The President and Council are also to be instructed to send the Company a particular account of customs imposed upon all commodities, and what this amounts to annually, with particulars of all other revenue raised upon the island. They are also to see that the people bring in the titles to their lands and tenements, that these may be duly registered, and if any lands are sold, that notice be given that this may also be registered. Moses and some of the Committees are desired to draw up rules for the civil government and equal distribution of justice upon the island; also such rules for the encouragement of trade, merchants, manufactures, and of the inhabitants, as may most conduce to the Company's interest. Major Thomson and Messrs. Willoughby and Houblon are desired to prepare rules for all military affairs tending to the good government and discipline of the soldiers, concerning the town, and fortifications to be built, munitions, soldiers (with their wives) to be sent there, rules to be observed, and whatever else they shall think necessary. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 2, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi p. 314).

A survey of the *George* is read and referred to Captain Prowd to consider whether all the repairs mentioned are necessary, and to give an estimate of the cost. Directions are given for 10,000 pieces of longcloth and 5,000 pieces of blue salampores to be sent from India; if the exact number cannot be procured, then cloths of the next sort are to be provided. Certain Committees to ascertain and report what are the standing rules obliging those who buy adventures to take up their freedom, though no dividends have been paid thereon. A report concerning the affairs of Richard Beavis is read and approved; in it the Committees certify that Beavis has agreed to give a bond to pay the Company 1,600*l.* in a year's time, this, with his two former bonds for 1,136*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*, to be in full of all accounts; that he is to give bills of exchange to the value of the said three bonds to be paid in Guinea gold to Captain John Norbrooke, or to such others in Guinea as the Company shall appoint. Ann Cole to be paid 22*s.* Certain Committees are desired to entertain some fit person to go as assistant to Fowler, the silk-dyer, to the Bay

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

and confer with Mr. Sheldon about ingredients necessary to be sent, and whether it will be for the Company's advantage to send a throwster and weaver; if so, to engage such persons, settle their salaries, and send in a report with their opinions as to what directions should be given for making silks in the Bay. A letter to be written to the Agent and Council at Bantam, directing them to use the best means they can to secure the pepper trade there and at Jambi. If this can only be effected by contract, then to proceed as they deem most advisable and, in case the Dutch attempt to interrupt their trade with Bantam, to consider whether it may not be well to move the King of that place, as well for his own interest as for the Company's convenience, to sell the latter some place 'to the seaward near the towne', to which English ships might come freely to trade without being liable to any pretences of the Dutch. No more lead to be bought, unless it can be had for 11*l.* 15*s.* the fother. Order is given for the bullion, cloth, quicksilver, lead and other goods provided for India to be proportioned and sent on board the several ships. The offer of Colonel Reusner-Tenestat (by direction of Prince Rupert) to reveal to the Company the art of preserving all sorts of water, wine, and other liquors from putrefaction is referred to certain Committees, who are to discuss it with the Colonel and consider and report what use it may be to the Company. (2 *pp.*)

LORD BRIDGMAN[1] AT TEDDINGTON TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, OCTOBER 13, 1668 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 247, no. 178).

. . . I cannot give instructions thereon [the Marine Treaty] until Lord Arlington's return, nor then without consulting the Council of Trade (whose commission is not yet passed), or some other merchants, for the States will expect that the English should put in all their demands at once, and those already made only proceed from the East India Company.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 14, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 316).

Mr. Cullen desires that some encouragement may be given to Mr. Bale, a factor at Macassar, who has served the Company several years; the Court promise to inquire about his abilities and behaviour and give direction accordingly in their next letters. Drafts of letters to Fort St. George and Jambi, and of a commission to Captain Crover, commander of the *Castle Frigate*, are read and approved. Directions to be given for the bullion proportioned for the *Castle Frigate* to be packed and sent

[1] Sir Orlando Bridgeman, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

aboard as soon as she shall arrive at Gravesend, the Husband to see that the goods designed for India by her are at once embarked. Captain Erwyn, commander of the new ship at Deptford, states that she will be ready about January 15 next and asks that a day may be fixed for insertion in her charterparty; consideration of this is deferred. The petition of William Young to be examined and reported. The Auditor to wait on the trustees for the Fourth Joint Stock and ascertain whether they will make a second reference in the business between them and Mrs. Dorrington, the time given to the arbitrators having elapsed and nothing been done, which makes her very importunate. The Accountant to insert in the transfers 'the additions' of those buying adventures in the New General Stock, to distinguish them from others of the same name. (1½ *pp.*)

A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE WITH DANIEL SHELDON ABOUT THE MANUFACTURE OF SILK IN THE BAY [OCTOBER, 1668] (*Court Book*, vol. xxvA, p. 59).

Mr. Sheldon opines that it would conduce much to the Company's advantage to send to Kāsimbāzār a silk dyer, a throwster, and a weaver, who by instructing the natives might greatly advance the manufacture of silks. At their arrival he thinks it would be as well to set up some looms in the Company's house and have the sorts desired by the Company distributed from thence to the weavers. By the making and dyeing of silks in the Company's house the factors would learn the real value of pieces of taffeta and make their agreements with the weavers accordingly. If these directions are sent to Messrs. Power and Marsh, the Company's factors at Kāsimbāzār, both well experienced in silks, Sheldon thinks it will enhance the Company's profit. A list is given of colours the natives can dye well, and one of those they cannot, also of ingredients necessary for dyeing not to be had in India, and of those procurable in India but not so good as those from England. William Taylor, a throwster and silk dyer, has agreed to serve the Company at Kāsimbāzār factory with his wife, who is also a good throwster, for 35*l.* per annum. Two looms and a throwing mill to be provided, with what else is necessary. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 16, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 317).

On advice that there is a kind of Naples coral to be had at Leghorn at a reasonable price, having very thick branches but somewhat imperfect,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

and a bad, pale colour, and that the Armenians there look after it very much, the Court order that, in the next letters to Surat, the President and Council be asked to advise whether such coral would be vendible with them, and if so how much. The Committee appointed to send 'artists' to the Bay report that Mr. Sheldon thinks if a dyer, weaver, and throwster were entertained it would much advance the manufacture of silks there; and says that a person who is both a throwster and a weaver is willing to serve the Company in the Bay at 35*l.* a year. Hereupon direction is given for the said salary to be allowed and for two assistants to be entertained at a reasonable wage. The Committee for Debts to take account of all unsold goods, and of those sold but not fetched away, and report, with their opinions as to what goods are fit to be set up, in case a sale is ordered. The late Thomas Boothby having been a member of the Company and mentioned in the charter granted by Queen Elizabeth, it is declared that his son Walter has a right to be admitted to the freedom without payment. Sir Andrew Riccard states he has heard from Sir John Shaw that the Farmers still insist on their demand for the additional duty, and decline any expedient except what shall be suggested by the Lords Commissioners on hearing the case, and that they desire their account with the Company may be settled. The matter is referred to the Committee formerly appointed to see that the suit depending is brought to a speedy issue; the Husband is told to wait on the Farmers and adjust the accounts of the yearly imports and exports of all calicoes, and Sir Andrew Riccard is desired to acquaint Sir John Shaw with the same, that, when the account is made up, some of the Committees will be ready to accompany the Farmers to the Commissioners with a representation of the case for their Lordships' judgement. A report concerning trade to the Manillas is read, and it is decided not to send a ship there this year, but the Court inclining to send one next year, to sail from the Downs in September, the matter is referred to the Committee formerly appointed, who are to consider about a fitting cargo, to be provided here and on the Coast, and report, so that timely directions may be given. Sir Samuel Barnardiston and four other Committees are desired to wait on the Earl of Sandwich, congratulate him on his safe return, and thank him for the great favour and readiness he has shown in complying with the desires of the Company to be allowed the same liberty to trade at the Manillas as is enjoyed by the natives of India (in which desires they think they have been misunderstood), and to entreat His Lordship's advice as to the best method

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

to obtain this. The Committee formerly appointed to consider about trade with Japan are to consult with those who have served the Company in the East as to the most effectual means of starting and procuring commerce with those parts and report. William Young to be paid 10*l.* Directions to be given in the letters to the Coast for silk longees and atlasses ('all milk white') and for some sailcloth to be procured and sent home. The Committee for Shipping to report what proportion of wine and English mum should be sent to the several factories, and to give directions for well seasoned iron-bound casks to be provided for the same. (2½ *pp.*)

A COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER ABOUT TRADE TO THE MANILLAS, CHINA, AND JAPAN, OCTOBER 16, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvA, p. 60):

In the letter to Fort St. George the Agent and Council are to be desired to provide the full quantity of longcloth and sallampores reported this day by the Manillas Committee. For order and settlement of the trade to the Manillas, China, and Japan, Messrs. Bretton, Peirce, Mohune, Thriscrosse, Cooke, Bladwell, and Buckeridge, with Captains Curtis, Bowen, and Hackwell are to be requested to meet this Committee next Wednesday afternoon at the East India House. (½ *p.*)

A COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER WHAT WINE AND MUM TO SEND, OCTOBER 16, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 61[1]).

It is thought that wine and mum should be sent this next year to the Indies as follows, viz.: two butts of Malaga and six barrels of mum to Bantam and Macassar; one hogshead of Malaga and two butts of mum to Jambi in the *Castle Frigate*; one butt of Malaga, one butt of Canary, and six barrels of mum to Fort St. George; two butts of Canary and nine barrels of mum to Surat; two butts of Malaga and nine barrels of mum to Bombay; two butts of Malaga and six barrels of mum for Hūgli, and the subordinate factories in the Bay. It is resolved that those who provide the mum shall warrant its holding good until arrival. (½ *p.*)

A COMMITTEE TO END THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE COMPANY AND CHRISTOPHER TOMLINSON, OCTOBER 19, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 61).

Tomlinson declares his willingness either to allow the Company the ten per cent. penalty mentioned in his contract for seed-lac and let them take it for their account, or to take it away, paying for all but the in-

[1] Entered also at p. 322 of *Court Book*, vol. xxvi.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

terest. With regard to the pepper, he says that he paid for the garbling and gave order for its delivery to Mr. Asheton, who was to pay for it, yet if Stanyan swears to the contrary, Tomlinson will make satisfaction, though he is ready to take oath that he never received the pepper. (½ *p.*)

HUMPHREY EDWIN TO WILLIAM MOSES, OCTOBER 19, 1668 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xxxvi, p. 8).

Stating that, according to the account received from Jeremy Sambrooke, there appears due to Agent Greenhill for salary 1,248*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*, of which only 22*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* is from this Stock. (⅛ *p.*)

A COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER ABOUT A TRADE TO JAPAN, OCTOBER 21, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvA, p. 62).

Mr. [Richard] Bladwell states that there are many large vessels that go yearly from Siam to Japan laden with deerskins, sappan wood, lacquer, and other commodities, and he doubts not but, if the Company settle at Siam, they, as well as the Dutch, could procure good quantities of skins, which are a great commodity in Japan; he gives in a written list of things suitable, and further says that he understands there is a debt owing by the English in Japan which was contracted by the late Chief there, and, it would be as well before sending a ship to send some one by way of Siam in the quality of an ambassador to open up a trade. Captain Robert Bowen states that he was in Japan in 1622, that 'heavy' pepper is sent thither as a good commodity, also 'Timkeen' and other silks, deerskins, and all rarities are in request, and that about eight years ago he delivered a journal of his voyage to Japan to Maurice Tomson. Mr. Eaton, who was second in Japan, is now living at Highgate and may be able to give the Company full satisfaction concerning the trade there and the civility of the people. Captain Robert Hackwell states that in 1621 he was at the Manillas and Japan and 'found the Japoners to be very faithfull, treating the English with much kindnesse and friendshipp'; he thinks that the Company may with security send a ship thither without first sending some one to open up the way; he cannot say much about goods vendible there, but knows that broadcloth is much worn. Others present are of opinion that if the Company attempt to settle in Japan by way of Siam and Cambodia, the Dutch will oppose them and frighten the princes from giving any help. Peter Cooke thinks that, if the Company would send by way of Bantam and Formosa, the Chinese at the former place would help to mediate with Coxam[1] for

[1] Koxinga (Kwok-sing-yeh), for whom see a note at p. 63 of the preceding volume.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

his admittance to Formosa and furtherance of the introduction of trade to Japan. Captain Curtis and Messrs. Buckeridge, Mohun and Cooke are desired to meet and consider the best way of settling a trade in China, and present their opinions in writing. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 21, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 320).

The Committees for the Treasury to cause the Company's seal to be affixed to the counterparts of the charterparties of the *John and Martha*, *Antelope*, *Crown*, and *Morning Star*. Sir Nicholas Millet to be paid 14*s.* for bedding put on board the *Constantinople Merchant* for William Scudamore, entertained as a soldier for Bombay, to whose account the said sum is to be charged. The report as to the quantity of wine and English mum to be sent to the respective factories is approved, and order given for the same to be provided. The arbitration covenants of Nicholas Buckeridge to be renewed and the time extended until December 20 next. A list of those employed in the several factories is read, and the Court, finding there are sufficient to carry on the Company's business, resolve to elect no more this year either for Bantam, the South Seas, or Surat. Directions are to be sent to the Coast for supplying the factories in the Bay with writers from the Fort and Masulipatam from those sent out last year, and the factors at Bantam and the South Seas are to be told the Court have so much confidence in their care and diligence that they forbear to send out others to take precedence of them, but wish to give them all the encouragement they shall be found to deserve. An order from the Committee for Letting City Lands is read, prohibiting Mr. Flexmer from laying any timbers in the wall of Leadenhall adjoining the Company's warehouses; and certain Committees are desired to see the order observed. Sir Thomas Allen requests a reconsideration of the case of his son Thomas, who last November was entertained by the Company, but afterwards upon some misinformation dismissed; the Court consent and direct that Mr. Dodsworth, the young man's master, be desired to wait on them and declare what he knows, and request certain Committees to ascertain and report about the young man's behaviour. William Jarret is admitted to the freedom by service. The Court to consider next Friday in what cases the sons and servants of those who have been members of the Company shall be admitted to the freedom. Mr. Jarret to clear the objections raised against his service. (1¾ *pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 23, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 322).

A letter received from Anthony Stawell is referred to the Committee for Private Trade to consider and report upon. On learning that considerable quantities of pepper have been offered for sale and are to be brought from Holland by licences granted or endeavoured to be obtained from the King, certain Committees are desired to wait on the Secretaries of State, inform them of this and of the great inconvenience that may arise not only to the Company but also to the whole kingdom if such licences prove effective, notwithstanding the Navigation Act, and to pray for their suspension and that the Company's case may be heard. The Committees are also to speak with the Lords Commissioners from the Treasury about this matter. Captain Bayly offering the *Humphrey and Elizabeth*, burden 300 tons, for the Company's service, order is given for a survey to be taken of her. Mr. Vandeput is to request his correspondent at Hamburg to send the copper bought for the Company by the first good ships, lading 100 'sheep-pounds'[1] in a vessel. Directions to be given in the letter to the Coast for 10,000 pieces of longcloth to be provided, in addition to the 30,000 pieces already ordered, if the same are to be had without raising the price in India; also for betellees and ginghams. John Stanyan to be allowed to take a copy of his accounts from the books in the care of Jeremy Sambrooke, in order to discover a mistake of 100*l.* It being represented that the Company have been much prejudiced by the overrating of their goods and other abuses in the Bay, it is referred to some of the Committees to look into and report what should be done to prevent this in future, and in order to regulate those factories. Captain Erwyn's ship to go to Surat and be obliged by charterparty to sail from Gravesend by February 20 next, A petition of Richard Mynors for a passage in one of the Company's ships to the Coromandel Coast, to live there as a freeman, is refused. Mrs. Dent, a hotpresser to the Company, states that, having lately changed her condition, she does not intend to continue that work. The owners of the *Antelope* to be paid 800*l.* imprest, and Captain Andrews 30*l.* in lieu of primage and average. Four Committees to be added to those formerly appointed to consider the affairs relating to Bombay, and to what concerns the 'merchandising part'. Henry Carpenter, elected a writer at 10*l.* a year, to go to the Coast and Bay; his mother to present the names of his securities. A report concerning St. Helena is read and referred. Mr. Maxwell to be paid 97*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* and his bonds and cove-

[1] A ship-pound was a unit of weight (about 300 lb.) used in the Baltic trade.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

nants to be delivered up. Ordered that all persons exporting money or bullion in the Company's ships must first register it with Dunkin, who on receipt of the usual permission [money] is to make certificate of the same to the Husband, who in his turn is to give the person concerned a ticket to be delivered to the commander of the vessel in which it is to be laden to receive it on board, and pass bills of lading for it, if required. An entry of all goods exported in the Company's ships is to be made by the Husband, who is to give similar directions to the commanders to receive the same. And for all money, bullion, or goods not so registered, their owners shall be proceeded against, also the commanders of such vessels as took them aboard, for breach of their covenants, in accordance with the Company's charter. (2½ *pp.*)

OBJECTIONS MADE BY THE DUTCH TO A FREE TRADE ANSWERED BY THE ENGLISH, OCTOBER 23, 1668 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Foreign Archives*, vol. 219, p. 32[1]).

The Dutch assert that the many fortifications they have made, the numerous ships they maintain, and the great charge they are at, are the causes of their greater freedom of trade than the English. To which it is answered, that all these efforts of the Dutch have been used not to open up trade and commerce but to make themselves masters in the East and to engross all the trade there, especially the trade in spices. The natives had no sea power and were greedy of commerce, especially with the English, who traded with them and possessed many places in those parts before the Dutch. The Dutch used their strength treacherously, not only against the natives, but to oust the English from their just possessions and trade, for the English had no desire to trade in places actually occupied by, or under the immediate government of, the Dutch, but only for freedom of traffic and commerce. If the Dutch allege they maintained a force against the Portuguese, the English did the like, and engaged in trade in India 'under the very power of the Portugalls notwithstanding all their oppression', before the advent of the Dutch; they also traded at the Molucas and at Banda before the Dutch did so. (1¾ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 28, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 325).

Sir Samuel Barnardiston states that last Friday he and Mr. Jollife informed Sir John Nicholas, Mr. Williamson, and Secretary Trevor that

[1] For another copy see *Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 182.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

some one had or was endeavouring to obtain a licence from the King to import pepper from Holland; they were told that no such licence had been granted, and that the Company should be heard before anything of the kind is done to their prejudice. The request of Nicholas Lichire that the cotton yarn he bought may be resold at the next court of sales, he making good any loss, is granted. A report from the Committee for Debts is read and approved; their findings are as follows: Richard Waring to be remitted the 10*l.* he owes for law expenses, because of his service to the Company in the time of the late fire; opium sold to William Bullivant to be resold and an execution taken out against him; Daniel Penington and John Gourney to be summoned to appear at the next court about money owing for a parcel of camphor; John Peake to be told that, unless he clears his taffetas, they will be resold and he prosecuted for not fulfilling his contract; Nicholas Lichire's cotton yarn to be resold, unless he pays for it; George Willoughby to be desired to clear, according to promise, broad chintz sold to Jeronimo Miranda; aloes epatica bought by Edward Whitwell to be resold, unless he clears them before the next sale, and he to be sued for the penalty; examination and report to be made of the business of Richard Seaborne; the auditor to ascertain who is executor to Mr. Broome and report, that his account may be settled; Laurence Saucer to be notified to clear his account; Moses to enter a judgement against Mr. Worrall; Roger Scattergood to clear his account, or his taffetas will be resold; John Stanyan to be spoken to about his debt for sugar and taffetas; the account of William Warren to be cleared, upon consideration of the expenses he incurred in making 'essays' of petre, and because of the considerable sum belonging to him in the Company's hands for some time, for which he received no interest; a writ to be taken out against Peter Ashurst; Robert Gardner to clear his law charges, or proceedings will be taken against him; Daniel Judd having sustained great loss because of the non-delivery of his petre, his small debt is to be remitted; saltpetre bought by Richard Cooke at the last sale, and not paid for, to be resold and proceedings taken against him. The Committee are of opinion that a day of sale should be appointed for disposal of goods not yet sold, when all goods already sold but not cleared should be resold; hereupon order is given for a court of sales to be held on Thursday, November 12. A clause in a letter (now read) to the President, Agents, and Chiefs in India, empowering them to place and displace factors, is referred for consideration, and order given for directions to be sent to the Coast for all due

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

encouragement to be accorded to the ministers lately sent there, 'in their work and service of the Gospell for converting of soules and promoting a pious conversation among the people'. Mrs. Carpenter to procure some one besides herself as security in a bond of 500*l.* for her son Henry, unless she is willing for him to go as an apprentice at 5*l.* a year. Richard Seaborne having paid in 100*l.* and being willing to pay another 100*l.* within a week, and give bond for another like sum, if the judgement against him is annulled and he permitted to proceed on his intended voyage, the matter is referred to certain Committees to determine. A report from the Master and Warden of the Corporation of Shipwrights and Joseph Shish, Senior, is read, in which they certify that upon a survey of the *Hercules* they find the greater part of her to be built of fir, and because of this and 'the badness of her way' they do not think her fit for the Company's service; so the Court decide not to entertain her. A survey is read of repairs necessary to be done in the *Humphrey and Elizabeth*. The affairs of Bombay to be considered next Tuesday. The Committees for the Treasury to be desired to affix the Company's seal to a release prepared by Moses for Sir Thomas Chambers, and to a counterpart of his assignment of certain debts in India, he to seal two bonds to the Company and give them 1,000*l.* in money. The salary of Roger Fowler, the silk-dyer, to begin from the time of his departure from Gravesend. The *John and Martha* to be endorsed in charterparty as of 320 tons, at the request of Captain Goffe. On petition, James Heblethwait is entertained as hot-presser in the room of Mrs. Dent. The report on St. Helena is referred for consideration to Friday next; meanwhile Mr. Boone is to treat for the delivery of twenty negroes at some of the Cape Verd Islands, and permission is to be obtained from the Royal Company to take in the said negroes for this Company's service. A motion is made on behalf of those interested in the United Joint Stock for settlement of the account depending between them and this present Stock, by reference to some members of this court. This is agreed to, and it is desired that arbitrators be nominated, but a decision is deferred until all others interested in the said Stock shall have been consulted. (3½ *pp.*)

A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE UNITED STOCK, OCTOBER 28, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiii, p. 719).

Richard Seaborne demands 147*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* from this Stock; but, as it is thought that considerable sums are due from him for fines on goods re-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

ceived, it is decided to pay him 100*l.* for which he is to give a full discharge for all demands. Mr. Tomlins' bond to be delivered to him. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 30, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 328).

A paper from Mr. Mohun is read and referred to the Committee appointed to consider how best to open a trade with Japan, to make what use of it they can and to desire Mohun to give them a particular account of the report of the Dutch touching unpaid debts left by the English in Japan; and Sambrooke is told to report by whom these debts were contracted, and for what Stock. A letter is read from James Walcot to his father from St. Iago, complaining of Mr. Manwaring's menacing language, and order is given that in the letter to the Coast the factors be admonished to behave peaceably and with all due respect to one another, and, in order to prevent duels, any one in the service who shall send a challenge to another to fight is to be sent home by the first opportunity with due proof of his offence. The factors' wives are also to be 'cautioned that they occasion noe strife or contention'. A survey of the *Humphrey and Elizabeth* is considered and order given for her entertainment; if she can be ready to sail by February 20 she is to go to Surat, but if not then to some other place. It is decided by ballot not to entertain Sir Thomas Allen's son. A report concerning the account of John Lambton is read, and it is decided not to take any action until a further account is returned from Surat about his debts to the natives, and direction is given for a clause to be inserted in the Surat letter for inquiries to be made touching this matter; also as to the capacity in which Ralph Lambton served the Company in the time of Sivāji's insurrection. Mr. Davison to contract with John Bence for twenty negroes on the best terms possible, to be delivered at Cape Verd or Sierra Leone on board the Company's ship *George*. (1½ *pp.*)

A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED JOINT STOCK, OCTOBER 30, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiii, p. 724).

Samuel Moyer is desired to supply the place of Sir George Smyth, deceased, in settling the difference between this Stock and Richard Clutterbucke; and certain Committees are requested to determine the matter in dispute between this Stock and Mr. Moyer. Ordered that some things in a trunk belonging to this Stock be sold by the candle at the next court of sales. John Stanyan's account with this Stock to be

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

cleared. An inventory of particulars contained in a trunk formerly belonging to Frederick Skinner, and consisting principally of diamond and other rings, is given in. The demand of Mrs. Andrews is referred to this committee, and certain of the Committees are desired to formulate it by the next meeting. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 3, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 330).

Mr. Vandeput writing that, because of the scarcity of ships at Hamburg it is doubtful whether the copper bought for the Company there can be dispatched for England before the frosts set in, unless a greater quantity may be laden in one vessel than was ordered, he is to be desired to advise his correspondent to put 200 'sheeppounds' in one vessel. The City Surveyors to be informed of the encroachments made upon Leadenhall by the buildings of the inhabitants adjoining, that the same may be regulated according to the Act of Parliament, without prejudice to the Hall or the Company, who have warehouses there. A draft of laws and constitutions for the government of the island and port of Bombay is read, and the preamble, with the six articles touching religion, and the first article touching the administration of justice and common right contained in the four first sheets and the two first lines of the fifth sheet are approved. The second article, concerning the properties and privileges to be granted to the inhabitants, is referred back to the Committee for Bombay; and Friday next is appointed for the Court to consider the remainder of the said laws. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 4, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 331).

The Committee for the United Joint Stock, on behalf of themselves and the rest of those interested, nominate as arbitrators Sir Andrew Riccard and Maurice Thomson, and desire that an umpire may be elected by both parties; this Court names Rowland Wynn and Thomas Papillon as arbitrators for this present Stock, and to these four all matters in difference are referred. No umpire is chosen, the Court hoping that all may be determined to the satisfaction of both parties. Sir Andrew Riccard to take bills of exchange from Mr. Beavis for money due from him by bonds to the Company, payable to Captain John Norbrooke and his chief mate Mohune, or either of them, in Guinea, and give them instructions for receipt of the same, and Moses is to draw up a general release to be given to Beavis, to which the Company's seal is to

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

be attached. A valuation of calicoes to be sold is read and approved, and directions given for twenty pieces of fine narrow bafts to be held in reserve. In the preamble to be read before the sale the words 'six months time from the 1st December' are to be inserted. Captain Zachary Browne on behalf of himself and others proposes to build for the Company's service a ship of 350 tons with two decks, to be launched by June 24 next, upon the terms lately published; the Court declare that, if a ship from 350 to 450 tons with three decks is built, 20*s.* per ton extraordinary shall be allowed for freight for her two first voyages to the Indies, and that for the encouragement of those willing to build 'two good ships from 350 tons to 450 tons apeece', to be ready by the first of November next and to be of three decks flush, with quarter deck and forecastle', the same freight shall be allowed, on condition that the owners inform the Company by March 25 next of their resolve to build such vessels, and give in the names of commanders and mates approved by the Company. Captain Southwell offers the *Satisfaction*, burden 400 tons, and order is given for a survey to be taken of her at once. Sir John Trevor to be told of a letter received by a member of the Company, in which it is thought some account may be given of affairs at Fort St. George of public concern. Moses to consider what is best to be done for recovery of the money due from Daniel Penington. The Committee for Writing Letters to meet this afternoon to consider a clause in a letter now read, empowering the President, Agents, and their Councils to place and displace factors. Noah Bridges to be allowed to send to his son in the Bay two pipes of wine and 2,000 dollars, upon payment of one per cent. permission. Sambrooke, Junior, to be allowed to put up for sale a parcel of 'herba stuffs' at the next court of sales. (*2½ pp.*)

BILLS OF EXCHANGE FROM RICHARD BEAVIS IN LONDON TO CAPTAIN THOMAS PEARSON AT CAPE COAST CASTLE, GUINEA, NOVEMBER 4, 1668 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xxxvi, p. 10).

Desiring him to pay fifteen days after sight to Captain John Norbrooke and Mr. George Mohune, or either of them, for the use of the East India Company 307 oz., one ackie,[1] Flemish troy weight, of rich Guinea gold in full payment of 1,136*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, one half due November 6, 1668, the other August 6, 1669, for which Beavis has given his bond, dated October 6 last. Desiring him to pay to Captain John Norbrooke

[1] Equal to one-sixteenth of an ounce.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

and Mr. George Mohune, or either of them, for the use of the East India Company 432 oz. 7 ackies, Flemish troy weight, of rich Guinea gold in full payment of 1,600*l.* due October 2 next, for which Beavis has given his bond, dated October 1 last, which being paid the bonds are void. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 6, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 333).

Captain Chamblet tenders the *Sampson*, burden 370 tons, and order is given for a survey to be taken of her. Noah Bridges declares in court that the dollars which he obtained permission to send to the Bay are for his son, and requests to be allowed to send an additional two pipes of wine; this is granted. A letter is read from the Commissioners for Accounts, desiring an account of all the goods the Company received out of the two East Indian prizes, the *Slothany* and *Phoenix*; Harbert is told to prepare one accordingly. Raph Marshall and Raph Lambton desire that the report lately made concerning the affairs of the late John Lambton may be confirmed, the debt he owes to Singer Sawe[1] in India paid first, and the remaining creditors satisfied as the Court shall direct; also that interest at six per cent, may be allowed for his money from the time it was put into the Company's cash; that the diamond ring sent to his sister may be delivered; and that consideration may be had of the service rendered the Company by Raph Lambton against Sivāji. The whole business is referred to certain Committees to settle, and to report their opinions as to what should be given to Raph Lambton. The diamond ring to be delivered to John Lambton's administrator and a receipt taken for it. The Committee appointed to consider about a trade to 'the Manilees' to draw up proper arguments in the Company's behalf for a trade to those parts, for presentation to Sir William Godolphin, in accordance with an intimation given by the Earl of Sandwich. The Secretary to deliver the letters from Gombroon to the person from whom he received them. Examination and report to be made of the account of Captain Prowd. The Husband to ascertain from the Commissioners of His Majesty's Ordnance whether they will have the saltpetre undisposed of now in the Company's hands. The petition of John Sparrow to be examined. (1¾ *pp.*)

[1] Sinha Shāh.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 6 (AFTERNOON), 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 335).

The Committee for the Treasury are desired to affix the Company's seal to the release to be given to the Sheriffs of London for 87*l.* received by them from Mr. Bullevant. An answer to a bill exhibited in Chancery by Henry Hampson against the Governor, the Company, and Sambrooke, Senior, is read and referred to the Committee for Lawsuits to consider and alter as they see fit, and have the Company's seal affixed to it. After consideration and debate concerning the laws and constitutions to be made for the government of Bombay, all are approved except those hereafter named, which are referred to the Committee for Bombay for alteration according to the sense of this Court; these are: the 3rd article touching the administration of justice; the 3rd and 4th articles touching the method of proceedings in the court of judicature; and the 6th and 7th articles concerning the registration of rights and encumbrances on estates; and the articles for punishing fornicators and adulterers. Moses to consider and report in whose name writs and processes should be made out and issued for administration of justice in Bombay. (1 *p.*)

TREASURY MINUTE, NOVEMBER 6, 1668 (*Treasury Minute Book* II, pp. 369–371).

Order for a Great Seal for the [East India Company's] rent of Bombay to be paid at the Exchequer [instead of to the Customs Farmers, who are to have a warrant for said rent on the Exchequer]. Also their [the Customs Farmers?] interest to be inserted in their warrant for the Bombay money. Abbot to get the former warrant back, and in place of it draw another with interest.

HUMPHREY EDWIN TO WILLIAM MOSES, NOVEMBER 6, 1668 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xxxvi, p. 8).

Enclosing the covenant of reference from Mr. Andrews to the Company and stating the case as follows: it appears from an account of President Wyche, delivered to the President and Council at Surat by Anthony Smith, that the President in his lifetime sent to Smith at Mocha some tutenague, part of which was returned to Matthew Andrews when he was President at Surat, and the remainder sold at Mocha, the amount being paid into the Company's cash in Surat by Smith. Hereupon Andrews demanded this money from the Company, alleging that one-third

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

part went to Mocha for his account, and the remainder for the account of President Wyche, but after the death of the latter he (Andrews) bought what belonged to Wyche and paid the money to his creditors, according to the directions of his widow. After deliberation the arbitrators agreed that the whole amount should be paid to Andrews, who, with Sir John Cloberry (married to Widow Wyche) and the widow are to give a discharge in full to the Company for the same. Desires him to add a clause to the Company's bill against Mr. Trevisa for five pieces of ordnance, amounting to 27*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, sent from Fort St. George to the Bay of Bengal in the *Merchants' Delight* in September, 1659, and not brought to account in the Bay books. Begs him to remember a release for Richard Beavis, executor to his brother Gilbert Beavis, a factor of the Company in Guinea. (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 11, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 336).

Captain Wharton requests that the remainder of the saltpetre contracted for by the Commissioners of the Ordnance may be delivered, upon his depositing an order for 5,000*l.* charged on the receipt of the Firehearths, on which an assignment is to be given for moneys appearing due, as soon as the account is adjusted, with interest payable half-yearly at the Commissioners' offices in the Tower; hereupon the Husband is instructed to weigh off and deliver the said saltpetre and give in the account to the Court. A warrant for 2,500*l.* to be made out to Peter Vandeput for the use of Mr. Overbeek, to be allowed on account of the copper bought for the Company at Hamburg; the rate of exchange to be 34*s.* 6*d.* Flemish on every pound sterling. Inquiries to be made for a throwster and weaver for Bengal. A report to be made of the account of Peter Ashurst and of his ability to pay what he owes to the Company. The treasure to be packed and sent aboard the four ships designed for the Coast as soon as they are ready to receive it. Some persons to be treated with for the delivery of twenty negroes for the Company's use at St. Iago, and Mr. Bence to be spoken to about negroes to be delivered at Sierra Leone. Examination and report to be made of the account of Ezra Shirley. A report on the account of George Papillon is read, approved, and order given for it to be cleared, and for the Accountant-General in future to cause copies to be made of all invoices of goods coming from India and delivered to the Husband. Fifty of the soldiers lately come from Portugal, if found sober and fit for service, to be entertained

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

for Bombay, provided they are Protestants and will take the oath of supremacy and allegiance; also one officer not above the rank of sergeant. All to be told they will be allowed to take their wives, whose passages will be paid by the Company. Captain Lord refusing to have the necessary work done in the *John and Margaret*, and keeping back a month's pay from his men on pretence of some abatement made by the Company of what is due to him, he is to be notified to attend the court next Friday. The salary of Captain Basse, commander of the *George*, to be made up to 8*l.* a month. Jane Sparrow to be paid 3*l.* A report on the affairs of Richard Seaborne is read, advising the discharge of his bail, Mr. Gourney, the retention in the hands of the Company of Mrs. Langford's bond, and the judgement for securing payment of the 100*l.* due from Seaborne to remain without further proceedings as long as the Company sees fit; the Court approve and direct Moses to stay law proceedings accordingly. (1 *p.*)

A General Court of Sales, November 12, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 339).

Sale of pepper, dust of pepper, cowries, coffee, opium, shel-lac, broad and narrow bafts, damaged chintz, silk longees, herba longees, and fulfuts, with prices and names of purchasers. (1 *p.*)

A Court of Committees, November 13, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 340).

On a motion by James Edwards on behalf of those interested in the United Joint Stock, order is given for the arbitrators to whom this business was referred to be allowed until January 31 to determine the same. Mr. Elwes is granted permission to send in the Company's shipping to his brother, Robert Elwes, 300 pieces of eight, on paying one per cent. Examination and report to be made of the latter's account. Peter Ashurst offering to give bond for payment of his debt, an agreement is to be made with him and law proceedings stayed. Order is given for the Company's books of accounts to be balanced to October 30 last, which the Accountant-General undertakes shall be done by December 13 next. Certain of the Committees to report what was written to Guinea in 1663 touching Dr. Lister. Mr. Johnson's proposal to build a ship of 240 or 250 tons at 6*l.* 15*s.* per ton is referred to certain Committees, who are to agree with him or some other able shipbuilder to build a vessel for the Company's service, not exceeding 250 tons, on the best terms they can. Order is given for the *George* to go to St. Helena on her way to Surat, and be ready to sail by January 1. The Committee for the Treasury to provide

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

1000 pieces of eight 'of the Portugal stamp', if procurable, for buying negroes at St. Iago. The executors of the late Ezra Shirley to be paid 17*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* Captain Medford states that the *Humfrey and Elizabeth* will be ready to take in the Company's goods by January 20. A report touching St. Helena is considered and referred back to the committee, to reconsider and prepare a commission and instructions for regulating the affairs of that island, and provide the several goods mentioned. Lettice Carpenter and Henry Jones of Keevil are accepted as securities in 500*l.* for Henry Carpenter. A warrant to be made out to the owners of the *Rebecca* for transportation of five of the seven passengers sent in that ship to Surat. A letter to be written to the Commissioners of Parliament for taking Public Accounts, to be sent with the abstract of the account of goods received out of the *Slothany* and *Golden Phoenix*. (*2 pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 18, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 343).

A claim of Sir William Langhorne to be admitted to the freedom by patrimony and service is objected to on the grounds that he was born before his father was made a member of the Company, and his indentures of apprenticeship have not been produced; but order is given for him to be made free on payment of 5*l.* and for that sum to be returned if his claim is proved good. Certain Committees to consider and report in what cases the sons or servants of members of the Company have a right to the freedom. On a report that Mr. Page of Wivenhoe offers to build a ship of 250 tons at 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton, to be ready by the end of August, and Mr. Johnson offers to build one of the same tonnage at 6*l.* 10*s.* a ton, to be ready by the end of July, on certain conditions, the Court refer the matter to a committee to treat with Johnson or others for building a vessel, for which 500*l.* imprest is to be allowed, but not exceeded. On report that an agreement has been made with Peter Ashurst and his bond taken for payment of 50*l.* next May, and his bill of exchange for 50*l.*, drawn on Humphrey Bening of Lisbon, payable to Roger Braddile three months after date; order is given for his discharge on the said payments being made. The Auditor presents a statement of several errors in the accounts between the factories on the Coast; these are referred to the Committee for Writing Letters. A report is read touching the regulation of abuses in the Bay factories, and order given for a copy of former letters to be sent both to the Fort and to the Bay. Captain Zachary Browne declares that he and his friends will furnish the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Company with a new ship of three decks upon the terms lately published. A report touching the affairs of Quarles Browne is read and approved. Mr. Fowler to take his passage in the *Antelope*, and be accommodated in the great cabin, or where he shall find most convenient. The petition of Tileman Jans Greenvelt and Derrick Vandevalde for passage to Surat in one of the Company's ships is referred. The Company's seal to be affixed to their answer to the bill exhibited against them in Chancery by George and Henry Greenhill. On information that some of the commanders of the outward-bound ships intend to take in wine at 'the Maderas', the Court order notice to be given to them to forbear doing so, it being strictly contrary to their covenants. (2¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 20, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 345).

Permission is given to the owners of the *Crown* to lade several specified parcels in her, and to the owners of the *John and Martha* to ship out 2,800 dollars. The receipt given by Captain Norbrooke for Beavis's two bills of exchange to be delivered to Dunkin. Captain Francis Trelawny presents a letter from the Earl of Sandwich in his behalf for employment in the Company's service as a commander at Bombay; he is also recommended by Sir William Godolphin. The Court, though willing to meet the wishes of the Earl and Sir William, cannot do so, as they have no occasion for any officer above the rank of sergeant. Dunkin and Sambrooke to be allowed to ship 250*l.* to the Coast, without paying permission. The petition of John Brodnax is read and referred to the Committee for Shipping and Plantations, who are to consider and report what persons, besides soldiers, are suitable for entertainment at Bombay. Roger Fowler to be advanced two months' pay, and order is given for half his salary to be paid in India, the other half to his wife at home. Six young seamen to be entertained for training as pilots in the Ganges, to serve for seven years, be allowed besides diet and lodging, 6*l.* yearly for the three first years; 7*l.* yearly for the next two; and 8*l.* for the two last, to buy clothes, etc.; and 50*s.* apiece to be given to them to provide necessaries for the voyage. Captain Godolphin to be instructed to take on board his proportion of water. On consideration of the transactions on foot for settling some equal terms of commerce between the English and Dutch, and that some concerned in this might be serviceable in promoting the interests of the Company, the Court refer the matter to the Governor, the Deputy, and Sir Andrew Riccard, to act herein as they think best. The Deputy and Mr. Jollife to deliver to Sir

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

William Godolphin a memorial, now read, with copies of letters procured by the Earl of Sandwich from the Queen of Spain and Count Penoranda for licence for the Company's ships to water and victual in the Philippines. (1½ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO HENRY HAMPSON [AT AMSTERDAM], NOVEMBER 20, 1668 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 204).

Acknowledge the receipt of his several letters concerning the Dutch sales; also of a short abstract of the Dutch advices from the Indies. The latter does not answer their expectations; therefore they must desire Hampson not to trouble to obtain anything more of this nature, as they can get fuller advices from private hands. If without much trouble he can advise the number of ships already sent to the East by the Dutch, and how many more they intend to dispatch thither, he is to do so. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 25, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 347).

Captain Andrews, commander of the *Antelope*, to cause a cabin to be made in the great cabin in his ship for the accommodation of Roger Fowler. The petition of Tileman Jans Greenvelt and Derrick Danielo Vandeveld, for passage to Surat in the Company's shipping, is refused. The Committee for Private Trade to supply the names of four competent persons to seize prohibited goods, both exported and imported, for whom commissions will be requested from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. Mrs. Pierson, whose husband owns one-sixteenth of the *Richard and Elizabeth*, asking that John Hawkins and Thomas Parris may be accepted as security that Pierson shall in eighteen months seal a bill of sale made by the rest of the owners of the said vessel, the Court consent; the former security entered into by Messrs. Hussy, Barton, and others to be given up. Order is given for a copy to be made of the draft of the laws and constitutions for the government of Bombay, and for the Secretary to endeavour to obtain a copy of the articles and orders for the regulating of His Majesty's Guards lately read in the House of Commons; also for inquiries to be made for some able ministers to serve the Company at Bombay, who for their encouragement shall be allowed from 50*l.* to 100*l.* a year. (1¼ *pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE TO SIR JOHN TREVOR, NOVEMBER 25, 1668 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Foreign Archives*, vol. 219, p. 33[1]).

. . . He finds from Sir John's last letter that nothing will be thought done unless the point of passing by the Dutch forts is conceded, and this he knows will be more difficult than all the rest; therefore he desires to be furnished with arguments from precedents and practices in the Indies, as well as from reasons grounded upon the *jus gentium* in Europe, the actual course of things in the Indies being quite different and disagreeing with the rules of justice and right observed in other countries. In reply to Sir John's assertion, that this passing by of forts was never denied before the Dutch began it, Sir William says that Van Benninghen argues its concession would be to introduce a new thing, for it has been denied from the earliest discoveries of the Spaniards in the Indies, and by all European Nations observed 'indistinctly to all as well as by all', and if the Dutch conceded it to us, the French and other nations, their allies, would demand the like. He was told by M. de Witt that the English interest in the Indies was chiefly in colonies, while that of the Dutch was chiefly in forts on large coasts, and agreements with the natives for sole commerce: that at first the interest of the English exceeded that of the Dutch, but now theirs is greater than ours, and while we forbid the Dutch to traffic to our colonies, they suffer ours under their forts and to the nations in contract with them. Sir William again presses to be given arguments based on precedents, and asks whether the point is to apply to the Indies alone, as he expects that, if it is granted, its general application 'to West as well as East' will be insisted upon. . . . (2 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 27, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 349).

Examination and report to be made of the petition of Robert Saint-hill. The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to be asked to grant a commission to Humphrey Faircliff to search for and seize all prohibited goods, such as was granted by the late Lord Treasurer; also for three blank commissions of the same tenor. Mr. Boone states that Sir Richard Ford wishes the Company to know that the Royal Company have farmed out the north part of Guinea[2] and are about to dispose of other parts with-

[1] See also *Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 183. The document is printed in Jones's edition of Temple's letters, but under date of December 11, 1668 (N.S.).

[2] See p. 23 of *The Company of Royal Adventurers Trading into Africa*, by G. F. Zook.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

in the liberty of their charter, and suggests whether it might not be for this Company's advantage and interest to have the Gold Coast; Mr. Boone is told to thank Sir Richard and endeavour to ascertain the terms and time for which the Gold Coast is to be let, and its extent. The *Satisfaction* is entertained, on the terms and conditions granted to other ships not newly built, she to be ready to sail from Gravesend by March 1 next. The memorial to Sir William Godolphin, concerning trade to 'the Manylees,' to be signed by the Secretary. Directions to be sent to the Fort for four Gentues or Arracans with their wives to be procured in the Bay for the Company's service at St. Helena, and sent there by the next shipping. A chirurgeon's chest to be provided for the *George*. Instructions to be given in the general letter to Surat for an account of the proceedings of the Court of Judicature to be erected at Bombay to be sent home yearly. (1¼ *pp.*)

RICHARD WATTS AT DEAL TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, NOVEMBER 27, 1668 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 249, no. 169).

Three East India ships have come from the Thames, outward-bound.

THE SAME TO THE SAME, NOVEMBER 29, 1668 (*Ibid.*, no. 188).

. . . The East India ships that came from London, . . . are in the Downs. . . .

A MEETING ABOUT JONATHAN TRAVEISA, DECEMBER 1, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvA, p. 63).

Messrs. Jollife and Gregory meeting to consider the business of Mr. Traveisa, and speaking of the many favours shown to him by the Nabob when he was Agent in the Bay, Mr. Gregory said that at one time the Nabob gave Traveisa 1,500*l.* he had received from the Dutch for procuring a dustick for them for a considerable parcel of silk. This sum Gregory thinks was in return, or as a recompense for part of the money, gifts, and presents Traveisa had given to the Nabob and charged to the Company's account, so that the said 1,500*l.* should also have been placed to their account, it having been purchased as it were with their money, and dearly too, as well as other presents and gifts Traveisa had received from the Nabob. (¼ *p.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

ANSWER OF THE LORDS THE STATES-GENERAL TO THE ARTICLES PROPOSED BY SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE, DECEMBER 1, 1668 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Foreign Archives*, vol. 219, p. 46[1]).

As regards the first article concerning the Marine Treaty, they agree that the form of certificate or seabrief inserted at the end of the said treaty shall be the same for the English as for the Dutch; and with regard to the second article, they are content to admit the explanation of the words besieged, blocked up, or invested, in the manner proposed by Sir William, provided the obligation is always reciprocal. To the first of the four articles which properly have no reference to the Marine Treaty, they agree to a free trade with people and nations not in the occupancy of or under the government of the one or the other Company. Also that the one and the other Company may freely pass any river or pass whatsoever leading to any place of trade amongst nations not in subjection to or occupied by the other Company, though the other Company have a fort or castle on any such river or pass, the said fort or castle not being situated in a country absolutely in the subjection and occupation of the other Company. They agree to the second article, which sets forth that contracts made for some particular trade are not to hinder the trade of either the one or the other Company. They also agree to the third article, that neither Company shall assist the natives in case of war. With regard to the fourth article, it is believed to be their intention that passports granted by them or their officers according to common right are to have no other force than to oblige their officers or subjects to respect them, and they do not understand that English passports should have any other effect. That in case the said common right were enlarged by a capitulation, it is conceived that both Companies might abuse the passports for the protection of many nations, and might also sell them for profit, which would infallibly cause disorder and produce new disputes and troubles. (2½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 2, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 350).

Report is made that some cloths, omitted from shipment with the rest of the Company's goods, have been sent in a hoy to the Downs. The *Sampson* is entertained on the same terms and conditions as other ships, not newly built; she is designed for Surat, and to be ready to sail from Gravesend by February 20 next. Captain Cresset to be paid 10*l.* for his

[1] For a duplicate see *Home Miscellaneous* (I.O.), vol. xlii, p. 195.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

pains in the Company's service. Mr. Sterling is represented as duly qualified for the ministry and willing to serve the Company at Bombay, and certain Committees are desired to inform themselves of his ability and fitness, and, if he is suitable, to appoint a time for him to attend the Court. (1 *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO ROBERT BUSTER AT GREENWICH, DECEMBER 2, 1668 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xxxvi, p. 11).

They understand from Henry Faircliffe that Buster has seized about twenty pieces of broadcloth out of one of their ships outward-bound. They suppose these were privately laden with intent to defraud the King of his customs, and to prejudice the Company in their trade. With regard to the former they do not intermeddle, but the latter concerns them greatly, and they will endeavour by all ways and means to prevent it and will encourage all who help them do so. They desire Buster to do his best to discover in their outward-bound ships any cloth, lead, quicksilver, coral, or any other prohibited commodities shipped by any private person, or any pepper, calicoes, or other commodities shipped by any but themselves and unladen from their homeward-bound ships, and request him to inform them of the nature and quantity of the cloth already seized, the name of the person to whom it belonged, and of the ship out of which it was taken, and they will be ready to gratify him for his services. (½ *p.*)

HUMPHREY EDWIN TO WILLIAM MOSES, DECEMBER 2, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 11).

Acquainting him that Mr. Kenn's bill has been twice read by the Committee and only some few words altered by Mr. Jollife. That the said Committee desire Moses to add a clause to the general letter touching gifts or returns of presents received by Kenn during his employment and by him appropriated to his own use, which, adds Edwin, 'I conceive hee ought not to doe'. (⅛ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 4, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 352).

The Committee for Shipping to provide cannon and shot for Bombay; also to entertain fifty soldiers for that island, to which end public notice is to be given that any willing to enlist should come to the Company's house on Wednesdays and Fridays in the afternoon, when they will hear the terms of entertainment and the accommodation for themselves and

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

their wives. John Brodnax is entertained to serve at Bombay for three years at 18*l.* a year, his pay to begin from the time of his arrival there; the President and Council to employ him according to his capabilities; he is to be permitted to take with him his wife, his child, and one or two maid-servants. An able gunner to be sent to Bombay. Women or maid-servants going to Bombay are not to be obliged to remain with their employers over a year from the time of arrival, and, if they marry an Englishman within the said year, with consent of the Governor and Council, they are to have their liberty and their husband is not to give their employer any consideration for their time. Inquiries to be made for an able engineer for Bombay and the terms on which he will serve. On information that the Lords Commissioners for Prizes have sent for the book of contracts relating to the King's goods sold out of the *Slothany* and *Phoenix*, and for copies of the cash, receipt, and rebate books, Herbert is directed to give these to Mr. Lloyd, Their Lordships' secretary, after cancelling all contracts except those not complied with, and having them endorsed to the effect that the goods were resold and the moneys made good to the King's account. Mr. Dethick and Company to be written to and told to lade the Company's coral in the first ship coming to London by January 15 or 20, and agree with the master for a reasonable demurrage to deliver the coral to such of the Company's ships as shall be in the Downs, the coral to be so stowed as to be easily got at. The Husband to beg the Farmers' clerks to hasten the account of the exports and imports of calicoes. Certain Committees to accompany Messrs. Jollife and Boone to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to procure commissions for the Company's officers to seize prohibited goods. (*2 pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO THOMAS DETHICK AND COMPANY [AT LEGHORN], DECEMBER 4, 1668 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 206).

Have not written to them of late, thinking this unnecessary, but have paid their bills of exchange. Hoped before this to have heard of the embarkation of the coral, but not having done so fear they will be disappointed again this year, as they were last. In case the departure of only small ships from Leghorn causes this delay, they order them to lade the coral in the first ship or ships leaving their port for London, provided these sail by January 15 or at furthest by January 20. The masters to be agreed with for the coral to be stowed so that it may be got at easily and unladen in the Downs on arrival. Reasonable demurrage shall be

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

paid if stay is made on this account, for it may happen that a ship from Leghorn bound for London may pass through the Downs when the Company's outward-bound vessels are there. (¾ *p.*)

RICHARD WATTS AT DEAL TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, DECEMBER 7, 1668 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II, 250, no. 36).

Captain Andrews, bound for the East Indies, and Vice-Admiral Goodson for Virginia, are still in the Downs, and about twelve merchant ships.

THE COMPANY'S ANSWER TO SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE'S LETTER OF DECEMBER 5, 1668, N.S., DECEMBER 8, 1668 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Foreign Archives*, vol. 219, p. 35[1]).

To the assertion that their passing by the Dutch forts would introduce a new thing, they reply that their former arguments, grounded upon the *jus gentium*, should be sufficient to remove all objections. With regard to precedents requested, the Dutch cannot expect to be furnished with these where no such practices have been, nor can they insist upon the example of the Spaniards in the West Indies, knowing well how odious the Spanish oppression has made the Christian religion to the natives in those parts; and again the Spaniards took possession of a wild country where the natives had no correspondence with other nations, but in the Indies things are different; the natives there had a settled government and traffic with other nations, both by land and sea, until the Dutch by force and violence obtained possession of part of their country. Besides it is unreasonable, if the English settle factories and engage in commerce, that the Dutch, by building a fort upon any pass or in the way of such commerce, should on this pretence interrupt them in it, which is not only against common right but to introduce something new. 2. As to the whole course of things being different in the Indies, and disagreeing from rules of justice and right observed elsewhere, this is what the Dutch allege and would by force have it so, but 'God, who gave the earth to the children of men, made no such distinction'. Neither are the people so wild as the Americans who were subdued by the Spaniards, as they exercise government and maintain trade by land and sea; therefore the Dutch actions are contrary to 'right and civil correspondency'. 3. As to having been observed indifferently to all as well as by all, it is answered: if by all are meant the English, Dutch, and Portuguese, the

[1] See also *Home Miscellaneous* (I.O.), vol. xlii, p. 186.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Dutch know well that neither they themselves nor the English practised this until later; that the Portuguese thought it unjust to engross so much of the trade of the world by excluding other European nations, and the English and Dutch by their joint forces engaged to carry on trade to the southern parts, and the English (alone) to the northern parts, notwithstanding any Portuguese fortifications, for the latter did not forbid the natives to trade, as did the Dutch, but only stipulated for a moderate custom. 4. To the assertion that if this liberty is granted to the English, the French and their other allies will demand it also, it is answered that it should not be denied to any who have or shall settle factories or engage in trade, for by right they should have recourse and passage to these without any interruption. 5. To the allegation that the interest of the English is chiefly in colonies and that of the Dutch in forts, it is replied that had it not been for the evil practices of the Dutch, the English interest might have been as great as formerly and have increased; but the greater the interest of the Dutch the greater advantage they secured by forbidding all others to trade to their towns, islands, plantations, and forts, where freedom of trade is not proposed. That it is open to the English (as well as to the Dutch) to trade to all places in the East not actually in the occupation of the Dutch, and not only where they have factories already, but to any place they shall see fit, unless the Dutch would pretend to be sole masters and forbid all other nations to trade there; if they mean this, 'let them speak playn, that they may be dealt with accordingly'. The English prohibiting the Dutch to trade to their plantations in the West is the same as the Dutch prohibiting the English trading to their colonies in the East and elsewhere. (4 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 9, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 354).

A letter is read from Sir William Ryder and directions given for Sir John Robinson to appoint a day for the referees to meet and make a speedy report about the cowries bought by Sir William of the Company. The mariners in the *George* to be told that according to custom they may, after three years, return to England in the Company's shipping and their wages will be paid until they arrive home. Some bags of Jambi pepper in the warehouse to be sold and the money paid into the Treasury. A request is made on behalf of Mr. Lambton that the abstract of the books and estate of the late John Lambton now in the Accountant's

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

office may be produced at the trial depending between him and the executors of the late Sir George Smith; and order is given for Edwyn, the Auditor, to attend the said trial with the required abstract when it shall be wanted. The Governor reports that five journals and ledgers from Kāsimbāzār, Patna, and Hūgli have been delivered to Moses to be produced in Chancery in the cause now depending between the Company and Ion Kenn. An order for 112*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, signed by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, being twelve months interest on 1869*l.* 3*s.* payable to the Company out of the Exchequer, is delivered to the Committees for the Treasury. A draft of the laws and constitutions for Bombay is read, and order given that in all cases where fines, penalties, or punishments are to be awarded or inflicted it shall be done by the Governor and Council or by the Deputy and Council, the draft to be amended accordingly, and Moses to obtain the advice of the Solicitor-General as to the consonance of the said laws with the laws of this kingdom and the Company's charter, and what additions, alterations, and amendments are necessary to be made. (1½ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY'S MEMORIAL TOUCHING TRADE TO THE MANILAS, DELIVERED TO SIR WILLIAM GODOLPHIN, DECEMBER 10, 1668 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 188).

They requested the Earl of Sandwich when at Madrid to procure them liberty to trade at 'the Manilas', and he obtained a command from the Queen and Count Peinoranda, President of the Council of India, for them to be allowed to victual and water at the Philippines, and for a peace to be proclaimed there between the two nations. But some words in the articles being liable to 'a restrained interpretation', they wish it to be clearly understood that their desire is to be allowed to trade at the Manilas from their plantations and factories in the East Indies, and in return they are willing to offer the Spaniards freedom of trade at Bombay, Madras, or any of their factories in India. The following objections may be raised. 1. That what is granted to them must be granted to other European nations; to which they reply, the Dutch will in all probability make this demand (though they never allow intercourse with their Spice Islands or other places), and if they do the Spaniards will be very imprudent to refuse it. 2. That they will buy up Chinese goods at Manila and so make them dear. But this is a wrong idea, for nothing is more certain than that the more that is bought of any commodity the more is provided and thus it becomes cheaper. Besides they have no

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

desire for Chinese commodities, as the silks of Bengal are cheaper and it is better to buy direct from China than to pay the additional cost at Manila. 3. That they may take advantage of the place to furnish the West Indies with European commodities; to which they reply that the distance by sea is too great; all woollen goods would be spoilt by being so long in a hot climate, and for gross goods the freight, custom, and other charges would be too high. They therefore entreat Sir William to use his interest to procure them a licence so clear and explicit as to exclude all danger of 'feigned pretences'. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 11, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 355).

The petition of Elizabeth Upton is read and referred for examination. On a satisfactory report of the abilities of Mr. Sterling and of his fitness to serve as a chaplain at Bombay, order is given for a copy to be made and communicated to him of the salaries and gratuities allowed last year to the ministers who went to Surat and the Coast. The Deputy reports that the Company's memorial touching a trade to 'the Manilas' has been delivered to Sir William Godolphin, who promises to do his best in the matter. Anthony Stawell, a merchant at Kinsale, to be written to concerning his demand for 15*l.* (1 *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO ANTHONY STAWELL [AT KINSALE], DECEMBER 15, 1668 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 207).

Have received his letter advising the disbursement of 15*l.* in putting two persons aboard the Company's ships when at Kinsale. Desire him to remember that, when giving him their commission to do this, they told him to furnish them with a particular account of what goods were landed from the said ships, and the owners' names. When he shall do so, the Company will be ready to pay him for his trouble. ($\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 16, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 356).

Lead to be shipped in the *George* for Bombay. All lead sent to India this year to be rated at 16*s.* the cwt. A letter to be written to the Agent and Council at Bantam, advising what ships are coming there, the said letter to be sent by the Dutch ships, enclosed in a letter to the General at Batavia. Mr. Sterling, the minister for Bombay, to be allowed 100*l.* per annum, viz., 50*l.* for salary and 50*l.* as a gratuity to be paid to him in India until further order. The bond and covenants of Robert Saint-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

hill to be cancelled and delivered to him, and a warrant for 7*l.* to be given to him for his good service against Sivāji. A survey to be taken of Captain Erwyn's ship at Deptford, as she is to be launched next Wednesday. Jeremy Sambrooke being asked for the balance of the Company's books he was told to present by December 13, he asks for another month's time, and is ordered to have it perfected by January 16 next, and the committee for inspecting his accounts are desired to direct the preparing of books for beginning a new account from October 30 last. A letter to be written to Fort St. George, giving directions for the two French Padres, Ephraim and Zeno,[1] who lived in Madras but were expelled to St. Thomé by Sir Edward Winter, to be given such encouragement to return as they shall be found to deserve. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 18, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 358).

A petition is read from the wives and relations of mariners in the *Zant Frigate*, complaining that Mr. Lucas has not paid the two months' wages due by agreement, and order is given for a letter, enclosing the said petition, to be written to advise him to comply with the petitioners' desires, as is done by the owners of other freighted ships, so that the Company may be freed from clamour; otherwise they will not employ his vessel again. Certain Committees to consider the draft of the articles now read concerning Mr. Lambton's business, alter them as they think fit, and send in a written report of the whole affair. James Sterling is unanimously chosen to serve as minister at Bombay, and to have the same allowance for fresh provisions as Wilson had last year. Spice to be presented to the Farmers of the Customs, and to such of the Company's officers and servants as is usual. Elizabeth Upton is given 5*l.* for extraordinary service performed for the Company by her late husband. Mr. Aston to distribute the Company's annual gift of 12*l.* to the widows of their seamen. The Auditor stating that Mr. Jerzey gave Sir Thomas Chambers a receipt for 10,000*l.*, which should be given up before Sir Thomas has his bond delivered, the matter is referred to the arbitrators to determine. (1½ *pp.*)

SIR GEORGE DOWNING TO THE NAVY COMMISSIONERS, DECEMBER 18, 1668 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 250, no. 121).

The Treasury Commissioners have appointed the first Friday after

[1] Ephraim de Nevers and Zenon de Bauge. For their expulsion see *The English Factories in India*, 1665–7, p. 249.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

New Year's Day to consider the accounts of the *Leopard, Convertine*, etc., depending between His Majesty and the East India Company, and desire them to come prepared on His Majesty's behalf.

TREASURY MINUTE, DECEMBER 18, 1668 (*Treasury Minute Book* II, pp. 421–3).

Sir Samuel Barnardiston and Mr. Jolliffe desire deputations for some of the East India Company's servants to seize goods imported contrary to law within their charter, which is granted. Warrant for Humphrey Faircliffe, and four or five more whom the East India Company shall name; the warrant reciting the law that none can seize but such as are authorized by the Lord Treasurer. The business as to the *Leopard, Convertine*, etc., yet depending between the King and the East India Company is to be considered the first Friday after New Year's Day. Write Sir W. Penn and Mr. Pepys and Auditor Beale to attend then.

JOHN CLARKE AT PLYMOUTH TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, DECEMBER 22, 1668 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 250, no. 174).

The *Star* of London, bound for the East Indies, has been forced in by stress of weather, with the loss of her main and fore masts . . .

THE COMPANY TO THOMAS LUCAS [AT YARMOUTH], DECEMBER 22, 1668 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 209).

Have lately received a petition (copy of which they enclose) from the wives and friends of persons who went out in the *Zant Frigate*, desiring assistance in getting the two months' pay usually given. Note his letter to Captain Prowd and Mr. Aston relating to this matter, and advise him that it has always been and still is the Company's custom to allow the said two months' pay to the wives, etc., of those employed in ships in their service. Desire him to see the same done, that no more clamours of those wanting the said pay may molest the Company. If he does not speedily comply, they will cease to employ the *Zant Frigate*. ($\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO HENRY HAMPSON [AT AMSTERDAM], DECEMBER 23, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 209).

Thank him for his letter and the list of shipping enclosed, but desire him not to trouble any further. Do not know when their ships will arrive from the East, or what to advise him concerning pepper, but were it their own they would not keep it three months for twenty per cent. or more, considering how prices go and how uncertain things are. ($\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 23, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 359).

Inquiry to be made whether Mr. Lancelot, Accountant to the Farmers of the Customs, is on the list of officers to whom spice is presented yearly. Mr. Oxinden presents the petition of John Floate, recommended by the President of Surat for a writership, and is told that no young men are to be entertained this year for India, but if from the Surat letters there is found to be a want of writers, the petitioner shall be considered; if not, he must await the next election. The sum of 12,000*l.* to be laden in the *John and Margaret* for Bantam. The Farmers of the Customs to be asked for an account of the exports of calicoes drawn up by their officers, in order that a joint address may be presented to the Lords Commissioners for the Treasury for a decision in the matter in dispute between them and the Company. Richard Harris, the Company's Housekeeper, having been chosen Scavenger for this precinct, certain Committees are desired to speak with the Alderman of the Ward, or his deputy, and request, for reasons now stated, that Harris may be exempted from discharge of that office. The Husband's bills for hire of boats and hoys to be examined. Order is given for fifty barrels of gunpowder to be sent to Bantam this year, twenty in the *John and Margaret* and twenty in the *Satisfaction*, as there may be a war on foot between the Dutch and the King of Bantam. Bills of lading are to be taken for the powder and kept at home, and no mention of it to be made in the invoices or letters. Directions to be given in the Bantam letter for sugar and ginger to be provided, and saponwood, to complete the kentledge. The customary gift of 3*l.* to the Lecturer of this parish of St. Andrew Undershaft, and of 5*l.* for the poor, is sanctioned, but is not to be presented until further order.[1] A survey taken of Captain Erwyn's ship is approved. The Auditor to attend the meetings of the several committees for lawsuits and buying goods, and Mr. Aston those for shipping and plantations, and each to keep a book in which to enter all orders and references made to the said committees and their consequent transactions, that they may be able to give account to the Court of their proceedings. Sir Andrew Riccard reports that Sir John Shaw has been spoken to about the account of the exports of calicoes, and promises to confer with Sir John Harrison and Sir John Wolstenholme and within a few days to communicate their reply. Moses to be directed

[1] A warrant for 5*l.* to the churchwardens was signed on January 20, 1669.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

to proceed against Mr. Buckeridge and to be assisted by the arbitrators.[1] (2¼ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO ISAAC TILLARD [AT PLYMOUTH], DECEMBER 26, 1668 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 210).

Acknowledge his letter of the 22nd instant, advising the arrival of the *Morning Star* at Plymouth. Thank God for preserving her and her company, and desire Tillard, in case her owners do not meet this holiday time, to advise about her refitting, and to use all diligence that this is seen to as soon as possible. If Captain Godolphin wants assistance, Tillard is to furnish him with what money he needs and take his bill of exchange drawn upon the owners for it. (¼ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN JOHN GODOLPHIN, DECEMBER 26, 1668 (*Ibid.*, p. 210).

His letter to Blackborne has been communicated to them. They are sorry he met with such a disaster and hindrance to his voyage, but thank God that he, his men, and ship were preserved. Desire him to make all possible haste in remasting and refitting his vessel and prosecuting his voyage. Suppose that during the holidays his owners may not receive his letters or meet together to consult and give him directions, in which case he is to apply to Isaac Tillard, to whom they have written and told him to assist Godolphin with what money he needs, for which he is to give a bill of exchange on the owners. Their packet, which he tells them is wet, he is not to open, but to put it at some distance from the fire to dry. The *Antelope* has set sail from the Downs. Desire a particular account as to where he parted with the ships in company with him, and of all details of the storm. (½ *p.*)

SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE AT THE HAGUE TO LORD ARLINGTON, DECEMBER 27, 1668 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Foreign Archives*, vol. 219, p. 39[2]).

He has conferred largely with De Witt upon the only difficult point in the English Company's proposals, viz., that of passing by the forts, when he brought forward with all the skill he could the arguments with which he had been supplied from home, especially on the point that our alliance with the Dutch would not be likely to stand firm or last upon any other foundation than that of equality of commerce. To this De Witt agreed and said he was of opinion that what was a *jus gentium* in Europe should

[1] Among the warrants signed is one for 162*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* 'to be made paid in cash'.
[2] See also *Home Miscellaneous* (I.O.), vol. xlii, p. 189.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

be so in the Indies, but it was not practised by us any more than by any other European nation, as is clearly shown by 'our suffering them and all our friends to trade freely in all our dominions here, and to forbid it so strictly in all our plantations abroad; that if any of their ships are cast upon the Barbados, or any other of them, by a tempest itself, they are immediately confiscated.' Sir William urged the difference between colonies where we are sole proprietors and occupants, and forts upon passes to other nations not in their subjection; and De Witt asked whether we would suffer them to pass through Virginia to trade with nations beyond, and whether a fort or small castle was not to be esteemed as a small colony. After further discussion Sir William reminded De Witt of his former argument concerning the novelty of the practice we desire, assuring him that the contrary which we complain of was a novelty only practised three or four years before the war, and not yet followed in all places, but demanded now by the English rather by way of prevention than redress. De Witt replied if this were so it might change matters, but to make it certain we must state by what forts we had formerly free passage and had since been denied it, as upon inquiry it might prove that these were either none or very few. Sir William then asked whether in case we should prove right in our information De Witt would be content the issue should then run upon the point of former practice, and that it should be reduced to what it was four or five or six years before the war. He replied he would, where the case was the same and not altered by their erecting or acquiring new places. ($4\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 30, 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 362).

Mr. Holmes, an officer of the customs at Rochester, having seized a parcel of pepper imported contrary to law and the Company's charter, the matter is referred to the Committee for Private Trade, who are to take proceedings in this and any other case of a like nature that shall come to their knowledge, and give fitting encouragement to the officers who detect the same. The following report is read from the Committee to whom the fortifying, etc. of Bombay was referred, viz.: 1. That the present fortification be so enlarged and regulated that it may resist a potent enemy by sea and land, and if not found sufficient or conveniently situated, then representation to be made to the Court as to what position may be most commodious, with a model for a new fortification, in which space is to be left for building a town, with a computation of the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

number of men to be kept there, and of the total cost. 2. That ground for a town be lined out in the most convenient manner, to be walled and fortified as shall be found best, the said town to be under the command of the fort or citadel. 1. To any persons having a right to the said ground, reasonable satisfaction is to be given before building is begun. 2. For encouragement of those willing to build, a convenient quantity of ground is to be allotted them at some small rent, for such a term of years as the President and Council shall think fit. 3. A rule to be drawn up by the President and Council, or Chief and Council, directing that a regular form of building be maintained, of stone or brick if convenient and, to help in this, the Act for building the City of London is to be sent out. 3A. That fifty soldiers with their wives be sent to Bombay by the next ships on the same terms as those sent last year, as many of them as possible to be artificers. 4. That if any single women or maids, related to the soldiers or others, 'of sober and civil lives', shall be willing to go to Bombay, twenty shall be permitted to do so at the Company's expense, and, if they desire it and do not marry Englishmen, then for one year after their arrival the Company are to provide them with food and a suit of clothes 'according to the fashion of the country,' during which time they are to be employed in the Company's service, but not in planting. These women are not to be permitted to marry any but those of their own nation, or such as are Protestants, and upon marriage they are to be free. 5. The following ordnance (all of old metal, being the cheapest) to be sent in the next ships to Bombay, viz., two whole cannon or four demi-cannon, four whole and four demi-culverin, one carriage for each, with forty round of shot for each gun. The President and Council of Surat to send what guns they have that may be useful at Bombay, with a mortar piece and some granado shells. 6. None but English or other His Majesty's Protestant subjects to be permitted to bear arms in the fort or castle, but for the better security of the town and island the inhabitants are to be armed and divided into companies, and to keep watches in such out-parts as shall be thought meet for prevention of any 'spoiles' that may be attempted by the Arabians or others, and, if needful, to join with the English against a more powerful enemy. 7. The Company in their letters to the President and Council to order that soldiers should be encouraged to engage in manufacturing, husbandry, or other arts, provided with dwellings to enable them to maintain their wives and families, and to have half pay only, that thus encouragement may be given for their number to be increased without increase of cost. 8. To encourage ingenuity and

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

industry, all officers and soldiers are to be promoted according to merit, without favour, as places shall fall vacant. 9. The Company in their letters to direct that their orders be obeyed with good judgement, so that safety and frugality may be ensured and no extravagance permitted. The draft of the articles of war for Bombay, now read, are referred to the Committee who drew up the rules for the civil government of that place, who are to advise with counsel and if possible reduce them under the civil judicature; also to prepare a commission for the Governor of Bombay, and consider what persons are fit to be entrusted with the enactment of martial law, and who shall be liable and subject to it. Certain Committees to go to Blackwall and give directions for what work they think necessary to be done in the ship *George* for accommodation of the soldiers and passengers going to Bombay. The Committee for Shipping to see that all soldiers, women, and provisions for Bombay are in readiness to be put on board the respective ships when these are ready to receive the same. A retaining fee to be given to Sir Walter Walker to be counsel at large for the Company; also to Sir William Turner, if it is thought necessary. A parcel of nux vomica and some cardamoms to be delivered to Captain Lord, who is given permission to carry out some scarlet cloth for presents. The officers of His Majesty's Ordnance to be spoken to about payment of the interest due to the Company half-yearly according to agreement. ($3\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 30 (AFTERNOON), 1668 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 366).

Letters from Surat, Fort St. George, Madapollam and Gombroon are read. ($\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*)

PROPOSALS FOR THE AMENDMENT OF THE TREATY MARINE [UNDATED: 1668 ?] (*Public Record Office: C.O. 77*, vol. xi, f. 121[1]).

It is mutually agreed by and between His Majesty of Great Britain and the Lords of the States of the United Provinces that the commanders and masters of ships of either nation shall have one and the same form of passport and certificate, which form is set down at the end of the Treaty Marine. It is also agreed, in order to prevent any difference that may arise between the subjects of the one and the other in their trade and commerce in the East Indies: 1. That the English East India Company and the Dutch East India Company may freely trade with the people and natives in the East Indies whose countries are not actually in

[1] See also *Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 200.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

the occupation and under the immediate government of His Majesty or of the Lords of the States-General, or one or other of the said Companies, their subjects. And that in case His Majesty, the Lords of the States-General, or one or either of the said Companies, their subjects, shall have any fort or castle upon any river or pass, or shall have any ships or vessels in such river or pass leading to any place of trade, such fort or castle, ships or vessels shall not be made use of to hinder or impede the other Company, but that they, their agents, and servants may freely pass with their vessels and goods by any such fort or pass to trade with or amongst such nations and people whose countries are not actually in the occupation or under the immediate government of the other, notwithstanding any such fort, castle, ships, vessels or other force in any such pass or river as aforesaid. 2. That in case one or the other Company shall make any agreement or contract with any of the princes or people of those countries for the sole buying up of any commodities, yet such contract shall not be understood or made use of to impede or hinder the other Company in their trading to or from such place or countries. But the pretence of the Company first contracting for breach of such contract shall only lie against the party contracted with, and not in any wise against the other Company, their factors, ships, or goods, which shall not be meddled with or interrupted by the other on any such pretence. 3. That if either Company have war with any nation in those parts, the other Company shall not furnish or assist such nation during the time of such war, either with ships of war or soldiers. 4. That for the better evidencing the good correspondence and amity between the subjects of the one and the other, the passports of either Company, their Governors, Presidents, Agents, and Chiefs of Factories given to any Indian or other vessels belonging to such people or places as are not in enmity with the other Company, and coming from and going to places in amity with the other Company, signifying to what place such vessel belongs, and what her voyage is, shall be courteously and civilly received and credited. And that in case one or the other Company shall on occasion freight and make use of any of the vessels of any of those countries not in hostility with the other Company for the carrying of any of their goods from place to place, and the same certify in their passport, such passport shall be received and credited, and such ships or vessels with their goods permitted freely to pass without any stop or interruption. ($4\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

STATE OF THE CASE BETWEEN TULCIDAS PARRACKE AND THE LATE NATHANIEL WYCHE, TO ENABLE MOSES TO DRAW UP A BILL IN CHANCERY IN THE NAME OF TULCIDAS AGAINST THE EXECUTRIX OF WYCHE, JANUARY, 1669 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xxxvi, p. 32).

About February, 1659, Tulcidas Parracke being shroff or cashier to the Company in Surat, and Nathaniel Wyche President there, the latter took from Tulcidas about 85,298 mahmūdis, belonging to the Company, and used it in buying tutenague, etc., for his own account. This being discovered by Christopher Oxinden, the Company's accountant in Surat, Wyche promised Oxinden to repay the said money and so clear Tulcidas. Some days after Oxinden died and was succeeded as accountant by Matthew Andrews, who demanded of Tulcidas where the money was. He replied that President Wyche had it; whereupon Andrews went to Wyche, who acknowledged he had had the money but had disposed of it for tutenague, etc., but said in a short time it should be paid and the account cleared. But it so happened that Wyche also died on or about May 29, 1659, before payment of the money to either Tulcidas or the Company, and after his death his widow, being at Surat, acknowledged the debt due to Tulcidas and desired Andrews, who succeeded as President, to clear her late husband's debt. This he failed to do, but some time after his return to England some money was paid into the Company's cash at Surat upon the account of Tulcidas, being the produce of some adventures belonging to Wyche sent in his lifetime to Mocha and Quedah. This payment reduced the said debt to rupees 24,214, 36 pice or mahmūdis 54,482, 20 pice, which at 12*d.* the mahmūdi is 2,724*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* ($\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*)

THE COMPANY'S ANSWER TO SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE'S LETTER (OF DECEMBER 27, 1668), JANUARY 1, 1669 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Foreign Archives*, vol. 219, p. 43[1]).

Many of the particulars in this letter they have already answered fully. As to the practice of the English in their plantations, they desire no more liberty in the towns and plantations of the Dutch than they themselves permit. With regard to the instance of the ship cast upon Barbados by a tempest, they know of no law that would cause such a ship to be confiscated, unless the occasion was a pretence to obtain trade. The question whether the English would permit the Dutch to trade beyond Virginia is altogether frivolous, for as the Dutch very well know the passage

[1] For another copy see *Home Miscellaneous*, (I.O.) vol. xlii, p. 191.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

to that place and all the surrounding parts is possessed by the English, and no other nation has settled factories or commerce there. With regard to passing by forts up rivers leading to trade, the English have fortifications at the mouth of the Delaware, Connecticut, and Kinnebeck rivers, where the Dutch and other nations trade many miles up, and were allowed free passage by the English until the war put them out of possession. In answer to the request for instances where the English have been interrupted in their trade by the Dutch forts, and the assertion that this denial to pass by forts is newly introduced, the Dutch know well that the occasion of this complaint arose about six years ago when they, after conquering Cochin, hindered trade in the adjacent parts and interrupted the English in their trade at Porcat. And although it is difficult to enumerate places in so vast a country where trade may be obstructed on such pretences, yet if it is begun in one place it may be followed in others and therefore the proposal of the English is equal, just, and a way of preventing misunderstandings in future. And also if it is true, as the Dutch allege, that there are but few places where such complaints can arise, there is the less cause for their scruples in agreeing to it. (2½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 5, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 366).

A letter from Mr. Holmes about the prosecution for pepper he seized at Rochester is read, and it is decided that the business shall be left to the solicitor already engaged upon it, but that Moses shall be directed to watch the proceedings, and the matter be referred to the Committee for Private Trade to act in it as they think best. The Committee should also note the price of the pepper, lest the same fall before the case comes to trial. The Lords Commissioners for the Treasury having appointed next Friday to consider the business of the *Leopard* and *Convertine*, certain Committees are desired to meet their Lordships. Upon the petition of Humphrey Faircliffe, Thomas Clarke, and William Hodson, porters, they are given 6*l.* apiece for sifting, turning, and bagging burnt pepper. Thomas Rickman, formerly commander of the *Eagle*, but now a pensioner at Poplar and in a necessitous condition, to have his pension increased to 7*s.* a week for his 'better livelyhood'. John Ryland, a porter at the Blue Warehouse, who has been hurt and disabled in the Company's service, to be paid his wages as usual. The salary of Francis Thomson, assistant to the Husband, is raised from 40*l* to 60*l.* a year, on account of his extraordinary pains and care in the Company's service. A petition is read

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

from the Secretary, Robert Blackborne, praying for some consideration because of expense incurred 'in taking a house in this street for his better attendance on the Companies buisines, and the extraordinary affaires he hath bin employed in since his entrance on his present employment, and his constant attendance'. Order is given for his salary to be made up to 200*l.* a year, 'thereby to take away all expectation of gratuities for the future'. A proposal to increase the salary of Samuel Sambrooke, Junior, is referred for consideration until the ships arrive. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 8, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 368).

A proposal from Captain Fisher to furnish the Company with a new ship of three decks from 450 tons to 500 tons, to be ready by next November, is accepted. Jeremy Sambrooke is told to balance the Company's books and have them ready by next Wednesday, in which work Herbert is to give diligent assistance. A report on the accounts of Thomas Sprigg, the Husband, and a letter and commission to be sent to the Governor of St. Helena, are read and approved. A draft of certain articles of agreement between the Company and Messrs. Lambton and Marshall is read, and order given for the same to be engrossed and the Company's seal affixed to one part. The Court consent to Henry Hanson transferring 500*l.* of his adventure in the General Joint Stock to Colonel John Mewes, Hanson having paid into the Treasury 350*l.* more than he owes the Company, and promising to clear his account this afternoon. Dunkin is told not to receive any money on deposit, but to place all he receives at once to the account of the persons concerned. The Committee for Shipping to satisfy the owners of the *Sampson* of the reasonableness of the covenants in charterparty, about which they make some objections. A proposal to entertain a schoolmaster for Bombay, as assistant to the minister for that place, is referred for consideration. The Committee for Private Trade to consider about some suitable persons to entrust with the seizure of prohibited goods, and give in their names next Wednesday. (2 *pp.*)

TREASURY MINUTE, JANUARY 8, 1669 (*Public Record Office: Treasury Minute Book* iii, pp. 3–5).

Write the King's Counsel that, my Lords 'understanding that the East India Company are about a new trial about calicoes, that they gave [give?] them [my Lords] their assistance'... The East India Company and the Navy Commissioners attend about the freight of the ships

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Leopard and *Convertine*. As to the *Leopard* they make a dispute: as to the *Dunkirk* my Lords remit it. In the whole my Lords demand 7,600*l*. . . . A great seal to remove the payment of the 10*l*. per annum rent due to the King from the East India Company for Bombay, to the Exchequer, and to insert a clause not to hinder justice as to crimes or to take benefit of clergy in this kind of case. Mr. Jolliffe to bring the clause.

CAPTAIN GEORGE ERWIN TO SAMUEL PEPYS, JANUARY 9, 1669 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 254, no. 52).

Pray assist William Ash, boatswain of the *Kent*, in obtaining leave from His Royal Highness to accompany me to the East Indies in the *Bombay Merchant*, he having petitioned the Duke for that purpose, and being willing to proceed if he may be continued in the service. I hope to sail the 16th or 18th.

A COMMITTEE FOR LAWSUITS, JANUARY 9, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. XXV A, p. 63).

The Auditor is directed to draw up instructions to enable Moses to present a bill in Chancery against Nicholas Buckeridge, charging him with all that has come into his hands, and all other matters in which he has broken his trust or injured the Company. But on debate it is decided that, if Buckeridge shall desire to make 'a faire end' and submit to a new reference, the Court shall be asked to condescend to his wish; and the Auditor is told to speak with Buckeridge about this. ($\frac{1}{2}$ *p*.)

A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED JOINT STOCK, JANUARY 12, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. XXIII, p. 719).

Samuel Moyer to be paid 30*l*. in full of all his demands. Maurice Thomson and Thomas Heatley are desired to settle the books for this Stock, they being very imperfect; the Committee for the General Stock to be moved to order something to be done in the matter, that the reference between the two Stocks may proceed to a final settlement. A bill to be preferred in Chancery in the Company's name against Jeremy Sambrooke, to discover what estate he has belonging to Henry Greenhill and Mr. Gurney his executor, that the Stock may receive satisfaction for the debt. ($\frac{1}{2}$ *p*.)

THE TREASURY LORDS TO THE ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR-GENERAL, JANUARY 12, 1669 (*Out Letters Customs* I, p. 141).

Are informed by the Customs Farmers that they did some time since obtain a verdict in the Exchequer Court against the East India Com-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

pany that calicoes ought to pay as linens: but that notwithstanding same the said Company is endeavouring to obtain a new trial. Desire them to give the said Farmers their best assistance herein.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 13, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 370).

Captain Fisher presents the dimensions and tonnage of the new ship Mr. Castle has undertaken to build for him and his friends for the service of the Company. Her burden is to be 500 tons; nevertheless the Court agree to entertain her, if this is not exceeded and the stated dimensions are kept to. On hearing a report of what passed between the Committee for Shipping and the owners of the *Sampson*, the Court direct that in the next general letter to Surat the President and Council be recommended to see that the said ship is supplied with sufficient kentledge goods for the return voyage, the owners alleging that the usual allowance of sixty tons is too little for 'so lofty a ship'. They also state that, owing to the late frost, the work to be done in her has been hindered, and she will not be ready to sail at the appointed time; so order is given for that to be extended to March 1. John Dolvile is admitted to the freedom by redemption. James Edwards, on behalf of those interested in the United Joint Stock, moves for the Accountant-General to be directed 'to give them a charge out of the Company's books'; and order is given for the Committee for Lawsuits to meet the arbitrators for this business this afternoon to give the requisite orders. They are also to consider the attachment lately made in the Company's name of moneys belonging to Mr. Greenhill in Sir Thomas Chamber's hands, and report what they think should be done. Upon the request of Captain Baily, one of the owners of the *Humphrey and Elizabeth*, it is agreed that the said ship on her return from Surat shall be re-engaged, if she is in a serviceable condition and her master fit for the voyage, on condition that her owners accept the terms given to other vessels; also for the *John and Martha*, commanded by Captain Goffe, to be entertained on the same terms on her return, if she is not superannuated. The *Humphrey and Elizabeth* to sail from Gravesend on March 1, and, in case she is kept another twelve months in the Company's service, it is resolved that, if any other ships of like burden have more than 1,000 dollars paid them, her owners may expect the same. The Committee for Private Trade esteeming Michael Prescot, James Scoley, and William Field suitable persons to be entrusted with commissions for seizing prohibited

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

goods, and that Prescot should be given a yearly salary of 20*l.* during the Company's pleasure, it is agreed that commissions for them shall be procured from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury; also others for William Nuttall and Thomas Hall. Sir Andrew Riccard reports what passed when he and other Committees attended the Lords Commissioners for the Treasury last Friday touching the freight of the *Leopard*;[1] and the Court gives order for the Committee for Dutch Affairs to meet to-morrow afternoon, read the paper and accounts relating to that business, and, with the assistance of Moses consider what is fit to be offered further to Their Lordships in the Company's defence. Captain Lord to be summoned to attend the Court next Friday. (2¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 15, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 373).

A yearly salary of 30*l.*, with 20*l.* gratuity, to be allowed to the assistant of the Minister of Bombay, who is also to keep a school for teaching the young free of charge. James Hutchinson being recommended as duly qualified for this post, he is unanimously elected at the said salary. At the earnest request of Sir William Rider, the dispute concerning burnt cowries depending between him and the Company is referred to arbitrators to determine on or before the 29th instant; they are also to settle a similar dispute depending between the Company and Alderman Davison. Certain Committees to read the account of the importations and exportations of calicoes drawn up by the Farmers' officers, and consider and report what use may be made of the same for the Company's service. The sum of ten pounds in Guinea gold to be given to Thomas Papillon to dispose of upon account of intelligence for the Company's service. Biscuit, peas, beef, and pork to be sent on board the ship *George* for St. Helena and stowed aloft, so that, in case the continuance of the frost prevents her projected voyage there, it may be put ashore without loss of time. (1½ *pp.*)

SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE AT THE HAGUE TO LORD ARLINGTON, JANUARY 15, 1669 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Foreign Archives*, vol. 219, p. 48[2]).

He has received from M. de Witt the article sent to Amsterdam and now transmits it to His Lordship. At the further request of De Witt, Sir William asks again that some particular places may be enumerated

[1] '*January* 8. At the Treasury Chamber, where I alone did manage the business of the *Leopard* against the whole Committee of the East India Company, with Mr. Blackburne with them; to the silencing of them all, to my no great content'.—Pepys's *Diary* (ed. Wheatley, vol. viii, p. 195).

[2] See also *Home Miscellaneous* (I.O.), vol. xlii, p. 196.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

'either where the wrong we would prevent hath bin offered, or where we fear it will be hereafter, or both'. The Dutch seem to fear that the proposal of the English Company, without instances being given why it is made, may carry other intentions than either Lord Arlington or they themselves know of. They deny the relevancy of Porcatt to the matter, 'which is remedied by the explanation agreed to the words blocked and besieged, and was onely that the Dutch, having taken Cannanor, lay with their fleet before Porcatt, and some English ships coming at the same tyme to fetch away from thence a quantity of pepper they had bought, were denyed entrance by the Dutch fleet, as into a place besieged by them'. Sir William engaged De Witt to present to those at Amsterdam the following additional clause to the former article, viz., 'et qu'en touts lieux où l'une ou l'autre Compagnie aura un commerce desjà établis avec des maisons ou factoires pour la conduite de tel commerce, le passage libre a tel lieu de commerce ne sera pas empeché par aucun fort ou château que sera pas après erigé par l'autre Compagnie sur quelque prétexte que ce soit', and told him that the article had been sent to Lord Arlington without any such addition, and that he must await a reply before telling him more. After further parley De Witt promised to use 'his endeavours in the last clause as well as in the first, provided that by particular instances they might come to know the nature of our pretensions'. In the meantime Sir William desires to know whether he is to insist upon this last clause or not. ($2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*)

TREASURY MINUTE, JANUARY 18, 1669 (*Public Record Office: Treasury Minute Book* iii, pp. 10–11).

The King to be moved about providing a sum of money to buy saltpetre when the East India fleet arrives.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 20, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 375).

James Hutchinson, elected assistant to the Minister of Bombay, and to be schoolmaster there, is allowed 20*l.* for fresh provisions, etc. Mr. Tilliard advising that several seamen belonging to the *Morning Star* deserted during her stay at Plymouth and he had to procure others, the owners of the said ship are to be desired to deal so effectually with the deserters or their securities, for breach of covenant, that it may deter others from the like evil practice. Tilliard to be asked the name of the soldier who went out in the *Charles*, for whose wife he desires the usual allowance of wages. The petitions of Elizabeth Shepard and Mary Hall

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

to be examined. Certain Committees to meet this afternoon and consider what is fit to be done towards a compromise touching the additional duty before it is brought to trial, in pursuance of the proposal formerly made by the Farmers of the Customs; and the Committee for Lawsuits to order the retaining of counsel, and to defray such other necessary charges relating to the trial as they shall see fit. Jeremy Sambrooke being asked for the balance of the Company's books, promises to have it ready by next Friday. On information that both the Accountant-General and the Auditor employ (contrary to order) an apprentice to assist in transacting the Company's business, the Court give directions for this practice to be discontinued. They are also to take care that no person comes into or stays in their offices, except for dispatch of the Company's business. Messrs. Herne and Houblon are added to the committee to assist with the accounts of Samuel Sambrooke. All warehousekeepers are forbidden to deal in any of the commodities under their charge without the special consent of the Governor, and this not to extend to or from the Indies. Notwithstanding a former order, John Floate, George Robinson, Nicholas Herne, and Lambert Daniel are chosen to go as apprentices to India at a yearly salary of 5*l.* apiece. Nathaniel Lownes is recommended by Maurice Thomson to serve as a writer, but his entertainment is deferred until the next election. (2½ *pp.*)

M. VAN BENNINGHEN AT AMSTERDAM TO SIR JOHN TREVOR, JANUARY 21/31, 1669 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Foreign Archives*, vol. 219, p. 60[1]).

It is one of his and of his government's most important studies how their friendship with England may not only continue but be made firmer and firmer, so that both countries may be animated by one and the same spirit in all that concerns their mutual interest, and to keep the favour of His Majesty of Great Britain and the affection of his people by all reasonable ways, and particularly by showing great respect for any proposals made by His said Majesty. That the whole State is of a like mind is shown in a very satisfactory manner by the Commissioners for the Marine Treaty in their negotiations with Ambassador Temple, since it may be truly said that they have, with the approbation of the States, agreed to several points by which the interest of their traders in the Indies has been sacrificed for the sole satisfaction of His Majesty; amongst others, by having passed over the rule of the marine,

[1] See also *Home Miscellaneous* (I.O.), vol. xlii, p. 203.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

as well in the Indies as elsewhere, so that access and commerce shall be free to towns and places besieged by sea, if at the same time they are not besieged by land, although the Dutch Company affirm that by this 'the means is taken from them of keeping sundry of the Indians within their duty', they being too powerful by land to fear the Dutch and only forced to obedience by their commerce being obstructed by men-of-war lying before their towns. They also show clearly that this free access and commerce to places besieged by sea is utterly contrary to the received custom in the Indies, as practised by the English and justified by treaties made with the Dutch, as when both Companies having their respective fleets before Bantam hindered, by mutual consent, all nations from coming to trade there. It must be acknowledged that in the Marine Treaty all the propositions have come from the English and none from the Dutch, and that no nation hitherto has made any regulation for navigation and commerce in the Indies, and the Dutch might easily have declined doing so. But the wish to comply with the desires of Great Britain has prevailed, and 'there should not so much as one article stick', as is the case with that concerning the power of forts at the mouth of rivers, if it were not so evident that the wish of the English Company, that such forts should not hinder free access and commerce to and with nations situated upon such rivers, is unreasonable, and a very dangerous maxim for the Dutch and for all who have settlements out of Europe. Besides it is not known that the power exercised by means of such forts has caused any dispute between the two nations, not even during the war, when everything possible was done to increase their differences. Van Benninghen argues that it is useless to search for remedies where there is no sore, and where there is cause to fear the remedy itself may prove a disease, and instead of removing innovations may raise some more troublesome, which both nations may have cause to repent; for if the right of power of such forts hitherto exercised without opposition is disputed, other nations may take advantage of this and induce quarrels, which it would be wise to avoid. Further, what justice is there in disputing with the master of a fort the free disposition upon the river and passages he commands, especially if this is done by a foreign nation many leagues distant, while the natives of the country where the said fort is oppose it, and although the said foreign nation exercises the same free disposition by means of its own forts upon rivers and passages in other places, as the English do in Africa, America, and elsewhere. He allows that Sir William Temple used moderation in his

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

first proposition, yet it is not satisfactory, and seems to presuppose that one may be absolute master of a fort and not of the passage upon which it is situated, which common right does not allow, especially in the Indies, and so it ought not to be admitted. He goes on to instance examples of Europeans in Africa and America, in which vast countries they have conquered by their arms, but not being able to bring the inhabitants under their government because of their great numbers, they have contented themselves with seizing the avenues of such countries and there fortifying themselves and enforcing trade with the people to the exclusion of other nations, but allowing them absolute freedom in all other things, their intentions being not to possess themselves of the country but to establish trade with it. After further argument he insists that nobody will go to the expence of building a fort and garrison in order to obtain a passage through the quarter where the said fort and garrison is, if others are to make use of the passage as freely as the builder; and concludes by saying he knows that Sir William is too equitable not to acknowledge that the Dutch give just satisfaction in offering to redress any particular cases of abuse practised without their knowledge, but to do this they must first know 'the particular cases which are aymed at'. (5¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 22, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 377).

Thomas Winter reports the receipt of a letter from his brother Sir Edward Winter, in which he desires that some persons may be sent from England empowered to examine witnesses touching all matters relating to the Fort, and asks that they may be sent overland by way of Surat. Winter is told that the idea is very acceptable and may be considered in due time, it being desired that all differences between the Company and any of their factors should be determined in an equal manner, but that a commission and instructions approved of by the King in Council were sent by the last year's shipping, for settling affairs at the Fort; so it must first be ascertained what has been done before any further directions can be given. At the request of Sir Francis Clarke, James Houblon is to act as arbitrator for him in the place of Peter Vandeput (who is disabled by sickness) in determining the difference between the Company and Sir Francis. Certain Committees to meet the Farmers of the Customs and with them attend the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury about the additional duty demanded on calicoes, and endeavour to

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

arrange a compromise, and act in everything relating to this matter as they see best for the Company. The Court declare their intention to send sixty passengers to Surat, viz.: twenty-one in the *Sampson*, twenty-one in the *Bombay Merchant*, and eighteen in the *Humphrey and Elizabeth*; the owners of the said ships to be notified to make the necessary provision, and the Committee for Shipping to see that convenient cabins are provided. The Committee for General Accounts to examine the balance of the books now drawn up and give directions for rectifying any error; and the respective members of the Court are desired to give their assistance from time to time in this business as occasion shall require. A letter is read from Mr. Lucas of Yarmouth concerning the mariners in the *Zant Frigate*, and Mr. Aston is directed to advise him what moneys are wanting to pay the relatives of the men belonging to that ship. Moses to see to the effectual prosecution of the suits against John Page, Roger Chappell, Thomas Worrall, Jonathan Trevisa, John [i.e. Ion] Kenn, Nicholas Buckeridge, and the executors of Henry Greenhill. A report about the difference between the Company, Sir William Rider and Michael Davison, concerning burnt cowries is read and mutually approved. (2½ *pp.*)

A COMMITTEE FOR ACCOUNTS, JANUARY 22, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvA, p. 64).

John Samyne and John Stanyan to be told to clear their accounts with the Company. The Governor and Sir Andrew Riccard to be called upon concerning Mr. Tomlinson's account. Richard Craddocke to be desired to pay in his 200*l.* George Papillon to give in an account of what stores he has received since his entertainment as warehousekeeper. The account of Isaac Tilliard of Plymouth to be examined; and Abraham Moone to be sent for to receive what is found to be due to him on account. *Appended is a list of stock and goods to be laden in the Surat ships in 1669, giving the amount of bullion, quicksilver, coral, amber, lead, tin, copper, alum, brimstone and broadcloth to be sent in the* Sampson, *Captain Chamlett, the* Humphrey and Elizabeth, *Captain Mettford, and the* Bombay, *Captain Earing* [*Erwin*]. (1¼ *pp.*)

TREASURY MINUTE, JANUARY 22, 1669 (*Public Record Office: Treasury Minute Book*, iii, pp. 16–17).

The Customs Farmers desire that the East India Company may be sent to about the business of calicoes. The Governor, etc., of said Company to attend on Monday.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

TREASURY MINUTE, JANUARY 25, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 18).

The East India Company and the Customs Farmers called in about the duty on calicoes. They both declare they are willing to refer it to my Lords to compromise or to the Privy Council. Deputations to be prepared for persons to seize goods for the East India Company.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 27, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 380).

Signor Keriakos is given leave, in accordance with an order of June 26 last, to ship the remainder of his ten chests of glass, and three of his servants, on board the *Sampson* for Surat, freight and permission to be arranged by the Committee for Private Trade. Captain Bayly states that on a survey taken of the *Humphrey and Elizabeth*, it appears that she can carry twenty tons more goods than arranged for with the Company, and at his request order is given for this to be endorsed on her charterparty, the owners undertaking to provide men and provisions in accordance. A like statement being made by Captain Erwyn with regard to the *Bombay Merchant*, similar orders are given for that ship. Several amendments to the laws and constitutions for the government of Bombay made by advice of the Solicitor-General are read, and Moses is directed to take his opinion on the additional articles relating to military discipline; after which consideration will be had whether to engross and pass them under the Company's seal, or to send them by way of instructions. The Governor reports what passed at the meeting with the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury last Monday in reference to the additional duty on calicoes. On information that a considerable quantity of broadcloth has been bought lately by private traders to send to the East, the Court order the Committee for Private Trade to draw up instructions for the six searchers and waiters appointed to seize prohibited goods and to direct them to visit daily the ships bound for Surat and endeavour to discover any goods put aboard without the Husband's warrant. The Committee is also to consider how to engage the searchers and officers of the Customs to prevent the export of cloth and other goods to the Company's prejudice. Resolution deferred concerning the 100 bullions of quicksilver which Sir Francis Clarke contracted to deliver to the Company by the 10th instant, which have not yet arrived and so may miss the Surat shipping. The Court, learning that the King wishes to have some deer from India, give order for directions to be sent in the Surat letter for some to be returned by the next shipping.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

John Juryn, Senior, is admitted to the freedom by service, but as his indenture of apprenticeship is not forthcoming, he is willing to pay 5*l.* in case his right is not apparent. Some red and green satin, knives, and other rarities, written for by the President and Council, to be sent to Surat. Mary Hall to be paid 38*s.* and Elizabeth Shepard 55*s.* according to reports now read and approved. (2¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 29, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 382).

A catalogue of books presented by Mr. Sterling is read, and order given for one hundred marks to be spent in providing a library for Bombay, and 20*l.* to buy bibles, catechisms, and practical sermons for the use of the Company's servants, officers, and soldiers in the garrison; and certain of the Committees are desired to select these books from the catalogue and purchase them. Orders to be given for the repairs necessary at Leadenhall to preserve the Company's goods there to be done, and for care to be taken that the adjoining houses are built according to order. Mr. Shawe, one of the Customhouse officers at Blackwall, having discovered two tons of lead in the *John and Margaret* on December 31 last, for which he expects some reward, the Committee for Private Trade are to give him, or any others making similar discoveries, what they think fit; the fine to be paid by the delinquents. The Committee for the Treasury to send the 1,200 dollars on board the *George*. (1 *p.*)

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE: TREASURY MINUTE, JANUARY [ ], 1669 (*Out Letters Customs* I, p. 136).

Commission to Humphrey Faircliffe to be searcher and waiter for uncustomed and prohibited goods in London port and all outports, with power to enter any boat or vessel, etc., in accordance with the Act of Navigation and the Act for preventing Frauds in the Customs: the East India Company having petitioned for the appointment of such an officer in order to the better discovery of prohibited goods imported to the prejudice of their charter.

THE COMPANY'S MEMORIAL, WITH A DRAFT OF ALL THE ARTICLES DESIRED TO BE INSISTED UPON BY THE LORD AMBASSADOR [UNDATED] (*Public Record Office: S.P. Foreign Archives*, vol. 219, p. 51[1]).

If it is not admitted that certificates on either part shall be laid aside, and in case His Majesty shall be pleased to make this an explanatory and additional treaty to the former, and not a Treaty Marine by itself,

[1] See also *Home Miscellaneous* (I.O.), vol. xlii, p. 199.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

the Company humbly offer the following articles. They have omitted the last clause of the first proposed additional article, viz., the said fort or castle not being situated in a country which is absolutely in the subjection and occupation of the other Company, as being 'of doubtfull and uncertain interpretation, and otherwise needless'. 1. It might be suggested that, if either Company should purchase or otherwise come by the possession of any small tract of land by a river side on the border of some large continent and there build a castle or fort, though all the country in such Company's occupation and under their government may be but a few miles in extent, yet that the fort or castle was situated in a country which was absolutely theirs, and so by this latter clause all that is seemingly granted in the former may be evaded. 2. If by the words 'situate in a country' etc., they mean the whole country on such a continent, then it is needless, for the article intends not a permission of trade to any place in their actual occupation and under their government, and if there be not other nations and people with whom trade may be had beyond such pass or fort, it will be no advantage to have such freedom of passage. 3. If they mean by the words 'situate in a country' not the whole continent, nor yet such a small tract as is before mentioned, it will be uncertain and doubtful how to bound and limit the same. But the intention and meaning of the article is plainly expressed, that the one or the other Company should not, upon pretence of any fort on any pass, river, or strait (although they be lords of the soil on which such fort stands), impede or hinder the other Company from passing to trade with any people or nations whose territories lie beyond such river, fort, or strait, and are not in the actual occupancy and under the immediate government of the other Company, but in the possession or occupation of such other people and nations, and under a distinct government of their own, and on whose land and territories such Company may land with their factors and goods without passing over the land in the actual occupation of the other Company. The desire for enumeration of places where obstructions have been, or are likely to be, they have already answered. (3¾ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY'S ANSWER TO M. VAN BENINGHEN'S LETTER OF JANUARY 21/31, 1669 [UNDATED] (*Public Record Office: S.P. Foreign Archives*, vol. 219, p. 65[1]).

They find the first part of the letter 'a matter of civility'. With regard to the concessions said to have been made by the Dutch, these are

[1] Also in *Home Miscellaneous* (I.O.), vol. xlii, p. 205.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

but an explanation of what was agreed to at the Treaty of Breda; and most of the other points touched upon have been already answered. That the proposals have all come from the English and none from the Dutch shows that the latter have been the sole aggressors and therefore have no cause for complaint; yet if they have any proposals to make and these prove as 'equal and reciprocal' as those offered by the English, doubtless they will be granted. As to no marine regulation having hitherto been made by any nation for trade in the Indies, the Dutch will find by the articles drawn up in 1619 not only a marine regulation for general commerce and freedom for both nations in those parts, but also a regulation for prices of commodities, the proportion of spices each nation is to have, and the forces to be maintained by each for the carrying on and defence of such trade. They will also find that the third article of the propositions delivered in by Sir George Downing before the last war, concerning a regulation for trade, is the same as that now insisted upon. With regard to the English disputing for the passing by Dutch forts and not allowing this freedom where they themselves have forts in Africa, America, or elsewhere, the English who have trade into a country claim greater reason for free passage there than the Dutch can have to possess any forts upon such passage for the especial object of obstructing trade, the English having opened up the trade as well as the Dutch. And as to the natives, the Dutch know well they do complain and would gladly 'be ridd of them' if they could, the Dutch forts being sufficient argument to prove this. They also know there is a vast difference between 'possessing a fort in a wylde country where there is noe commerce, and the obteyning by fraud or force a fort in a place where trade is already setled, purposely to obstruct the same'. With regard to the objection that if the English should be permitted to pass by the Dutch forts, other nations would take advantage, it is answered that the agreement is between the English and Dutch and no pretence to it can be made by other nations, which will be shown more fully by the preamble to the articles annexed, where the special right of both nations to trade in the Indies is set forth. There can be no danger to the Dutch in doing what is just, though it may hinder their trade, yet 'injustice ought not to be used to promote a particular interest'. The English do not desire to trade where the Dutch have sole occupancy and government as well as forts, but if the Dutch claim by building a fort upon a piece of ground in any country or island to have a right to obstruct trade which the English may have beyond such fort, this is contested

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

and sufficient arguments have been given, not only as to the common right of nations to trade with each other, although passing by the forts of another nation, but as to the particular right the English have to trade in all parts there, they having opened up trade there by their discoveries and forces. If they concede this right they would soon be ousted from all trade in the East, it being an easy matter for the Dutch to get a fort upon any pass, where they covet to hinder the trade of another nation, and engross it themselves. Therefore if they insist upon this it is evidently their design to monopolize the trade of the Indies, which is unreasonable, and other nations will not be so unmindful of their interests as to suffer it. For the enumeration of 'particular cases aymed at' they refer to their former paper. (5 *pp.*) *Annexed is the memorandum following:* 'As the Dutch do seem to intimate that towns besieged, blocked up, and invested mentioned in the articles of Breda did not extend unto the Indies until now they have made it a rule of the Marine Treaty, it is therefore desired that the preamble which precedes the third article of those last sent over may be inserted at the beginning of the articles, with the additions and alterations as are now humbly presented, lest the Dutch should hereafter pretend that the following articles are only extended to the Indies.'

ARTICLES, DIFFERING IN THE PREAMBLE, DRAWN UP AND SENT BY THE COMPANY [UNDATED] (*Public Record Office: S.P. Foreign Archives*, vol. 219, p. 70[1]).

Certain difficulties having arisen touching the practice of some of the rules laid down in the Marine Treaty concluded at the Hague, February 17, 1668, and as both 'the English and the Dutch by their discoveries and forces have opened the trade of East India, and thereby each of them in a special manner have right to trade in all the parts of India, not actually in the occupancy and under the immediate government of the other', in order to prevent any difficulties that may arise touching such rules, and to beget and continue a good understanding between the subjects of both nations in their commerce and trade to the East Indies and make all things equal, as was intended in the said Treaty Marine, the following articles, by way of explanation and addition, are mutually concluded and agreed upon by and between His Majesty of Great Britain and the States-General of the United Netherlands. 1. That owners and masters of ships of either nation shall have one and the same

[1] Also *Home Miscellaneous* (I.O.), vol. xlii, p. 208.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

form of passport and certificate, and on showing the said passport or certificate, shall not be searched nor detained in their voyages upon any pretence whatsoever. 2. Whereas by the 4th article of the said Treaty Marine all provisions for the nourishment of life as well as all other merchandise (contraband goods only excepted) are permitted to be taken to any place or places in enmity, unless they are besieged, blocked up, or invested, by which words it is mutually agreed shall be understood, unless the city or place shall be actually so beleaguered both by land and sea that all ingress and regress into and from it is thereby hindered. 3. That the English and Dutch East India Companies respectively may freely trade with any people and natives in the East Indies whose countries are not actually in the possession or under the immediate government of His Majesty of Great Britain or of the States-General of the United Netherlands, or of one or other of the said Companies their subjects. And in case either Company shall have any fort or castle upon any river or pass, or any ship in such river or pass leading to any place of trade, such fort, castle, or ship shall not be made use of to hinder or impede the other Company, but their agents and servants shall be allowed to pass freely with their vessels and goods by any such fort or castle to trade with and amongst such nations and people whose countries are not actually in the occupation or under the immediate government of the other. 4. That if either Company shall make any agreement or contract with any princes or people of those countries for the sole buying up of any commodities, such contract shall not be understood or made use of to impede or hinder the other Company in their trading to or from such place or country. 5. That if either Company shall have war with any nation in the East the other Company shall not furnish or assist such nation during the time of such war either with ships or soldiers. 6. That the passports of either country their Presidents, Governors, Agents, and Chiefs of Factories given to any Indian or other vessels belonging to those not in enmity with the other Company and coming from and going to places in amity with the other Company, signifying to what place such vessel belongs, and what her voyage is, shall be courteously and civilly received and credited. And in case either Company shall freight or make use of any vessel of any of those countries (not in hostility with the other Company) for carrying their goods, and certify this in their passport, such passport shall be credited, and such vessel and goods permitted to pass without any stop or interruption. (4½ *pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 3, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 383).

Elizabeth Specket, whose husband went out in the *Charles* as a soldier for Bombay, petitions for some of his wages to relieve the great want of herself and child; as all soldiers at Bombay receive their whole pay there, nothing can be allowed her, but the Court, out of charity, present her with 20*s.* from the 'poores box' and give a like sum to the necessitous wife of Richard Speering, who also went out in the *Charles* from Plymouth as a soldier for Bombay. The Committee for Shipping and Plantations to entertain women and maidservants willing to go to Bombay, and see that they are provided with proper cabin-room for their passage. William Bethel, an old seaman, petitioning to be admitted to the Company's almshouse, he is told to attend the court next Wednesday. Two reports from the Committee for General Accounts are read, and the following orders given, viz.: all persons mentioned in the said accounts to be summoned to pay in what they owe to the Company; bad debts that cannot be recovered upon such summons, particularly that of James Lloyd, to be carried over to the new ledger and placed to the account of desperate debts, the particulars to be entered in the journal, to which the ledger is to refer; the Auditor to draw up a list every six months of the said bad debts and present to the Court for directions concerning the same; the Committee for Lawsuits to examine and state the Auditor's account of disbursements, and the account of John Coltman; the piece of silk longees invoiced but not received from the Fort, and the money due from Mr. Denn for law charges to be placed to the account of profit and loss; the account of the 100*l.*, set apart for relief of indigent persons in the late visitation of sickness, to stand open to be disposed of in such charitable ways as the Court shall see fit; the Husband and the rest of the warehousekeepers to certify what servants of the Company died of the said sickness, and what relatives they have left in want. George Robinson, Senior, of Edmonton, and Joseph Littlewood of London, merchants, are accepted as security in 500*l.* for George Robinson, Junior, entertained as an apprentice to the Company. As the trial of the cause touching the additional duty on calicoes will entail many expenses, Sir Samuel Barnardiston is desired to instruct the Auditor concerning this, and examine his bill of disbursements before it is credited to his account; and the Court order that all expenses incurred are to be under the direction of the Committee who have the management of such affairs, who are to see and pass all bills before they are paid. (*2 pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 10, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 385).

Richard Hamond of Southwark, tallowchandler, and Ann Daniel of London, widow, are accepted as security in 500*l.* for Lambert Daniel, entertained by the Company as an apprentice. John Floate of Acris,[1] Kent, clerk, and Augustine Floate of London, milliner, accepted as security in 500*l.* for John Floate. The Committee for Private Trade to dispose of the six commissions granted for seizing prohibited goods, as they shall think fit. A report from the Committee for Accounts is read, and the following orders given, viz.: only the names of those who make a contract for silks and calicoes at the public sale to be entered in the Company's books; Sambrooke to be answerable for all goods that come into his hands, and, if he wishes to accommodate any friend with small parcels, he is to charge them the market price; Samuel Sambrooke to discharge all petty debts for calicoes out of the ready cash; the account of calicoes to be balanced and carried over to the new books; the accounts of Thomas Gould and of John and Charles Bankes to be examined and the balance of the latter to be paid to Sir William Rider; all debtors mentioned in the report to be summoned to attend the Committee for Lawsuits next Wednesday; the Committee for the Treasury to adjust the cash account. Mr. Jollife to be allowed to send to Surat a parcel of cheese and a suit of clothes. The arbitrators for Mr. Gyfford's business to meet this afternoon and make their report; Mr. Papillon to speak to them on the Company's behalf. A request for some part of the salary of Nathaniel Foxcroft to be paid to his assignee in town is referred for consideration and report. Captain Basse to be allowed half-pay from the time of his entertainment as commander of the *George*, with 20*l.* for fresh provisions for the voyage, and 12*l.* for primage and average, and in the general letter to Surat the President and Council are to be recommended to consider him, if any vacancy shall occur during his stay in the country, and after he has been in the Indies two years longer he is to be allowed to return to England. The Committee for Shipping to examine the account of provisions formerly sent to India, and the account of the *Bantam Pink*. The soldiers bound for Bombay to be advanced two months' pay upon security given for their going, and 6*s.* apiece to be paid them for expenses since the time of their entertainment; their wages to begin on their arrival in Bombay. The passengers for St. Helena to be told that, if the *George* is detained by contrary

[1] Acrise, near Folkestone.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

winds in the Downs or on the coast of England, she will not touch at St. Helena, but go direct for India. The Company's seal to be affixed to Captain Stringer's commission and the names of the commanders of this year's shipping to be inserted. (2½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 12, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 388).

The petition of Christopher Hatton, now living in Pegu, is read, and order given for him with his servant and such of his estate as is in diamonds and jewels, to have passage in the Company's shipping for England, he to pay the usual freight, and clear up all differences with the Company before leaving; the Agent and Council at the Fort to be recommended to show him respect and give him bills of exchange for what money he wishes to pay into the Company's cash at the rate of 5*s.* 6*d.* the dollar. Sir Kingsmill Lucy, Bart., is admitted to the freedom by redemption. Letters to Surat are read, and order given for the list of goods sent there last year to be examined and consideration had as to what additions or alterations should be made in the same. The laws and rules agreed upon for the government of Bombay to be engrossed and the Company's seal affixed. Moses to draw up, with the advice of the Solicitor-General, a commission for Sir George Oxinden to be Governor of Bombay, and to inquire of the Solicitor-General how, in case of the death of Sir George, the succeeding President of Surat may take the post. Mr. Willoughby to ascertain and report what standing commissions under the Great Seal of England have been granted to the Agent and Council of Bantam, or any other of the Company's chiefs or factors in India, for trial of criminal cases, or by what authority they act. The report of the referees concerning Mr. Andrews' business to be considered next Wednesday. William Bethel is admitted to the Company's almhouse at Poplar. Samuel Sambrooke to disburse 100*l.* in the purchase of looking-glasses, knives, and other rarities to be sent to Surat for presents and for sale. One-third part of the salary due to Nathaniel Foxcroft, from the time of his arrival at the Fort to July 18, 1667, to be paid to his assignee in London. George Robinson, Lambert Daniel, John Floate and Nicholas Herne, the Company's apprentices, to be allowed 5*l.* apiece for fresh provisions; their indentures and covenants to be for five years. (1¾ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 15, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 390).

The Court, out of the respect they bear to Lord George Berkeley, admit his son-in-law, Sir Kingsmill Lucy, to the freedom gratis, the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

redemption money, if paid already, to be returned. Examination and report to be made of the business of Messrs. Stawell and Basset. On information that Thomas Clayton, their messenger, has been chosen collector of the assessments in Portsoken Ward, the Court direct the Secretary to write to Sir Samuel Sterling and request that Clayton may be exempt from performing that office, as his present employment requires his constant attendance. Upon a motion made on behalf of the trustees of the Fourth Joint Stock and of the United Joint Stock, the Court orders that they be allowed to transfer their respective adventures in the New General Stock to George Papillon, who has promised that these shall be engaged to the Company for their security as formerly, till the sum for which they shall be sold is deposited in the Company's cash. On reading the certificates from the Warehousekeepers of those who were sorely visited in the time of the pestilence, and of the relatives of those who died in the Company's service who are now in great want, the Court desire certain Committees to proportion to them the remainder of the 100*l.* assigned in July, 1665, for relief of the Company's servants. The Husband to ascertain and inform the Committees appointed to treat with the Farmers of the Customs when the additional duty on calicoes was first demanded, to the end the Company's books may be charged with it; other Committees to speak with the Farmers about the account of the exports of calicoes, settle it equally between them, and direct Jeremy Sambrooke to enter it in the Company's books. A warrant for 23*l.* to be made out to Mr. Tilliard for the balance of his account, and another for 10*l.* to be given to him for his trouble and expense in the Company's service. (1¾ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO WILLIAM MOSES, FEBRUARY 15, 1669 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xxxvi, p. 24).

They hear that Trevisa is coming to town and has resolved to submit to a reference in order to conclude all differences between himself and the Company; therefore they desire Moses to stop all proceedings against him, if he will do the same with regard to Bennet touching the taffetas returned in the *East India Merchant* by Captain Porter, but if he will not, then Moses is to prosecute him, according to the former directions of the Court. (⅛ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 17, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 392).

The following securities are accepted: Samuel Herne, of the Univer-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

sity of Cambridge, gentleman, and William Lyon of London, hotpresser, in 500*l.* for Nicholas Herne, an apprentice to the Company; and Robert Brodnax of Goodneston, Kent, gentleman, and Robert Brodnax, goldsmith of London, in 500*l.* for John Brodnax. Sir Samuel Barnardiston reports that the Farmers of the Customs are very ready to comply with the Company's desires touching the account of the export of calicoes, and have directed Mr. Mountney to draw up the same. The Committee for Lawsuits, assisted by Moses, to consider what power of martial law on land or sea the Company have in the Indies by virtue of letters patent granted in the thirteenth and twentieth years of the late King James,[1] have a copy made of the latter, if they see cause, and report what should be done with regard to the seal thereby appointed to be used. A representation presented by Mr. Marshall and Ralph Lambton on behalf of the late John Lambton is read, and certain Committees are desired to compose a clause to be inserted in the letter to Surat, directing the President and Council to assist Ralph Lambton and his brother Richard in the recovery of the debts of the deceased and of all his books and papers. The petition of Ellen Anderson to be examined, and, if the statements in it are found to be true, she is to be allowed another month's pay of her husband's wages. A report concerning the Company's difference with Matthew Andrews about some tutenague is read, the Court approve of the first but not of the latter part, and declare that until a joint discharge from Sir John Cloberry and 'his lady,' and from Matthew Andrews is produced for the said tutenague they cannot consider it. Mr. Legatt requests that Mr. Broome's debt to the Company may be transferred to the account of Sir Richard Ford, and produces a letter from the latter on the subject; but as Sir Richard does not absolutely consent to the said transfer, the Court declare their willingness for the matter to be settled by arbitration. James Edwards, on behalf of the trustees for the Fourth Joint Stock and the United Joint Stock, requests that, in order to transfer the interests in the New General Stock, one of the Company's officers may attend some of the trustees ('who cannot come abroad') with the book of transports for them to sign; hereupon John Harbert is directed to do so, taking care not to let the said book out of his sight. (2¾ *pp.*)

[1] The reference is to the letters patent of Dec. 14, 1615 (printed in the *First Letter Book*, p. 468) and of February 4, 1623 (the original of which is still preserved at the India Office). The former gave power to the Company to issue commissions (under a special seal) to their commanders to punish offences at sea; the latter extended this power to the punishment of offences on land.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 19, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 395).

The Committee for the Pepper Warehouse to sell the remains of indigo, trash, and the bags of rotten rags in the custody of Charles Aston, the proceeds to be put to his account; and to give directions for vouching the account of pepper bags. Aston to give notice to those who have the use of the Company's cellar under Crosby House to clear it at once; he is to have the floor repaired, and the cellar made fit to receive the Company's goods. A report about repairs at Leadenhall is read, and the Committees appointed to look after the warehouse are told to have what repairs done they think fit, and take effectual care that the encroachments by the late buildings on the wall of Leadenhall, which are prejudicial to it or contrary to the Act of Parliament, are removed and the like prevented in future. The Committees for the Treasury to affix the Company's seal to an assignment or letter of attorney, now read, empowering Dunkin to receive the moneys due to the Company from the Exchequer out of the eleven months' tax, and give directions as to what is necessary touching the payment of such fees as are demanded upon receipt of the said money. A draft of a commission for the government of Bombay is read, and Moses is told to amend it in accordance with the debate just had, and give it in next Monday. Captain Bayley states that the *Humphrey and Elizabeth* cannot possibly be ready by the allotted time and prays for an extension; this is granted. A warrant for twelve dollars to be made out to Sir Matthew Holworthy for 'port' of letters from India disbursed by Mr. Launce in 1665. Thomas Merrill and Moses Lowman are accepted as security in 1,000*l.* for William Merrill, purser in the *George*. (1¾ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 22, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 396).

Samuel Sambrooke's accounts to be speedily perfected. The draft of the commission for the Governor of Bombay, now read, to be fairly engrossed. Alderman Langly and other trustees of those interested in the Fourth Joint Stock report their desire to dispose of their adventure in the New General Stock, and to know whether the Company have any pretensions that may prevent the same; hereupon certain of the Committees are requested to examine the reasons for which the said adventure was invested in the present Stock, and what claims the Company have to it, and report. For the encouragement of masters and mariners employed in their ships, the Court order that no bulky goods or mer-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

chandise (although not prohibited) belonging to any person other than the owners, masters, or mariners be permitted to be laden in any of the Company's vessels without especial order of the Court. Order is given for the adventure of 700*l.*, formerly belonging to Colonel Berksteed and assigned by the King to the Company[1], to be sold by George Papillon at 108 per cent. Permission is given to Thomas Papillon to send a barrel of cheese to Surat, and to Thomas Pettit to send sword-blades, gold and silver lace, and silk stockings in the *Bombay Merchant* for the use of John Pettit, a factor at Surat. The Husband's account for pepper bags to be examined. The Committee for Shipping report an agreement made with Mr. Johnson, which he has signed and sealed, to build a ship for the Company; this is approved and order given for an advance of 500*l.* to be made to Johnson. Among the warrants is one made out to the United Stock for 2,129*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* (1¼ *pp.*)

A General Court of the Adventurers of the Fourth and United Joint Stocks, February 22, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiii, p. 720).

The adventurers are summoned to consider concerning the putting an end to both Stocks, paying their debts, selling their adventures, determining all else relating to them, and ratifying everything done by Maurice Thomson, who is now heartily thanked for his indefatigable pains. The sale of 2,500*l.* adventure in the New General Stock at 107 per cent. is approved. Several diamond rings, some spices, and sundry other articles are sold (prices and names of purchasers given), and George Papillon is ordered to deliver the things he has in his charge to those who have bought them on payment of the purchase money to Mr. Dunkin, who is desired to sell a piece of silver and put the money obtained to account. (¾ *p.*)

Treasury Minute, February 22, 1669 (*Public Record Office: Treasury Minute Book*, iii, pp. 38–9).

The East India Company to attend on Tuesday next about the account of the ships.

A Court of Committees for the United Joint Stock, February 24, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiii, p. 721).

Order is given for a general court of the Fourth and United Joint Stocks to be held at the East India House on Thursday, March 18, at which all the administrators of both Stocks are to be summoned to appear in order to conclude that business. Matthew Andrews, late

[1] See the 1660–3 volume, pp. 51, 114.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

President of Surat, demands his salary from the United Stock; after examination of the books, a warrant for 91*l* 11*s*. is ordered to be given to him in payment of all that is due. (¼ *p*.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 24, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 398).

Bills for two chirurgery chests to be sent in the *George* for St. Helena to be examined. Signor Ferdinando Mendez de Costa is given leave to export to Surat some coral beads in the *Sampson*, he paying permission and assigning them to Sir George Oxinden; the Husband to examine the box before shipment. Captain Southwell, commander of the *Satisfaction*, states that notwithstanding all his endeavours his ship cannot be at Gravesend by the allotted time, and begs that this may be extended; this is granted and he is told to continue his care in hastening her dispatch. The trustees for the Fourth Joint Stock to be allowed to dispose of their adventure of 2,500*l*. principal money in the New General Joint Stock, on condition that the amount realized is brought to the Company's cashier, to be by him paid to the respective adventurers, according to their proportions, by warrant under the hands of the said trustees, receipts to be taken in full; and George Papillon is discharged from his promise concerning the said adventure. Thomas Place, stonecutter, to be paid 25*s*. for work done in the Company's house. Daniel Arthur to be paid 17*l*. for the use of Anthony Stawell, and Nathaniel Herne 12*l*. for the account of Richard Bassett. Signor Keriakos to pay 75*l*. for the freight of ten chests of glasses and the passage of three of his servants in the *Sampson* for Surat. A letter from Roger Braddill of Lisbon is read, advising that the bill of exchange drawn by Mr. Ashurst on Humphrey Benning is accepted for only part of its value and the enclosed protest has been made for the remainder; hereupon order is given for the said letter and protest to be delivered to the Auditor, who is to demand the unpaid money and the consequent costs. Treasure to be embarked in the Surat ships. Certain Committees to consider at which quay the Company's goods shall be landed, and, if the cranes and warehouses at Mr. Mortimer's are as good as any others, they are to agree with him, he having after the fire served the Company at the usual rates, when the wharfingers at the Customhouse Quay asked much more. The commanders of the Surat ships to be instructed to touch at Bombay, land the passengers and provisions, and then proceed to Surat. Seedlac belonging to Matthew Andrews to be delivered to him. (2 *pp*.)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 26, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 400).

Permission is granted to William Moses and Samuel Sambrooke, Senior, to send to Surat in the *Bombay Merchant* four cases of sword-blades; to the Auditor to send three boxes of tobacco and one of pipes; to George Papillon to send a bale of paper; and to Mrs. Goodyear to send a pipe of Canary wine to her husband. Ralph Lambton is also allowed to send trunks, chests, and boxes containing wearing apparel, wine, spirits, sugar, tobacco, and other necessaries mentioned in a list now read. A report on the accounts of Charles Aston, Keeper of the Pepper Warehouse, is read, approved, and order given that he be cleared accordingly. Humphrey Broome having bought from the Company in 1660 some green ginger, which he omitted to fetch away according to contract, it was resold in 1666 at a loss and in consequence the Company forbore to pay Broome the dividends due on his adventure; now Sir Richard Ford declares that the ginger was bought for his account and he thought it had been cleared, but he is willing to pay what the Company think right. The Court resolve to divide the said loss, and Sir Richard agrees to pay one half; so order is given for Broome to be discharged of the contract and for his dividends to be paid to his account without interest. A request is made on behalf of Mrs. Vandeput for payment of bills of exchange drawn on her late husband for coral, which he commissioned his correspondent at Leghorn to buy; and order is given for the said bills to be paid by the Cashier-General, and for the matter to be referred to certain Committees to adjust. Mr. Martland's bills for chirurgery chests to be examined. An agreement to be made with Mortimer for wharfage, lighterage, and one warehouse for a certain time. An increase of 10*l.* is made to the salary of James Hutchinson, assistant to the Minister at Bombay. Jeremy Sambrooke is granted permission to employ his apprentice in his office for three months, or till further order. Sir Samuel Barnardiston to be allowed to send three barrels of mum in the Company's shipping to the President at Surat. Captain Prowd to ascertain if there is a vessel in the Thames of about 300 tons or 350 tons suitable for a voyage to Bantam. (2½ *pp.*)

SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE AT THE HAGUE TO LORD ARLINGTON, MARCH 2/12, 1669 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Holland*, vol. clxxxiv, f. 197).

. . . I received this day Your Lordship's of the 26th past and cannot yet give you any good account of what overtures are to be expected from the East India Company here, who have resolved, upon the States' last

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

letter, to send their Deputies this week fully instructed in this matter; and I wish once more I were better provided of instances alleged upon which our East India Company may appear to have grounded their complaints and commands. . . . (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 2, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 403).

A paper presented by the Auditor concerning mistakes and irregularities in the Surat books is read, and certain of the Committees are desired to examine the books and consider what is fit to be transmitted to the President and Council, and what directions to give on the subject. The Farmers of the Customs to be asked to order the officers at Gravesend to allow the soldiers and others entertained for the Company's service at Bombay to proceed on their voyage. Mr. Denham to be permitted to ship two chests of wine to Mr. Aungier at Surat. An adventure of 700*l.* in the present Joint Stock to be transferred to John Juryn, he paying into the Treasury 756*l.*, the transfer to be signed by the Secretary in the name and by order of this Court. Muskets, bandoleers, and swords to be provided for Bombay. A report touching the distribution of 75*l.*, the remainder of the 100*l.* assigned in July, 1665, for relief of the Company's servants visited in the time of the late pestilence is read and approved. Names of those to whom the money was given. (2 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 3, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 405).

John Stanyan's account to be examined. Mr. Bendish to be allowed to send a cask of wine to Charles Bendish at Surat, Mr. Hewer some scarlet in the *Humphrey and Elizabeth* to William Crawley, and Samuel Sambrooke, Junior, twenty-five dozen small daggers to Surat. All members of the Court are forbidden to write to any of the Company's servants touching any debate or resolution of the Court, or any other of the affairs of the Company, or to talk about them and thus enable others to send out information; for, although this may be done innocently, it may also be the occasion of producing differences and misunderstandings, to the great prejudice of the Company. The owners of the *Sampson, Bombay*, and *Humphrey and Elizabeth* to be advanced 100*l.* apiece upon account of their passengers. Mr. Drax is told of the trouble the Company have had from their courtesy in selling a parcel of wood for Sir James Drax by the candle, the buyers now clamouring for it. Drax declares that he will save the Company from all damage or claim from Mr. Broome's

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

executors; whereupon order is given for his adventure to be transferred to Mr. Young. On a suggestion for a standing rule to be made forbidding the sale of any private man's goods by the candle in future, the Court object to be tied, and opine it better to resolve that no request for permission to sell by the Company's candle be entertained except upon extraordinary occasions. Examinations and report to be made of the grounds upon which Mr. Drax entered into the bond he now desires may be delivered to him, and whether the conditions have been fulfilled. (1¾ *pp.*)

TREASURY MINUTE, MARCH 3, 1669 (*Public Record Office: Treasury Minute Book*, iii, pp. 46–8).

The East India Company to attend this day fortnight about the business of the *Leopard*, my Lords having expected them to-day.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 5, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 407).

Robert Knightly to be allowed to send to Surat in the *Bombay Merchant* some wine for the President and for James Adams. A letter from Sir George Downing is read, telling of an appointment made by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to hear the business of the *Leopard's* freight on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 9 a.m.; the matter is referred to the Committee formerly appointed to see to it, they to have ready the necessary papers for the Company's defence and attend Their Lordships accordingly. Edmund Smith, a poor man formerly in the Company's service, is given 20*s.* from the poor-box. The bills of exchange drawn from Leghorn on the late Mr. Vandeput, on account of coral bought for the Company, to be paid. Captain Chamblet, commander of the *Sampson*, desires to know what to do about some cloths and lead shipped without his knowledge and belonging to Smith his chief mate; the matter is referred to the Committee for Private Trade. The request of Captain Southwell, that the date for the departure from Gravesend of his ship, the *Satisfaction*, may be March 20, is agreed to. Mr. Harrington to be allowed to send some amber to Bantam free of freight in that vessel. At the request of Samuel Moyer and other Committees for the United Joint Stock, the Court order that in the letter to Surat the President and Council be recommended to give their best assistance in the recovery of the moneys owing by Tockersey[1] and others to the said Stock, mentioned in the letter from the Committees, which is to be sent to

[1] Thākursi, formerly the Company's broker at Gombroon.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Surat. The stationery bills for books, paper, etc., to be examined and paid, and order is given for all stationery to be rated at the price agreed to by the officers concerned before it is used by them. The account for coral bought at Leghorn to be examined, and any items liable to exception to be extracted and sent to Leghorn to be rectified. The Company's seal to be affixed to the laws and commission for the government of Bombay, now read, and duplicates of the same to be prepared to pass under the said seal.[1] (*2 pp.*)

A General Court of the Adventurers of the Fourth and United Joint Stocks, March 5, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiii, p. 721).

Order is given for the following words to be added to the letters to Sir George Oxinden and Agent Foxcraft: 'Sir, for your care and pains in this busines for us in these our concernes, we doe promise our returne of respects shall be suitable'. Humphrey Edwin is directed to have transcribed the several writings touching the clearing of Tockersey's debt to the United Stock, and to send them to Sir George Oxinden and Council with the said letter by the Company's ships. Alderman Bathurst applies concerning certain goods he bought and paid for, but has not received; he is told that the matter shall be looked into. Order is given for the delivery of certain goods to George Papillon and James Edwards. (*1 p.*)

A Court of Committees, March 8, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 409).

Order is given for a large silver seal to be engraved with the Company's arms and the following inscription: 'the large seal of the Governour and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies'; and for the commission and laws prepared for the government of Bombay and the duplicates of the same, now ordered to be engrossed, to be sealed with it, and the said seal to be affixed to such commissions and laws as shall be granted and made in the future. Nicholas Herne, an apprentice to the Company, to be allowed to take with him to Surat dollars to the value of *20l.* John Brodnax states that his uncle, one of his securities, has lately lost his wife and so is hindered from coming to London; he is told to write and ask whether his uncle is still going to stand security, and to let the Court know. A report is read from the Committee for Private Trade about goods shipped in the *Sampson* by the chief mate; this is approved. The request of Mr. Corsellis for allowance of the half impost on some vermilion sold to the Company in 1666

[1] At this meeting a warrant was signed for 38*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* 'to be made payd in cash.'

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

is referred to certain Committees to examine and report upon. Maurice Blackman to be allowed to send remnants of coloured cloth to Surat in the *Bombay Merchant*. A report concerning the mistakes in the Surat books is ordered to be sent to the President and Council, that the Company may receive satisfaction; Sir William Rider is permitted to send a box of amber to the President at Surat. (1¾ *pp.*)

PETITION OF CAPTAIN RICHARD MYNORS TO THE KING, MARCH 8, 1669 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 257, no. 62).

For licence to navigate a small ship to the East Indies, his estate and family being there, on security to the Company not to meddle in commerce. Served the late king, and being obliged, on the surrender of Colchester, to leave the kingdom, served the East India Company . . .

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 10, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 411).

A petition from Henry Robinson is read and referred to the Committees who examined Mr. Sled's account. The Auditor to be allowed to send in the Company's shipping to Surat four pieces of ordnance valued at 38*l.* Josias Smith, chief mate in the *Sampson*, to be given a copy of the clause in the Surat letter concerning his cloth and lead, which has been consigned to the President and Council. Mr. Gregory to be allowed to send in the *Sampson* to Randolf Taylor at Surat three chests of wine and three cheeses. (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 12, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 412).

On information that the ships bound for Surat are deeply laden, order is given for the commanders to send to the Court a particular account of all goods and provisions taken on board, with the names of the respective owners, and certain Committees are desired to visit the said ships and, if they see cause to lighten them, to order such of the heavy goods belonging to private trade to be sent ashore as they shall deem fit. Order is also given for the appointment of two guardians to each of the Surat ships, and to such of the Coast vessels as shall be thought necessary; these are to take an exact account of all goods and provisions embarked, and allow nothing to be taken in without a special warrant from the Husband. The Husband to obtain an order from the Farmers of the Customs for taking the Company's coral out of the *Victory*, now coming into the river, and lading it in the ships bound for Surat. (1½ *pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE COMPANY TO SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE [UNDATED] (*Public Record Office: S.P. Foreign Archives*, vol. 219, p. 74[1]).

Judging by his letter from the Hague of March 12, 1669, N.S., great suspicions seem to have been raised, as if the English had 'some unperceived reach' for liberty of trading with nations not under the subjection of either Company. This, being only 'common right', needs no stipulation. As to instances or attempts of the Dutch to hinder the English in this common right, these have, with the exception of Jaccatra and Jambi, been withheld, the English Company not wishing to revive old grievances, or they could have cited how the Dutch ousted them from trade in the Bandas, dispossessed them of Pulo Run, encroached at Amboyna, hindered their trade at Sumatra, Bantam, Achin, and Porcat, deprived them of the island of Damm, stopped their ships at Malacca and from going to the east coast of Ceylon, and interrupted their trade at Palembang; all which has been proved in the Admiralty Court, and has been the cause of vast expense and damage. Though these are not all strictly instances of passing by forts, yet they are of the same nature, and are encroachments on the trade of the English, against the common right, and ought not to have happened, and then there would have been no need for any such article as is now proposed in order to prevent similar evils in future, and either Company from wronging the other. If the Dutch mean to be fair, they cannot but consent to this article, for the English, besides affirming their real intentions, appeal to the Dutch to give instances of any encroachments made by them on the Dutch trade contrary to agreement. The reason of this and of the other articles is evident, and they express clearly the purpose of the English not to trade to any of the Dutch colonies or territories (however they have been acquired), but only with the natives in places not occupied by or under the government of the Dutch. Again this is no new article, but the same with very little variation as the third article formerly presented by Sir George Downing. With regard to Ceylon, it is known that the Dutch have forts on the north and west coast and command the cinnamon trade there, yet they are not masters of the whole island, for the native king owns by far the larger part and has sovereign powers of his own and not by sufferance of the Dutch. The English do not propose to trade to the Dutch possessions in Ceylon, but only to the eastern and southern parts, where they had and still claim freedom of harbour and commerce. If the Dutch require an enumeration of those

[1] Also in *Home Miscellaneous* (I.O.), vol. xlii, p. 210.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

forts the English desire to pass by, let them in their turn give the names of forts they do not wish the English to pass by, and explain what forts are so in their subjection and occupation as to exclude the English from passing by them, and how far they understand their dominions in such places extend beyond such forts. *Annexed is a memorandum touching the trade in the Indies, part being under the power of the English and part under that of the Dutch, but the larger part is under the power of the natives, and where this is the case both the said nations may trade. Also a copy and further explanation of the terms of the disputed third article.* (6 *pp.*)

THOMAS HOLDEN AT FALMOUTH TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, MARCH 15, 1669 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 257, no. 97).

. . . The *Morning Star* has come in and reports that she was met off Cadiz by an Algiers man-of-war of 30 guns, well manned, who came on board and demanded a Moorish boy that they had; having found him, they carried him to their own ship, and by beating him upon the soles of his feet, and other torments, made him confess to much money on board the *Star*, which they came and took, amounting to 8,000*l.* or 10,000*l.* The captain told them that they had broken the articles, and that he would go to Algiers or Lisbon to report it; so they prevented him by keeping him company eight or ten days, to watch him until he was sufficiently out of his way. They carried the Moor away with them. *Particulars of the above annexed.*

TREASURY MINUTE, MARCH 17, 1669 (*Public Record Office: Treasury Minute Book*, iii, p. 56).

Sir Andrew Ricard *et al.* for the East India Company called in about the business of the *Leopard*: say all is agreed about the dead freight of the ship *Leopard*. They do not yet acquiesce to give full satisfaction for the ship, alleging that their order for the ship to go to Cochin was only a concurrent order to that of the Earl of Marlborough's: also that the King by the late treaty gave away their right to satisfaction from the Dutch for hindering the said ship from taking in her lading. Ordered that the East India Company and Mr. Pepys attend on Monday next.

SIR GEORGE DOWNING TO SAMUEL PEPYS, MARCH 17, 1669 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 257, no. 112).

Sir Andrew Riccard, and some others of the East India Company, have again attended the Treasury Commissioners, about the business of the *Leopard*, not yet acquiescing to give full satisfaction for her, alleging

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

that their order for her going to Cochin was only concurrent to that of Lord Marlborough; also that His Majesty had remitted to the Dutch, by the late treaty, their pretence of satisfaction for hindering her in taking in her lading; the Commissioners have appointed to hear the business again on Monday, and desire you to be there with the papers.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 17, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 413).

Mr. Morden reports that he with others examined the ships bound for Surat and found none too deeply laden to prevent their sailing without danger, and that the commanders have promised to send the Court an account of their respective ladings by the first opportunity. A letter from the Commissioners for Public Accounts is read, desiring information as to what has been paid by the Company to Sir George Carteret, or to any by his order as late Treasurer of the Royal Navy; and the Accountant and Cashier are directed to ascertain and report. Alderman Bathurst states that the roof of the east side of the Company's warehouses in Leadenhall is very defective, and to repair it will cost more than was at first thought; the matter is referred to a committee to give what directions they see to be necessary and, if they find the cost will be extraordinary, then they are to get an estimate of the same and show to the Court for further directions; they are also to see that the encroachments by building on Leadenhall wall, contrary to the Act of Parliament, are redressed. Mr. Lewis to be permitted to send 100 reams of paper to Surat. Repairs necessary at the Pepper and Blue Warehouses to be executed. The business of Mr. Corsellis is referred to certain Committees to determine. Thomas Chown is admitted to the freedom by patrimony, Mr. Herne undertaking to pay 5*l.* for him in case his right is not established. (*2 pp.*)

A GENERAL COURT OF THE ADVENTURERS OF THE FOURTH AND UNITED JOINT STOCKS, MARCH 18, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiii, p. 723).

The Governor states that they have met by desire of the trustees of the Fourth and United Joint Stocks, who are endeavouring to wind up both, and, as he has no interest in either Stock, he is going to leave it to the said trustees, and only put their wishes to the question, so that all concerned in the respective Stocks can agree upon what they think fit. Hereupon a trustee of the Fourth Joint Stock declares that the adventurers in that Stock have often importuned for it to be brought to a conclusion, and for all dividends and accounts to be cleared; accordingly

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

the trustees have with great care and pains endeavoured to bring matters to an end, and for this purpose have sold the adventure of 2,500*l.* in the New General Stock at 107 per cent. and assigned the same to George Papillon. The generality approve of this and return hearty thanks to the trustees and others who have brought matters to the present good and hopeful issue, and in acknowledgement unanimously agree to present them with the sum of 250*l.* Some trustees of the Fourth Joint Stock having died and others not being capable of acting, the Court entreat Maurice Thomson, Alderman Langley, and James Clitherow to assist in winding up this Stock, and resolve, if it is thought that an instrument of deed or any other writing is necessary, to empower them to act as trustees; this shall be drawn up with the advice of counsel. The adventurers in the United Stock now approve of the sale of their adventure of 2,500*l.* in the New General Stock at 107 per cent. and of its assignment to George Papillon. Some doubt arises as to whether Samuel Moyer is a trustee for this United Stock, but the Court upon examination declare he was appointed one of the committee and entreat him to assist the others in bringing the said Stock to a final issue. Hereupon the great care and pains of some of the Committees in bringing this Stock to an end is acknowledged by the generality, who declare their appreciation of the same and, as an acknowledgement, present the committee with 300*l.*, to be divided according to their attendances from time to time, and the particular services done by them, or any one of them. (1½ *pp.*)

A Court of Committees for the United Joint Stock, March 19, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 722).

Jeremy Sambrooke is desired to pay to Michael Dunkin the money he has belonging to John Gurney and his wife Mary, executors of the late Agent Greenhill, as security to save him harmless until the difference between the Gurneys and the United Stock in reference to the said Agent's debt is settled; Sambrooke desires to be allowed a week or ten days before giving his answer. Mr. Tomlins to be notified to meet the Committees of the Fourth and United Joint Stocks next Wednesday morning. George Papillon is given 10*l.* for transferring and selling 2,500*l.* adventure of the United Stock in the General Stock, and for transferring and selling a like sum belonging to the Fourth Joint Stock. Alderman Bathurst's business is referred to Maurice Thomson and Major Robert Thomson. (½ *p.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 19, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 415).

A letter is read from the commander of the *Morning Star*, dated at Falmouth the 13th instant, giving an account of his having been plundered of the greatest part of the treasure he had on board by a Turkish man-of-war soon after leaving Cadiz; order is given for this to be at once communicated to the principal Secretary of State and to the secretary of His Royal Highness. The owners of the *Morning Star* desiring directions as to her further proceeding, the Court resolve to send an express to Captain Godolphin to tell him to start on the intended voyage to the Coast and Bay by the first opportunity, according to former instructions, and the Committee for the Treasury are told to endeavour to procure bullion to the value of 3,000*l.* to put in the said ship, in addition to her remaining cargo, in case she is detained at Falmouth by contrary winds. The petition of John Coltman to be examined. In accordance with the request of George Charlton on behalf of Mr. Trevisa, the matter in dispute between the latter and the Company is referred to arbitration and the referees named, who are to determine everything by April 25 next. Certain Committees to ascertain when the lease of the Blue and other warehouses and cellars at Crosby House expires, and inquire of Stephen Langham on what terms the same may be renewed. Other Committees to examine the Exchange cellars, ascertain their size, and inquire of the Trustees for the City Rents and the Company of Mercers on what terms these may be had. The petition of Mary Paramour to be examined. The petition of Thomas Williams, praying to be admitted to almshouse at Poplar is read, and certain Committees are desired to ascertain from the rules of admission whether the almshouse is for seamen only. The articles concerning wharfage, etc. between the Company and Messrs. Mortimer and Mathews are read and referred to the Committees who drew them up to insert the dimensions of the warehouse that is to be built, when it is to be completed, and to annex a schedule of goods, in accordance with the debate now had, and affix the Company's seal to the said articles. Mr. Earning prays that the Company will use the same efforts to recover his chest of silver, which the Turkish man-of-war took out of the *Morning Star*, as they will to recover their own, and the Court declare they will join with him in endeavouring to obtain satisfaction, each to bear their proportion of the cost. (*2 pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 19 (AFTERNOON), 1669 (*Ibid.*, vol. xxvi, p. 417).

Mr. Jollife reports that he and Sir Samuel Barnardiston waited on Lord Arlington and Mr. Secretary Trevour with the letter received from the commander of the *Morning Star* about the seizure by a Turkish man-of-war of money out of the said ship; they advised them to obtain proof of the same and then it should be recommended to Sir Thomas Allin[1] to recover the said treasure. They also advised that the Company should send a letter by express overland to the Consul at Algiers to make claim for it. Hereupon the Court resolve to send a letter to Captain Godolphin, directing him, with the most competent of his men, to make a statement on oath of the manner of the piracy and of the Turk's procedure, have three copies of this signed under the seal of the mayorality and attested by a public notary; and for *viva voce* evidence, to leave behind his Indian boy and such others as he thinks can best give an account, who are to be sent by ship to London and their posts supplied by others. The captain is to follow his former instructions and use all possible diligence to reach his port. Also that a letter be written to Mr. Arundel, directing him to assist the captain in making the said statement, and in anything else that may hasten his dispatch; Mr. Tilliard to forward these letters by express to Falmouth. A letter is also to be sent to the Agent and Council at Fort St. George to inform them of the disaster to the *Morning Star* and instruct them to lade her at once from the Coast; and in case they want stock, they are given permission to take up at interest the money necessary for her relading, so that she may return to England and not be kept on demurrage; but if this is not to be avoided, then to employ her upon some voyage to Persia or elsewhere for which good freight may be obtained. Dethick and Company at Leghorn also to be written to and desired to instruct the Consul at Algiers to claim the treasure mentioned in the enclosed bills of lading on behalf of the Company and Mr. Earning, and recommend it to Mr. Raymond to remind the Consul of the same, and if possible get the money into his custody. A report on the petition of Mary Paramour is approved. The petition of Elizabeth Anderson to be examined. (1¼ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO ISAAC TILLARD [AT PLYMOUTH], MARCH 19, 1669 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 241).

Their ship the *Morning Star* leaving Cadiz, where she went to refit

[1] The commander of the Straits fleet.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

her masts, was met by a Turkish vessel and robbed of gold and silver to the value of 11,000*l.* belonging to the Company. The *Morning Star* is now at Falmouth. Send enclosed, under cover to William Arundell, their orders to her commander and desire Tillard to dispatch them by express at once. (¼ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO WILLIAM ARUNDELL [AT FALMOUTH], MARCH 19, 1669 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 241).

Acknowledge his letter advising the arrival of the *Morning Star* at Falmouth. The occasion of this (which Arundell could not fully learn from her commander) was that on leaving Cadiz she encountered a Turkish vessel, who took out of her a chest of gold and another containing rials of eight. Have written to Captain Godolphin instructing him to go to the Mayor of Falmouth with such of his ship's company as can best attest the proceedings of the Turks and swear to the same; also to leave one of his men and a native boy ashore, and ship two others in their stead. In all this Arundell is to assist the captain and procure a passage in the first ship bound to London for the man and boy, furnish them with what is necessary, send the Company three copies of the attestations, and hasten Godolphin in the prosecution of his voyage. (¼ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN JOHN GODOLPHIN, MARCH 19, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 242).

Have received his letter of the 13th instant from Falmouth, giving an account of his return and the reasons for it. Cannot but see the hand of God in these disappointments and pray that the rest of his voyage may be more successful. Refer him to their former instructions. If he has not already been before the Mayor of Falmouth with those of his company best fitted, and sworn to every thing concerning the piracy and losses, he is to do so at once, and have their evidence attested by a public notary. In the oaths to be taken it must be stated that the gold and silver was laden aboard the ship at London. Have instructed Arundell to assist him and to forward them copies of the attestation. Desire Godolphin to leave behind the native boy and one of his company who can best attest to all that happened, these two to be sent to London by the first opportunity and their places supplied by two others. Have written to their Agent and Council, who, though Godolphin will take them but little stock, will doubtless be well enough furnished to dispeed him to England; he is to follow their orders. (¾ *p.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE COMPANY TO THOMAS DETHICK AND COMPANY [AT LEGHORN], MARCH 19, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 244).

Acquaint him with the piracy committed in the *Morning Star* by Ally Rice, Captain of the *Golden Rose*, an Algerian man-of-war with a gilt rose in her stern. The treasure stolen consisted of a chest of gold containing 2,400 oz. and two chests of rials of eight, each chest having in it four thousand pieces of eight. They are procuring authentic proofs to aid the recovery of this stolen treasure. Desire them to write to the Consul at Algiers and request him to make a claim at once, in order to stop the money being divided, as once this is done recovery is more difficult. Instruct them to recommend the matter to Thomas Raymond at Algiers, who is to ask the Consul to make an effectual claim and allow Raymond to receive the stolen money into his custody; the Company will pay all charges. Enclose attested copy of the bills of lading and the receipt of the Turkish commander. (½ *p.*)

RICHARD WATTS AT DEAL TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, MARCH 20, 1669 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 257, no. 138).

There are two Straits ships and some East Indiamen in the Downs....

TREASURY MINUTE, MARCH 22, 1669 (*Public Record Office: Treasury Minute Book*, iii, pp. 57–58).

The East Company and Mr. Pepys called in about the business of the *Leopard*. Since they cannot agree, it is ordered that it be left to a trial at law. Pepys is to attend the Attorney-General in order to it.[1]

A COURT OF COMMITTEES FOR THE UNITED JOINT STOCK, MARCH 22, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiii, p. 722).

Mr. Tomlins appears and is told by Maurice Thomson of the respect the Committee have for him and their desire that all accounts should be amicably liquidated; that they find he is indebted to the United Stock and has been security in 500*l.* for Richard Seaborne, and they propose to refer all differences between [him and?] the two Stocks to two men; to this Tomlins refuses to agree. (¼ *p.*)

[1] *March* 22. 'To the Treasury-Chamber, where the East India Company and three Councillors pleaded against me alone for three or four hours, till seven at night, before the Lords; and the Lords did give me the conquest on behalf of the King, but could not come to any conclusion, the Company being stiff; and so I think we shall go to law with them.'—Pepys's *Diary* (ed. Wheatley, vol. viii, p. 271).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 22, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 419).

The Deputy and Mr. Jollife to wait on His Royal Highness and request that one of the King's ships designed for the Straits may be sent immediately to Algiers to demand the treasure seized out of the *Morning Star*; they are also to ask the principal Secretaries of State for a letter of recommendation from His Majesty to the Diwan of Algiers about this matter; also for a letter to Sir Thomas Allen, to the same effect, to be sent overland. Certain Committees are directed to draw up a letter of procuration empowering John Cole and Thomas Raymond of Algiers to claim and recover the said treasure, and have two copies of the bill of lading and of the deposition of the purser of the *Morning Star* transcribed, attested by a public notary, and see to their proper conveyance. The Auditor to calculate and certify in writing to the Husband the medium price of the saltpetre sold at the last sale, in order that the account of what was sold to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Ordnance may be adjusted. (1 *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO THOMAS DETHICK AND COMPANY [AT LEGHORN], MARCH 22, 1669 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 244).

Have desired John Cole to join with Thomas Raymond in endeavouring to recover the money taken out of the *Morning Star*. Enclose their letter to Cole and desire it may be forwarded by the first conveyance. (¼ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO THOMAS WOODCOATE [AT MARSEILLES], MARCH 22, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 245).

Acquaint him with the piracy committed in the *Morning Star* and their consequent loss 'of about 14,000*l.*' For recovery of this they enclose all necessary directions, powers, and proofs to John Cole and Thomas Raymond at Algiers, also a letter to the Consul at that place, and desire Woodcoate to forward the same. If there is no present conveyance to be relied upon, then he is to hire a boat and the Company will pay all charges. In case there should be an embargo, Woodcoate is to find out some other speedy way of sending the letters. (¼ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO JOHN COLE AND THOMAS RAYMOND [AT ALGIERS], MARCH 22, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 245).

Inform them of the piracy committed in the *Morning Star*. For particulars refer them to the bill of lading enclosed, and an affidavit ('under

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

our Citty Seale') of William Luck, purser of the said ship, taken before the Mayor, in which it is stated that the treasure was laden aboard at London for the Company's account. To help in the recovery of the money, they enclose a letter of attorney under the hands and common seal of the Company, empowering them to receive the said treasure, with damages caused by the hindrance to the voyage and the loss sustained, all which is estimated to be near the value of the principal. All means possible are to be used to recover the money, and rewards may be offered to any who shall assist in doing so, these to be paid out of what shall be recovered. Enclose a letter to the Consul, desiring him to give his assistance. When they recover the treasure they are, after deducting their charges, to send it to Thomas Dethick at Leghorn, who is to forward it to the Company in London by the first good ship. Anthony Erning writes about a chest of rials belonging to himself and John Chomley taken out of the *Morning Star*; they are to try to recover this too, and Erning will pay his proportion of the charges, he and Chomley being freemen of the Company. Enclose a copy of the receipt given by the Turk to Godolphin, also His Majesty's letter to Consul Ward, and another to the Aga, Yabashees,[1] etc. (1 *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO JOHN WARD, CONSUL AT ALGIERS, MARCH 22, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 246).

Inform him of the piracy committed in their ship the *Morning Star*. Have empowered John Cole and Thomas Raymond and sent them all necessary papers for recovery of the money taken, and desire the Consul to render them all assistance in his power. Enclose a letter to him from the King, and another to the Aga, Yabashees,[1] etc. (½ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO SIR THOMAS ALLEN, MARCH 22, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 247).

Tell him of the piracy committed in their ship the *Morning Star*, that they have empowered John Cole and Thomas Raymond to endeavour to recover the money taken, and written to John Ward, Consul at Algiers, to assist them in the matter. But supposing that Sir Thomas may have an opportunity of meeting the pirate before he returns home, they pray him to do his utmost to discover the ship and recover the stolen treasure before going to Algiers, or when he is there. If he does this they will make him an 'honourable acknowledgement'. Enclose the affidavit made by the purser of the *Morning Star*, and the Turk's receipt. (½ *p.*)

[1] From information kindly furnished by Mr. F. Krenkow (through Mr. C. A. Storey) it appears that this word represents *Yāyā-bāshī*, a commander of infantry.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN CHAMBLETT, MARCH 22, 1669 (*Letter Book* vol. iv, p. 247).

Have received a letter from Captain Godolphin, commander of the *Morning Star*, stating that, having spent his mast, he put into Cadiz to refit and on February 15 coming out to proceed on his voyage he met an Algerian Man-of-war and 'suffred him to take out of his ship one chest of gold, and two chests of silver, to the value of above 12,000*l*.' The Turk would not let Godolphin go to Tangiers, but kept with him until near the Canaries, from whence Godolphin returned to Falmouth. They tell him of this in case he may meet with any Turkish man-of-war that, being forewarned, he may be prepared to defend himself and not let any persons or goods be taken out of his ship, for had Godolphin (as they understand by the long consultations) thus resolved, the Company would not have suffered this loss. Think he is sufficiently strong to defend his ship, but desire him to keep company with the others till clear of such dangers. ($\frac{1}{2}$ *p*.) *Letters to the same effect sent to Captains Erwyn and Medford.*

PROCEEDINGS TAKEN BY THE COMPANY FOR RECOVERY OF THEIR TREASURE SEIZED FROM ABOARD THE *Morning Star*, MARCH 22, 1669 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xl, p. 193).

The Company's ship, the *Morning Star*, commanded by John Godolphin and bound for the Coromandel Coast, put into Cadiz to refit her mast, and from thence set sail February 15. That same day she met an Algerian man-of-war called the *Golden Rose*, whose commander Ally Rice seized from aboard her one chest of fine gold containing 2,400 oz., which cost 10,474*l*. 11*s*. 10*d*., and one chest containing 4,000 rials of eight, equal to 1,000*l*., laden in London for account of the Company. For recovery of this treasure the Company on March 22 empowered under their common seal John Cole and Thomas Raymond, merchants in Algiers, to claim and receive the said treasure, or its value, also damages for loss sustained by the hindrance of the said ship's voyage. They also wrote to the Consul at Algiers desiring his assistance and sent him a letter from the King directed to himself and another to the Aga and Yabashees. At the same time they wrote to Sir Thomas Allen, told him of the piracy and desired him to endeavour to find the pirate and recover the treasure. But Sir Thomas had returned to Portsmouth before he received the Company's letter. (1 *p*.)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 24, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 420).

Mr. Williamson to be requested to procure duplicates of the King's letters to the English Consul and the Aga and Abashees of Algiers, for dispatch on Friday via Leghorn; and, when the dispatches arrive from Falmouth touching the disaster to the *Morning Star* and it is known which of the ship's company is to be left behind, this business will be further considered. William Pennoyer, on behalf of the United Stock, desires that a speedy issue may be put to the difference between the two Stocks; the Governor states that this is the earnest desire of the Company, and gives order for the arbitrators to meet for this purpose. Edwyn is directed to wait upon Mr. [Matthew] Wrenn, secretary to the Duke of York, and ask for letters from His Royal Highness to Sir Thomas Allen in the Straits, that if he meets with the Turkish pirate at sea he may demand and receive the treasure seized out of the *Morning Star*, and follow the Company's directions as to its disposal. Directions to be sent in the Bantam letter for good white sugar (if to be had at 3½ rials the pecul) to be supplied for kentledge that may be wanted; also for China roots to be sent to England, stored in the breadroom of the ship and covered with pepper. Inquiries to be made concerning John Carpenter, who petitions to be elected purser in the new ship now being built for the Company. Resolved that 48,000 rials be sent in the *Satisfaction* to Bantam. A petition to the King from Captain Richard Mynors, recommended to the Company by Lord Arlington, is read, in which he desires to be allowed to navigate a vessel to India; the Deputy and Sir John Robinson are hereupon desired to tell His Lordship of the many inconveniences that may arise from this; also of the practices of other English ships in 1628, of the piracy of Cobb and Ayres in the Red Sea (on account of which the Company's President and factors were imprisoned and their estates about to be seized), of the French pirate, and of Andrewes' ship in the Red Sea, etc., through which the Company's estate in some parts of India was in danger of confiscation. Sprigg to see Thomas Papillon and settle the business of the additional duty with Mr. Mountney, which being done the committee appointed to adjust it are to be notified. George Papillon to look out for a convenient warehouse by next summer for drugs, etc. in his custody. Edwyn to keep account of all disbursements made in the Company's endeavours to procure satisfaction for the treasure plundered from the *Morning Star*. (2 *pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 26, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 422).

Certain Committees to examine the constitutions originally made for the Company's almshouse at Poplar and the practice for admitting pensioners, and prepare and report rules for its future good government. Order is given for an index to be made to the several Court Books kept from the beginning of the East India trade by the English, especially of the most material matters; this to be done by Elisha Coles under the Secretary's direction. Samuel Sambrooke to prepare an index of the several letters that shall be received in future from the East. Certain Committees are added to the former committee appointed November 18 last to consider touching the right to the freedom of the Company to resolve what is fit to be done about single women and widows who pay 5*l.* for their freedom. An answer to be drawn up by certain committees to the petition of Captain Mynors, for Lord Arlington to read. The Deputy is desired to note all matters depending in reference to any committee, and to appoint an officer to summon them to meet and determine the same. (1¾ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO THOMAS DETHICK AND COMPANY [AT LEGHORN], MARCH 26, 1669 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 248).

Send letters to Messrs. Cole and Raymond, and to Consul Ward at Algiers; also a letter to the latter from the King, and another to the Aga and Yabashees and the rest of the Council of State and War at Algiers. Desire that the greatest care may be taken in the speedy dispatch of all these. (¼ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO JOHN COLE AND THOMAS RAYMOND [AT ALGIERS], MARCH 26, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 248).

Enclose a letter from the King to Consul Ward concerning the Company's affairs, and another to the Aga and Yabashees, etc. Tell them to apply to the Consul for assistance, and send them the depositions and bills of lading attested, and a copy of the Turkish commander's receipt. (¼ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO CONSUL WARD AT ALGIERS, MARCH 26, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 248).

In their last they sent him, via Marseilles, copy of a letter from the King, and another to the Aga and Yabashees, etc. They now send the originals, via Leghorn, and desire him to use his best endeavours, according to His Majesty's orders, to recover their treasure. (¼ *p.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE COMPANY TO THOMAS DETHICK AND COMPANY [AT LEGHORN], MARCH 29, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 249).

Enclose further proofs of the piracy committed in the *Morning Star*, and desire they may be forwarded to Messrs. Cole and Raymond by the first conveyance. (½ *p.*) *A letter to the same effect is sent to Thomas Woodcoate at Amsterdam.*

THE COMPANY TO MESSRS. COLE AND RAYMOND [AT ALGIERS], MARCH 29, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 249).

Send further depositions taken before the Mayor at Falmouth concerning the piracy committed in the *Morning Star*, to enable them to recover the stolen treasure more readily. Desire them to use their utmost endeavours and the greatest possible expedition. Should any hitch occur, through some person expecting to be gratified for assistance, they are to do what seems best in order to get possession of the treasure, and ship it at once to the Company in London, or to Messrs. Dethick at Leghorn. (½ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO SIR THOMAS ALLEN, MARCH 29, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 250).

Send him further depositions taken before the Mayor at Falmouth concerning the piracy in the *Morning Star*, with two bills of lading. His Royal Highness has been pleased to declare that he would recommend Sir Thomas to use all possible means to recover the stolen gold and silver. (½ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO SIR THOMAS ALLEN, MARCH 31, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 250).

Their last was by land, this is by sea. Enclose copy of depositions, one made by the purser in the *Morning Star* before the Lord Mayor of London, and others made before the Mayor of Falmouth, with two bills of lading, all attested by a public notary. Earnestly desire him to do what he can to recover the treasure, and to excuse their many letters to the same effect, but fear some may miscarry as it is uncertain where to find him. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 31, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 424).

The account of Thomas Gold to be examined and settled. The Auditor to ascertain from Mr. Wrenn when the King's ships now fitting will be ready to sail to Algiers, that the Company may send by them such papers and persons as are necessary for recovery of the treasure seized out of the *Morning Star*. Warrants to be issued for payment of money

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

remaining due to the owners of the *Sampson* and *Bombay* for passengers, twenty-eight in the former vessel and thirty in the latter, an abatement to be made for two persons in each ship according to charterparty. Mr. Charleton, appearing on behalf of Mr. Trevisa, desires the delivery of several books and papers of which he presents a list; he is told that when there are duplicates one may be delivered to Trevisa, but when there are not, a copy may be taken, and that any may be seen in the presence of the arbitrators. The following report touching admission to the freedom of the Company is read, viz.: 1. According to the tenor of the Charter all sons of freemen on attaining the age of twenty-one, whether born before or after their fathers were made free, to be admitted as freemen without fine, when they desire. 2. All apprentices to freemen of the Company, if bound after their masters were made free, may be admitted as freemen if they so desire. 3. All single women (not being widows of freemen) having adventures in this Stock by original subscription or purchase, are to pay 5*l.*, they having their share of the 5*l.* paid in by others, with privileges for their interest of trade and commerce; and when this has not been paid by any single woman who is now an adventurer in this Stock the 5*l.* is to be put to her account. Jeremy Sambrooke to prepare a list of those adventurers who have paid in 500*l.*,and have it printed in readiness for the new election of Committees. A petition of Syriack Pettit is read, in which he prays to be entertained as purser in the new ship; it is resolved that he shall be considered with others for this post, or for any other employment vacant. Samuel Moyer's account to be examined. Head money for the passengers in the Surat ships to be paid to the chirurgeons, thirty passengers going in the *Bombay Merchant*, twenty-one in the *Humphrey and Elizabeth*, and twenty-five in the *Sampson*. (2¼ *pp.*)

GENERAL JOURNAL, 1669–71 (*Accountant-General's Records*, vol. 30). Journalized entries of receipts and payments. The entries from April 1, 1669 to December 31, 1670 occupy pp. 1–489.

GENERAL LEDGER, 1669–71 (*Accountant-General's Records*, vol. 29). The volume runs from April 1, 1669 to April 30, 1671.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 2, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 426).

The Auditor's assistant desiring to be dismissed from his employment, the Committees present are requested to look out, before the next

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

election of officers, for a qualified person to take his post, who must be a good accountant and penman; and when he is elected the work of the Auditor shall be considered, also whether it is necessary to entertain another youth to help in his office. Mr. Porteene recommends John Carpenter for employment. The Honourable Robert Boyle[1] is presented with the freedom of the Company gratis. Inquiry to be made as to whether Mr. Juryn was bound to Isaac Edge after the latter was made free of the Company. Joas Everson nominates Mr. Boone, in place of Mr. Vandeput deceased, to join with Mr. Herne in ending the dispute about cowries between the Company and himself. Moses to be enjoined to proceed with all lawsuits depending with the Company; and all arbitrators to be called upon to determine speedily all matters committed to them. The Committee for Lawsuits to advise with Moses and Samuel Sambrooke and report what is fit to be done with John Peake. (1½ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO WILLIAM ARUNDELL [AT FALMOUTH], APRIL 3, 1669 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 256).

Have received his letters of the 24th and 29th past, enclosing a receipt from William Colquitt and three depositions. Hoped to hear from Captain Godolphin that the *Morning Star* had left Falmouth, but understand from Arundell's letters that she has been delayed by the refractoriness of her men. Have urged the owners to use their utmost endeavours to dispeed the said ship, and they have promised to try to get men from Plymouth or elsewhere, and to write to the captain to do all he can to help in this matter. Desire Arundell to encourage the men to use all expedition in getting away and not to be disheartened, for other vessels have lost their masts and had to be refitted, and yet made quick voyages, notably the *Constantinople Merchant*. (¾ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN JOHN PRIVETT IN THE *London*, APRIL 5, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 257).

Congratulate him on his safe arrival. The bearers of this letter, Humphrey Faircliffe and Thomas Prescott, have the Company's orders to go aboard the *London* and there remain so long as they find it convenient. Privett is to treat them and any others they shall bring with them civilly. He is not to permit any goods, jewels, etc. to be landed from his ship until she arrives in the Thames and he receives orders for her un-

[1] The celebrated scientist, who had recently moved from Oxford to London. He took great interest in the diffusion of the Scriptures among eastern nations, and this may have been his motive in joining the Company.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

lading. The King of Bantam has sent (as patterns for others to be provided) a musket, a bullet, and bandoliers; these, and the Dutch packet, are to be sent ashore by the first boat. (½ *p.*) *A letter to the same effect is sent to Captain Arnold Browne in the* Loyal Subject.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 5, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 428).

Letters are read from the Agent and Council at Bantam, of October 15, 1668, brought back in the *London*. An extract of the intelligence sent from Bantam is to be communicated to His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State. The Husband to ascertain from Captain Southwell what conveniency there is in the breadroom of the *Satisfaction* for stowing twenty barrels of gunpowder. (½ *p.*)

SIR THOMAS ALLIN AT PORTSMOUTH TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, APRIL 5, 1669 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 258, no. 119).

. . . We met Captain Lord in the *John and Margaret*, bound for Bantam, for the East India Company . . .

THE COMPANY ON THE PETITION OF CAPTAIN MINORS TO THE KING, APRIL 6, 1669 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xxxvi, p. 24).

Any petition presented to the King for leave to send out any ship or ships to the Indies under any pretence whatever is contrary to the Company's charter from His Majesty, and in the highest manner destructive to them, and conducive to the overthrow of their trade. For all piracies or injuries committed by any Englishmen or by any ships carrying the English flag against the subjects of any Indian kings or princes have always been paid for by the Company, they being compelled to do so by the imprisonment of their President, Agents, or factors; and often the asserted damage is five times as much as it is in reality. Of this the following instances may be given: in 1628 the President and factors at Surat were imprisoned and their lives and estates endangered because of injuries done to the natives by two ships belonging to the Earl of Warwick, but happily this was prevented by the said ships being seized by the Company.[1] This was proved before His Majesty in Council and before the House of Lords. In 1635[2] the President and factors at Surat

[1] A very muddled statement. The two privateers belonging to the Earl of Warwick (then Sir Robert Rich) were seized in 1617; but the Surat factors were not imprisoned, nor were they likely to be, seeing that the Company's vessels had rescued Indian shipping from these corsairs. Their imprisonment came seven years later, and was due to their high-handed action in holding up the Indian junks to ransom in order to procure satisfaction for some outstanding claims.

[2] This should be 1636.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

were again imprisoned for piracies committed in the Red Sea by Cobb and Ayres, and not released until satisfaction was made. About ten years ago the Company sustained near 20,000*l.* damage because some Englishmen took a junk belonging to the Nabob in the Bay of Bengal. And lately when a French pirate robbed in the Red Sea under English colours the Company's factors were imprisoned and would have suffered very much had it not been discovered that the said pirates were Frenchmen. Many other instances could be cited. To prevent this, no security can be given to indemnify the Company 'when hundreds of thousands may fall into their hands', and it is pretended always that more is lost than really is, 'for which the natives will be their own carvers'. Even if it were possible to procure such security, yet it would be impossible for the Company to recover their damages here by law, or even to prove them to the satisfaction of a jury. This is evident from the practice of the Dutch, who though endeavouring greatly to promote the advancement of trade, yet will not allow any of their ships to appear in the Indies in a divided interest, lest they should suffer from the natives as the English have done. If the commander of such a ship as Minors wishes to go to the Indies were to die, who could give security that his successor and the men would not turn pirates or act dishonestly? If it is pretended that someone in England has an estate in India, such person may bring home his property in the Company's vessels, if it is not in prohibited commodities appropriated to the present Joint Stock; or if it is paid into the Company's cash in India, bills of exchange on the Company may be had for it here at 5*s.* 6*d.* the rial of eight. (1*p.*) *Presented to Lord Arlington, April* 6, 1669.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 7, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 429).

The Governor reports having delivered the packet from the General of Batavia to Mr. Lucy, the Dutch Agent. The Deputy states that he and Mr. Jollife waited yesterday on Lord Arlington with an extract of the Bantam intelligence, and, not meeting His Lordship, they communicated it to Secretary Trevour, who, after having read it, told them that the business of the Marine Treaty is at present at a standstill, but that 'a person' is coming over to negotiate further about it. The Deputy also states that he left with Mr. Williamson the Company's written answer to the petition of Captain Mynors. The bill of John Jones for work done in the garden to be examined. John Carpenter is chosen as purser at

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

40*s.* a month for the new ship being built by Mr. Johnson; his salary to begin from the date of his employment. Permission is given to Mr. Edwyn and Mr. Francis Thomson to send in the *Satisfaction* to Bantam sixty dozen empty bottles, forty-eight gallons of brandy, padlocks and scissors to the value of 5*l.*, 150 lb. of tobacco, and a box of pipes; and to Samuel Sambrooke, Junior, to send a pipe of Canary in the same ship. The *London*, as soon as she is unladen, to be refitted and sent back to Bantam, the Committee for Shipping to see to this, and to provide such presents as the Agent and Council have written for; and the Husband is enjoined to use all possible diligence in unlading both her and the *Loyal Subject*, as soon as they come into the river, and to gratify the Customhouse officers who help on any of the festival days of next week. It is left to the discretion of the Governor or Deputy, or in their absence to any six or more of the Committees, to appoint a day for a general sale of the goods brought from Bantam, and to publish the date on the Exchange as soon as possible. On a report read, order is given for the interest charged on the old account of Sir Francis Clarke to be discharged and all contracts for goods bought up to October 8, 1661, cancelled, with two old bills of his in the Company's possession. Certain taffetas to be delivered to John Peake on report that they were fully cleared in 1667; the Committee for Accounts to deal with his debt to the Company. Nicholas Bonfoy is admitted to the freedom by redemption. A warrant for 52*l.* to be made out to the owners of the *Humphrey and Elizabeth* for nineteen of the twenty-one passengers to India in that ship. At the request of Captain Barker, order is given for a copy of the will of his brother-in-law, Edmond Bastwick, returned in the *Loyal Subject*, to be delivered to him; the Secretary to have a copy made of it before delivering the original to the executors. Inquiry to be made for an able minister for Bantam, the Court promising to give fitting encouragement to anyone duly qualified. The Committee for the Treasury to provide as many Seville and Mexico dollars for Bantam as they think necessary. (3 *pp.*)

A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED JOINT STOCK, APRIL 7, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxiii, p. 725).

A warrant is signed for payment of 5*l.* to Mrs. Bridgeman, widow, upon account of the United Stock. (½ *p.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 9, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 432).

Captain Andrews reporting that the men and boy belonging to the *Morning Star* have come to London, certain of the Committees are desired to see that they, with the King's letters, the affidavit of the purser of the said ship, and such other papers as they think necessary, are sent by the first shipping to Algiers. The business of Richard Cradock concerning the 1,000 rupees, and the account of William Fox, returned from St. Helena, to be examined and reported. (1 *p.*)

JOHN CLARKE AT PLYMOUTH TO JAMES HICKES, APRIL 9, 1669 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 258, no. 153).

A vessel has arrived from St. Malo, and two laden with corn; also the East Indiaman that was plundered by the Algiers pirate. . . .

SIR JOHN GRIFFITH AT GRAVESEND TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, APRIL 10, 1669 (*Ibid.*, 258, no. 163).

. . . A very rich East India ship has passed towards London, and another is expected. . . .

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 10, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 433).

Order is given for a court of sales to be held at the East India House on Tuesday the 27th instant. A report concerning John Juryn being eligible for the freedom of the Company is read and approved. Messrs. Dashwood and Bushell, part-owners of the *Morning Star*, state their difficulties with regard to that ship proceeding on her voyage, and desire the direction of the Court; this is refused, from fear of annulling the former contract, but they are advised to do all in their power to proceed with the said voyage, according to their charterparty. (¾ *p.*)

A GENERAL COURT, APRIL 20, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 435).

The generality are told of the occasion of their meeting, according to their printed papers, and that, a scrutiny of the votes having been taken, Sir William Thomson has been re-elected Governor and Sir Samuel Barnardiston re-elected Deputy for the ensuing year. The Governor declares that in his judgement it would be for the interest of the Company if the burden of the business were divided, that others might take their turns, but it having been 'providentially cast upon him' he will endeavour to act to the best of his power, and desires 'the assistance of their prayers'. He then takes the oath. (¾ *p.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

ORDER OF COUNCIL, APRIL 21, 1669 (*Public Record Office: Privy Council Register*, vol. lxi, p. 267).

The clerk attending the Council of Trade to give notice to those of the Committee of the said Council, who sat at the East India House on Monday last, to attend His Majesty in Council on Friday next, the 23rd instant, at nine in the morning.

HUMPHREY EDWIN TO WILLIAM MOSES, APRIL 22, 1669 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xxxvi, p. 25).

Fears the wet weather may have prevented him coming to the East India House, and it being likely to continue sends by bearer Trevisa's covenants of references and brief notes for drawing up an award. With regard to the business of Thomas Davis, who died in India, Trevisa paid into the Company's cash 1,000 rupees of Davis's estate, and since coming home he has paid 125*l.* to the executors in full of the said 1,000 rupees. This 125*l.* is now allowed to Trevisa on making up his account; therefore he ought to save the Company harmless from the executors, or else repay the money. The arbitrators wish to have the award ready some time to-morrow afternoon, because Mr. Jollife is going into the country. (½ *p.*)

A GENERAL COURT, APRIL 23, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 436).

The Governor causes the names of the twenty-four Committees elected for the ensuing year to be read, viz.: the Right Honourable Lord George Berkeley, the Honourable Robert Boyle, Sir John Bankes, Sir Francis Clarke, Sir John Robinson, Sir Andrew Riccard, Benjamin Albyn, Christopher Boone, John Bathurst, Captain John Brookhaven, Thomas Canham, Michael Davison, James Edwards, John Hobby, Nathaniel Herne, James Houblon, John Jollife, Stephen Langham, John Morden, John Moore, Thomas Papillon, John Paige, Maurice Thomson, and Major Robert Thomson.[1] The Deputy, who was absent from the last court, now takes the oath, and six of the Committees are also sworn. (¾ *p.*)

HUGH SALESBURY AT PORTSMOUTH TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, APRIL 25, 1669 (*Public Record Office*: *S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 259, no. 59).

. . . The *Morning Star*, which was plundered by the Algiers man-of-war, is still at Spithead, her men not being willing to proceed in her, on

[1] The eight new members were Boyle, Banks, Brookhaven, Canham, Edwards, Hobby, Langham, and Moore.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

suspicion that they may lose their wages, on account of the loss of the money taken. . . .

BEN JOHNSON AT PORTSMOUTH TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, APRIL 25, 1669 (*Ibid.*, no. 60).

. . . The *Morning Star*, which was bound for the East Indies, attends a fair wind back for London. . . .

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 26, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 437).

The preamble to the sale is read, and order given for the clause concerning the additional duty to be omitted. Mr. Knight, one of the owners of the *Satisfaction*, is told how very dissatisfied the Company are with the delay in the dispatch of that vessel, for which the owners are liable to answer as a breach of their charterparty. Two surgery chests and four parcels belonging to Robert Mudgley, returned in the *Loyal Subject*, to be delivered to him. Certain Committees to take account of the private trade belonging to the officers and men in the *London* and allow them to receive free of freight the same proportion as was allowed in their last voyage homeward, and the remainder upon payment of freight. Ambergris, returned in the *Loyal Subject*, to be delivered to Henry Thirscross, and musk to Mr. Dacres, on payment of freight and permission. Sir Andrew Riccard, Maurice Thomson, and Christopher Boone are desired to continue to manage the affairs of the Treasury, and thanked for their pains in the past year. Pepper to be priced at 12*d.* per lb. William Lymbry, chief mate and purser in the *London*, is chosen, on account of his good behaviour and ability, to be commander of the new ship now being built at Blackwall. The award of the arbitrators in Trevisa's business is read. The petition of Francis and Thomas Chamberlayn to be examined and reported. The Governor having received several letters from Lord Arlington, which came from Sir Robert Southwell, British Envoy Extraordinary at Lisbon, in reference to the Company's affairs, these are read, and order is given for a letter to be sent to Sir Robert (if he does not return speedily) to thank him for his trouble and pains. Dethick and Company at Leghorn to be written to and directed to buy several sorts of coral, to the value of 13,000 dollars, as cheaply as procurable, and a further quantity to the value of 20,000 dollars, or more, according to the direction of the Governor, provided that the price is not higher than in 1667. The Governor and Deputy report what Sir John Duncomb said touching the freight of the *Leopard*, and the matter is

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

referred to certain of the Committees to draw up a petition stating the main facts, which, if approved, may be presented to the King; or else to endeavour to induce the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to do the Company justice, and so prevent the trouble of petitioning His Majesty. (2½ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN SOUTHWELL, APRIL 26, 1669 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 257).

Have hitherto forborne to protest against his delay in setting sail, in accordance with his request for an extension of time. Now desire him to use his utmost endeavours to proceed on his voyage. By leaving at once he may enjoy a short and seasonable voyage, but further delay will make it tedious and a wintry one. They appoint their ships their respective places of lading, which all are to complete at Bantam. He is not to think of lading at any but the appointed places, or it may cause prejudice to his owners and damage to the Company. (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF SALES, APRIL 27, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 440).

Sale of pepper, dust of pepper, benzoin, sugar, green ginger, saponwood, coffee, tapicochillees, Sereboy cloth, narrow baftas, waistcoats and drawers, committers, gobarrs, salpicadoes, tapiserasses, sayes Cantam, tapichindaes, Batteck cloth, and chimrangs, with prices and names of purchasers. (2½ *pp.*)

TREASURY MINUTE, APRIL 27, 1669 (*Public Record Office: Treasury Minute Book* iii, pp. 82–4).

Write Sir Samuel Barnardiston, Deputy-Governor of the East India Company, to send a copy of their charter: my Lords having often occasion to look into it.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 28, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 443).

A letter from Sir George Downing is read, in which he intimates that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury wish for a marginated copy of the Company's charter; hereupon order is given for a copy to be made and delivered to Sir Samuel Barnardiston to present to Their Lordships. The Committees appointed to consider about the private trade in the *London* are to meet and settle the matter this afternoon. Henry Dacres is chosen to succeed Mr. Turner as Agent at Bantam, the latter having several times desired to be released from that post. The owners of the *Morning Star* declare it is too late for that ship to proceed to India, and desire to be released from prosecuting that voyage and from all damage

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

and repayment of imprest received; certain of the Committees are desired to confer with them, which they do and report, and the owners give in a paper of propositions, but after some debate the Court resolve not to make any order at present but to leave matters as decided at the conference. Certain Committees to consider the oaths to be administered to the Company's officers and servants and report how they may be improved. A bill for making and engraving the Company's large seal to be examined. It is resolved to take 120 bullions of quicksilver from Sir Francis Clarke on certain conditions. (*2 pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 30, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 445).

The officers and men in the *London* to be paid off, except those against whom the captain or purser has any complaint. The petitions of William Ireland and James Fabian are referred to the Committee for Private Trade. At the request of Captain Arnold Brown, order is given for an account of all goods belonging to the officers and men returned in the *Loyal Subject* to be sent to the Committee for Private Trade, who are to direct their delivery; and another order is issued for payment of 2,000*l.* to the owners of the said vessel on account of freight. The owners of the *Morning Star* desire to know the Court's resolution with regard to their proposals presented on the 28th instant, and state their readiness to hasten the said ship in any service for the Company; they are told that, if the year had not been so far spent, she should have been dispatched on a voyage, and are promised that their proposals shall be considered. Henry Dacres is informed of his appointment as Agent at Bantam at a yearly salary of 200*l.*, and requested to attend the meetings of the Court and listen to the debates until his departure. Certain Committees to see that such men as they think fit, out of the *Morning Star*, and the Captain's boy, are sent to Algiers to give evidence concerning the treasure seized out of that ship, and to request Sir Thomas Allen to permit them to go as seamen in some of the King's ships designed for the Straits. The account of John Stanyan is referred to the Committee for the Pepper Warehouse, who are to adjust it with him. The Company's officers are re-elected and their former salaries confirmed. The account of customs in Seaborn's time to be stated and adjusted with the Farmers. Leventhorp Altham is elected assistant to the Auditor at an annual salary of 50*l.*, and order is given for an increase of 10*l.* yearly to be given to Elisha Cole, assistant to the Secretary. At the request of the trustees for the United Joint Stock, Rowland Wynn is desired to continue his

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

endeavours, with the rest of the arbitrators, to adjust the account between the two Stocks. Musk to be delivered to Mr. Stileman free of freight and permission, for the encouragement of his son in the Company's service. Tidesmen at the Customhouse to be gratified for their extraordinary service on board the *London*. The Exchange cellars to be examined and an account of their dimensions procured, and the trustees to be asked on what terms they may be hired. (3 *pp*.)

RICHARD WATTS AT DEAL TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, MAY 1, 1669 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 259, no. 154).

There have thirty sail come in from various parts, one of which reports that an East India ship bound for England was met by some Turkish pirates of Algiers, who plundered her of 20,000*l*. in commodities and all her provisions, and then let her go. . . .

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 5, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 448).

Captain Arnold Brown is permitted to place some white pepper in the Company's warehouse, which, after examination, is to be delivered to him. Mrs. Bolton asks permission for some corbel stones to be put into the wall at Leadenhall 'for accommodating the building of her house', and is told that, if the Committee for City Lands and the Governors of the Hospital give their consent, the Court will not object. On information that a considerable quantity of white pepper, on account of private trade over and above what is allowed, has been brought back in the *London* and *Loyal Subject*, the Court, highly resenting this abuse, order that 16*l*. per ton, besides 26*l*. freight, is to be paid for it; but parcels belonging to the mariners not exceeding one cwt. are to be dealt with by the Committee for Private Trade. A motion to prohibit the bringing home of white pepper is referred for debate to some other time, but a resolution is passed that nutmegs, mace, cloves, and cinnamon may be brought home until further order, and these spices are to be left out of charterparties and mariners' contracts. On learning that Captain Godolphin has caused the boatswain and two others of his ship's company to be pressed into the King's service on board the *Dragon* at Portsmouth to prevent them witnessing to his miscarriage touching the loss of the Company's treasure, the Court desires the Deputy to procure an order from the Secretary of His Royal Highness for the said men to come to London and give evidence of this business. Mr. Dacres asks how long he will be expected to remain at Bantam, and requests that his salary may be augmented; he is told that the time is limited to three years and that the salary is

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

the most that has been given to his predecessors. Resolved that no one be entertained to act as Second at Bantam. The Committee for Shipping to examine the allegation of unfitness brought against Mr. Alcock, surgeon at Bantam, and, if necessary, entertain some one in his place. A warrant to be made out for payment of 38*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* to William Fox. Taffetas, raw silk, and some Hunscot sayes standing open in the Company's books to be disposed of at the next sale. Sir John Robinson and Sir Andrew Riccard to speak with the Royal Company about the money they owe to this Stock, and settle with them as they see fit, the Auditor attending. The Committee for Accounts to instruct the Bookkeeper concerning accounts that stand open, and direct Altham to examine Dunkin's accounts from the beginning of this Stock up to April 1; and the Committee for the Treasury are desired to examine Dunkin's account of cash from that date every month or more frequently. A report about the officers' oath is read and approved. The Husband and Captain Proud to state what they know, before the arbitrators chosen by Mr. Bass, of the damage done to some of the Company's goods returned in the *Coronation*, by a lighter employed to bring them ashore. The petition of Sarah Commel to be examined and reported. (2¾ *pp.*)

HUMPHREY EDWIN TO RICHARD MAXWELL, MAY 5, 1669 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xxxvi, p. 25).

Hoped to have seen him this afternoon, according to appointment. Begs him to call to-morrow at 9 o'clock or sooner at his office, when they will go to the Examiner's Office to dispatch the business that has been so long depending. If he fails to keep this appointment, it may be of ill consequence to the Company. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 7, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 451).

Captain Privett to have delivered to him goods brought home in the *London*, he agreeing to pay the fine and freight. Examination and report to be made of Richard Chamberlayn's account. The request of Henry Dacres to be allowed to take some cloth to Bantam is referred to the Committee for Buying Goods. After consideration of the terms on which the Agent for Bantam was entertained in 1663, the Court resolve to allow Dacres 50*l.* for fresh provisions, 100*l.* as gratuity, and a yearly salary of 200*l.* 'to begin and end at Bantam,' and, if his services answer expectation, then to give him an additional 100*l.* a year. The Governor to nominate three distinct committees, for Surat, for the Coast and Bay, and for Bantam and the South Seas, who are to inspect all

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

accounts and matters concerning the Company's affairs in those places as was usual formerly. Mr. Johnson's debts to be referred to the Committee for the Coast and Bay. Sugars at the Blue Warehouse to be examined, that they may be entered at the Customhouse. The Governor produces the articles concluded in November, 1667, between the Dutch and the King of Macassar, and the Secretary is directed to have them translated into English at once. The Committee for Dutch Affairs to draw up a memorial or petition about the Company's late sufferings at the hands of the Dutch at Macassar, for presentation to the King. The petition of Thomas Fitch, to be entertained as purser in the *London*, is referred to the Committee for Shipping. The request of Mr. Pearle that his kinsman, Henry Pearle, late Second at Macassar, who has served the Company eleven years, may be given some good post, is referred for examination and report. Humphrey Gyffard states that some white pepper has been consigned to him by Agent Turner, who desires that it may be distributed amongst his relatives, and asks that it may be delivered free of freight; the Court agree to the fine being taken off, but not the payment for freight. The Court, considering the great inconvenience arising from the importation of white pepper by the Company's officers and mariners, resolve to prohibit it next year, and refer it to the Committee for Shipping to consider and report what encouragement can be given in its stead. (2 *pp.*)

THE COMPANY'S MEMORIAL CONCERNING MACASSAR, DELIVERED TO SIR JOHN TREVOR, MAY 10, 1669 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Foreign Archives*, vol. 29, p. 81[1]).

By the letter enclosed in his own they see that M. De Witt does not wish 'former things' mentioned, but desires only particular information as to when and where any English ship has been hindered from passing by any fort where formerly such passage had been permitted, or where a new fort has been erected and blocked up a passage formerly free, or when and where the Dutch have made war upon any nation where the English had established trade and taken it from them. Therefore they forbear to cite former occurrences, but draw His Lordship's attention to letters lately received from Bantam, in which it appears that the Dutch have lately made war with the King of Macassar and in one of their main articles forbidden him to admit any European nation but themselves (and particularly not the English) to reside in his dominions; and by

[1] See also *Home Miscellaneous* (I.O.), vol. xlii, p. 213.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

another article have obtained the delivery into their hands of the English estates and factors, and used the latter with 'such barbarous inhumanity' as to cause the death of the Chief[1] and several others. They also attempted to act in the same manner at Jambi, and prevailed with that King so far as to take possession of a considerable part of the estate of the English, though they did not turn them out of their factory. Particular mention is also made of the Dutch obstructing the English at Banjarmassin and Palembang, and by war forcing the natives on the west coast of Sumatra to make contracts with them and exclude the English; so much so that, when the *Zant Frigate* went there last August to take in pepper, of which a large quantity was ready, the natives dared not trade with her and the said ship was disappointed of her lading, to the Company's great prejudice. A recent narrative from the Agent and Council at Bantam gives renewed advice of the encroachments of the Dutch on the English trade and of their endeavours to oust not only them but all other European nations, which they will effect if not stopped. The Company believe that nothing less will please the Dutch but an article 'to give them all the trade'. The articles made with the King of Macassar shall be translated and a copy sent to His Lordship, who will see by them that, if the English try to maintain trade in any place in the East Indies, the Dutch make some pretence to war with the natives there, though their real design is the removal of the English. From these articles will also appear the strange practices of the Dutch with the princes and rulers of those places in order to obtain sole dominion. (*2½ pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 12, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 453).

The names of the Committees appointed to inspect the accounts and affairs of Surat, the Coast and Bay, and Bantam and the South Seas are read, and, in order that the business for which selected Committees are appointed may from time to time receive quick dispatch, each is put under the care of a special Committee now nominated. The difference depending between the Company and Francis Chamberlayn touching his brother's account is referred to arbitration by four referees, who are to settle it by June 24 next. Henry Dacres to be allowed to take to Bantam sundry pieces of cloth. The fine of 16*l.* per ton on white pepper returned in the *London* is remitted, the officers and men not having

[1] James Bale. Owing to illness he was allowed by the Dutch to proceed from Batavia to Bantam, where he died soon after arrival.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

understood that the pepper was prohibited; but payment is ordered to be made at the rate of 20*l.* per ton for all brought home over and above what is allowed; and it is referred to the Committee for Private Trade to settle with the purser and seamen as they think fit, and to the Committee for Shipping to inform all the ship's company what each may bring home, so that none may plead ignorance in the future. Syriack Pettit is entertained as a writer for Bantam at 10*l.* per annum, and John Dacres as a factor there at a yearly salary of 20*l.* Mr. Greenhill to be permitted to examine, in the presence of the Accountant-General or Harbert, the Company's books, as far as concerns the order made in the High Court of Chancery on April 28 last. Examination and report to be made of the account of Mr. Travers. Sarah Commell to be paid 3*l.* on account of her husband's wages. The petition of Josias Kitchen and Thomas Stevenson is to be dealt with by the Committee for Shipping. Ambergris and musk to be delivered to Thomas Turner on payment of two per cent. at 5*s.* the rial. On petition of the wives and relatives of the men in the *Zant Frigate*, certain Committees are desired to speak with Captain Lucas and ask him to allow so much of the men's wages to be paid out as is usual. The letter of Jeremy Hargrave is referred for examination. Messrs. Hobby and Moore to join the Committee for Sambrooke's warehouse and assist in settling his former accounts. Pepper bags to be made to hold 3 cwt. each. (3 *pp.*)

HUMPHREY EDWIN TO SIR THOMAS CHAMBER, MAY 12, 1669 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xxxvi, p. 26).

Requesting him to put an equal value between the two Stocks upon the 'jurnett',[1] which, according to the last books received from the Bay (whither it was sent in Sir Edward Winter's time), still remains unsold. Also that he will write and tell the Company what has been the usual rate in India in reducing pagodas to rials of eight and rials to pagodas. (½ *p.*)

THE COMPANY'S SECOND MEMORIAL CONCERNING MACASSAR DELIVERED TO SIR JOHN TREVOR, MAY 13, 1669 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Foreign Archives*, vol. 219, p. 83[2]).

They have received from Bantam the printed articles concluded by the Dutch with the King of Macassar, a copy of which they now send with the memorial following. 1. In the Treaty of Breda of July 21/31, 1667, by the first and second articles a firm friendship was, from that

[1] Orpiment or yellow arsenic (Persian *zarnikh*).
[2] See also *Home Miscellaneous* (I.O.), vol. xlii, p. 214.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

date, settled, and both parties and their subjects agreed to abstain from all plunder and harmful injuries whatsoever to each other by land and sea everywhere. 2. By the twelfth article it was agreed that neither His Majesty nor the States-General should do or attempt anything against the other, or the subjects of each other anywhere, nor give any favour or counsel, nor consent to anything being done by any other whomsoever to the prejudice of either nation or its subjects. 3. By the twenty-second article it was agreed that if His Majesty or the States-General should make any treaty or alliance with any other King, Republic, Prince, or State, they should therein comprehend each other and notify each other of the same. Yet notwithstanding these articles, in the following November the Dutch East India Company, acting by authority from the States-General, made a treaty with the King of Macassar by which he was obliged, contrary to a treaty he had made with the English for residence, trade, and protection, to leave the persons and estates of the English to the power of the Dutch without making any opposition. Hereupon the Dutch took by force the goods and merchandise of the English Company and destroyed their house and factory by fire. They also seized their Chief and factors and carried them prisoners to Batavia, and by ill usage caused the death of the said Chief and of some of the factors. 4. By the sixth article the Dutch forced the King of Macassar to exclude the English for ever from any trade or residence in his country, although they had, by agreement, had a factory and residence there for a long time. And by the twenty-third article the Dutch obliged the said King to resist forcibly any endeavours the English may make to recover their rights. The Company humbly pray that, for the vindication of His Majesty's honour, for reparation of the damage done to his subjects, and to maintain the Treaty of Breda, this treaty made by the Dutch with the King of Macassar, and every article and clause in it relating to the English, may be disowned by the States-General, and that they oblige their East India Company to disown it also: that order may be sent to the Dutch General and Council at Batavia to claim publicly the annulling of the same treaty and signify the same to the King of Macassar, so that the English may have liberty to reside and trade in that place again: that due reparation be made to the English at Macassar, or to those their Agent and Council at Bantam shall appoint, for all goods and merchandise taken from them and for all injuries and damage received, and peremptory orders sent to the General and Council at Batavia to cause this to be done: that the States-General charge the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Dutch East India Company to annul and make void all treaties they have made with any other King, Prince, or Government in the East, so far as these relate to the English nation, and have such revocation published at those places where such treaties or compacts have been made: and that the Dutch East India Company in future forbear to make any such articles or treaties with any King, Prince, or Government, to the prejudice of the English, that so the treaty of peace made between His Majesty and the States-General may be inviolably kept and preserved. (3½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 14, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 456).

Canvas to be sent to Bantam in the *London* to make bags to carry pepper to and from the Company's ships. The Committee for the Treasury to provide 36,000 or 40,000 pieces of eight for Bantam and have them shipped in the *London*. Captain Browne to be asked what money he has belonging to those who were made prisoners by the Dutch, to whom the Agent and Council at Bantam gave money, on their bonds, to supply their necessities. The lease of the Blue Warehouse to be renewed for five or seven years, as Sir John Langham shall see fit, at the former rent. The Committee for Bantam and the South Seas to consider what goods are prohibited, both for export and import by the officers and seamen, and have the same inserted in their bonds. Certain Committees to treat for the Exchange Cellars and ascertain and report on what terms they may be had. A satisfactory report having been received of the ability of Thomas Fitch, he is chosen purser for the *London* at a salary of 40*s.* a month. Henry Pearle, a factor at Bantam, to be given a yearly salary of 35*l.* from September 1 last, and be elected of Council at the next vacancy. A report from the Auditor of his duties and the necessity of further assistance in his office is read, and order given for some one to be entertained for this purpose, and for certain Committees to ascertain and report what proposals have been made about admitting servants into the Company's house, that it may be decided whether to entertain a writer as the Company's servant or as an apprentice to the Auditor. Mr. Wood, lately proposed as minister for Bantam, not being able to undertake the voyage at present, he is told that, if between this and August he can do so, the Court will consider him. Nathaniel Briggs is chosen as chaplain for Bantam, or any other of the factories the Company shall see fit, at a yearly salary of 40*l.*,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

a gratuity of 20*l.* for fresh provisions, etc., and Messrs. Albyn and Herne are desired to spend 20*l.* or at the most 30*l.* in the purchase of books necessary for a library, to be sent to Bantam. (2 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 19, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 458).

Mr. Scott, chief mate in the *Morning Star*, relates what passed off Cadiz between Captain Godolphin and the Turkish man-of-war, who was permitted by the captain to take out of his ship the Company's treasure; hereupon the Court order that the Committee for Lawsuits be advised to consult counsel as to what should be done to obtain satisfaction from Godolphin, either by civil or common law, and cause proceedings to be taken against him accordingly; and that a statement concerning the said seizure be drawn up from the letters written to the Consul at Algiers and Sir Thomas Allen, for the Deputy to present to Secretary Wren. Robert Dacres, Anthony Earning, Hugh Squire, and Daniel Rawlinson are accepted in 500*l.* each as securities for Henry Dacres, who requests that, if hereafter he buys 2,000*l.* adventure in the General Stock, it may be accepted in lieu of the above personal security; to this the Court consent. The request of Sir Thomas Allen that diaper for his table, for which he has sent 20*l.* in the *Constantinople Merchant*, may be returned to him free of fine in the same vessel, is granted. Captain Arnold Browne to have the private trade he brought back in the *Loyal Subject* delivered to him, but having exceeded his allowance by above thirty-seven tons he is told that he must pay the penalty, and is desired to give in his account quickly for adjustment. The penalty for eight tons of canes brought back by the men in the *Loyal Subject* is remitted. The Committee for the Pepper Warehouse to report what would be a reasonable rent for the Exchange vaults, in regard of the great outlay necessary to fit them for the Company's use. Broken iron guns to be bought for ballast. Upon a report read and approved, John Hayles is paid 10*l.* 10*s.*, out of which he is to allow 9*l.* for a bill of exchange from Bantam. A report giving a list of prohibited goods, both for export and import, to be inserted in the bonds of captains, officers, and mariners, is read and approved. Letters to the Agent and Council at Bantam, the commission of Henry Dacres as Agent there, and the commission of Captain Privet as commander of the *London*, are also read and approved. (2½ *pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 21, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 461).

Agent Dacres to be permitted to take to Bantam in the *London* a quantity of beer, mum, claret, many sacks of galls, paper, black and scarlet cloth, Norwich stuffs, looking-glasses, opium, and silver lace. This is granted because he has been a member of this Court and is now to be 'eminently employed' in the Company's service; therefore the permission is not to be looked upon as a precedent. At Dacres' desire Robert Cooke is entertained to serve as a writer at Bantam at a yearly salary of 5*l*. An intermission of courts is decreed for a fortnight or three weeks, as the year's shipping has been dispatched and there is little appearance of business; and order is given to Sambrooke, Senior, that if any letters come from the East he is to direct the doorkeeper to summon such of the Committees as are in town, who are empowered to open such letters and give what orders they think fit about them; and if any matter concerning the warehouses or shipping arise, the Company's officers are to apply to any members of either of these committees who shall be in town. A report is read concerning the Company's officers employing servants, and the Auditor's need of a writer in his office, and order given for the Auditor to have permission to employ a youth for three months on trial, and if a satisfactory report of his ability and diligence is received, it shall be considered whether or not to retain him as the Auditor's servant under an obligation of faithfulness to the Company. Moses to ascertain from the Prerogative Office whether the administrators of Simon Snow have taken out their letters in due form and so have the right to transfer his adventure. Four thousand pepper-bags to be made in readiness for the arrival of the ships from Bantam. Messrs. Boone and Herne to settle the difference about cowries depending between the Company and Joas Everson. The petition of Nathaniel Mason, John Hayles, and seven others, lately prisoners with the Dutch, is referred to the Committee for Bantam. Moses to state in Court next Wednesday what progress has been made with the suits against Messrs. Page, Chappel, Wotral, Kenn, Buckeridge, and the executors of Henry Greenhill, or any others now depending at law. The Trustees for the City Rents to be asked the lowest terms on which they will let the Exchange vaults, the Company preferring them to any others, if they can be had on equal terms. Pewter dishes and plates necessary for the Company's house at Bantam to be purchased, and the Company's arms to be engraved on them; also gunsmiths' tools for fixing the muskets sent

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

to that Agency. The owners of the *Morning Star* to be desired to send Captain Godolphin's boy aboard Sir Thomas Allen's ship. (2 *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO SIR THOMAS ALLEN, MAY 21, 1669 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xxxvi, p. 26).

The bearer, William Colquitt, was a midshipman in the *Morning Star* when she was plundered by a Turkish man-of-war of the Company's treasure, and may be useful at Algiers in helping to recover it; therefore they desire Sir Thomas to allow Colquitt to be received aboard his ship as a midshipman; and also a black called Antonio, who is at present at Portsmouth, but is ready to go in any vessel Sir Thomas may see fit to send him. (½ *p.*)

THOMAS HOLDEN AT FALMOUTH TO JAMES HICKES, MAY 24, 1669 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 260, no. 132).

The *Providence* from Virginia met the *Constantinople Merchant*, an East Indiaman, who said there was another East Indiaman in company with her.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 26, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 464).

Mr. Van Overbeck of Hamburg to be commissioned to buy copper Hungary plates to the value of 5,000*l.* at the best rate procurable, not exceeding what was paid last year, and ship them to London at the first opportunity. Captain Privet to be allowed 10*l.* for fresh provisions and 30*l.* for primage and average, and be permitted to take out beer, mum, olives, capers, looking-glasses, paper, wine and brandy. Christopher Boone is given permission to send in the *London* 1,000 pieces of eight free of charge, these having been formerly shipped in the *Morning Star*, when permission was paid. Mr. Dacres is also given permission to send in the same ship 3,000 pieces of eight, being the same for which Sir William Langhorn paid permission in the *Morning Star*. The following securities are approved: Robert Dacres and Sir John Whatton, both living at Cheshunt, in 1,000*l.* for John Dacres; Thomas Petit, Senior, and Thomas Petit, Junior, in 500*l.* for Cyriack Petit; and Robert Cooke, Senior, goldsmith, of London, and Thomas Martin, gentleman, of Finchley, in 500*l.* for Robert Cooke, Junior. An allowance of 4*l.* 10*s.* apiece to be made to Nathaniel Mason, John Hailes, Jacob Priaulx, Philip Gibbs, Robert Lawrence, John Fullwood, Griffen Evans, Thomas Godard, and James Fielder, lately taken prisoners by the Dutch. An

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

adjustment is made of the overtonnage of Captain Browne. Moses to give an account next Friday to the Committee for Lawsuits of his proceedings in the several suits now depending against the Company's debtors. (*2 pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 28, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 466).

Captain Browne is granted a further reduction of the fines imposed on his private trade, and order is given for a warrant for 2,000*l.* to be made out to the owners of the *Loyal Subject* in payment of freight. An agreement to be concluded for a lease of the Exchange vaults at a yearly rental of 100*l.* and 100*l.* fine. Ordered that a general court of sales be held on June 22 next. A clause to be inserted in the Bantam letter, empowering Henry Dacres (in case Agent Turner shall not have left) to take the place of Agent, by virtue of his commission, within a month after his arrival at Bantam, or by January 1 next at the furthest. Captain Brookhaven to see to the speedy dispatch of the *London* for Gravesend, and that all her stores and provisions are embarked without delay. Letters from the President and Council at Surat, brought by the *Constantinople Merchant*, are read. (1¾ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 28 [AFTERNOON], 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 468).

Letters from Bantam are read. Particulars given in the Surat letters concerning Bombay to be considered at the next court; and Mr. Houblon to ascertain from Sir Robert Southwell whether the Portuguese will part with the islands of Salset and Karinjah, and, if so, to desire him to obtain them for the Company on the best possible terms. The Deputy to write to Sir William Godolphin touching the Manillas. (½ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO THOMAS DETHICK AND COMPANY [AT LEGHORN], MAY 28, 1669 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 266).

Acknowledge receipt of their letters, advising that there are several parcels of coral remaining. Do not wish to purchase old coral, it being unsuitable. Think that, on arrival of the new, the old remaining may help to lower the price, which will be a great encouragement to buy. Intend to employ them only and no others, as they do not wish the market price raised or their intended purchases made public; so desire secrecy. If coral is at the same price as in 1667, commission them to spend to the value of 30,000 dollars in Grezio, 6,000 dollars in Ricaduty, and 3,000 dollars in Terraglio; if it is cheaper, then to spend 10,000 dollars more

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

on each kind, but if as dear as last year, then to spend only 10,000 dollars in Grezio, 2,000 dollars in Ricaduty, and 1,000 dollars in Terraglio. Desire them to exercise wisdom, prudence, and privacy, that a large quantity may be had at a reasonable rate, and the Company encouraged to continue their yearly correspondence. They are to charge the value of the coral by bills of exchange and lade it in one or two ships, according to the quantity bought. Do not wish to have anything to do with coral coming from Algiers, as it would be very dishonourable to buy from pirates, especially if taken from an English vessel. Note their care in forwarding the packet to Algiers, and 'expect an issue, Sir Thomas Allen being very sudainely designed to those parts'. (¾ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO JOHN VAN OVERBEECK [AT HAMBURG], MAY 28, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 267).

Have commissioned him formerly through 'our deare freind, Mr. Peeter Vandeputt, deceased', to buy copper. Hoped before now to have received advices from the East encouraging them to give commission for the purchase of a large quantity, but not having done so desire him to spend only 5,000*l.* in such copper plates as he sent before, provided the price does not exceed last year's. If it can be had cheaper, they would buy more, but a little dearer will be 'a losse instead of a proffitt'. Desire him to lade what he buys in the first two good ships leaving his port, and charge the money by exchange on the Company. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 9, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 469).

Complaints in the Bantam letter against Captain Privet to be sent to him to answer. The Deputy reports, that when on board the *Richard and Martha* with the rest of the committee, he was informed that it was improbable the King of Jambi had forcibly taken the thousand peculs of pepper out of the Company's godowns, as is pretended by the factors; also that the sub-committee of the Mercers' Company insist on a yearly rental of 150*l.* and 150*l.* fine for the Exchange vaults for twenty-one years, after which time the Company may have a further lease of fifty years at 50*l.* per annum. The Court, considering this very unreasonable, desire the Committee for the Pepper Warehouse to endeavour to obtain an agreement for the said vaults, not exceeding a yearly rental of 100*l.* with 200*l.* fine. Samuel Sambrooke, Junior, is given permission to send one gross of amber-hafted knives in the *London* to Bantam, and Humphrey Edwyn to send mum to the value of 22*l.*·10*s.* in the same

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

vessel. The salary of Nathaniel Briggs, who is to officiate as minister during the voyage, to commence from the time of his embarkation and be paid in the East, and the yearly gratuity of 20*l.* to be paid in England. Sambrooke to write to the factors at Jambi, reprove them for not having written by the *Richard and Martha*, and send them the Company's printed rules. On consideration of what was written in the letter from Bantam touching the ability of Mr. Styleman, who is secretary there, it is decided to increase his salary to 35*l.* a year, to begin from the arrival of the *London* at Bantam. The Husband to request the captain of the *Constantinople Merchant* to send to the Company's warehouse the diamonds, ambergris, musk, and other fine goods brought from India in his ship. John Dacres is given permission to lade in the *London* silk stockings, copper lace, gold and silver lace, and 500 pieces of eight. A bill of exchange drawn upon the Company by the President of Surat and Gerald Aungier to be accepted. Damaged cotton yarn to be laid aside for the owners of the *Constantinople Merchant*. All goods at the next sale to be sold at six months' time, the Committee for Lawsuits to settle the contract and preamble accordingly. (1¾ *pp.*)

HUMPHREY EDWIN TO CAPTAIN JOHN PRIVETT, JUNE 9, 1669 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xxxvi, p. 27).

Is directed to inform him that there are some complaints made against him in the Bantam letter, and in an order of this day's court, to which the Company expect his answer. (⅛ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 11, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 471).

After reading a letter from Dr. Jenkins, Judge of the Admiralty Court, concerning the prosecution, by order of His Royal Highness, of Captain Godolphin, the Court request certain Committees to attend the said Judge and ascertain how the Company may proceed against Godolphin for the treasure taken out of his ship. White pepper and nutmegs, brought from Bantam in the *Zant Frigate*, to be delivered to John Wooder free of freight. The owners of the *Constantinople Merchant* to be told that the Company expect the delivery to them of all jewels and fine goods returned in the said vessel. Messrs. Hinmers and Evans, who returned in the *Constantinople Merchant*, to be summoned to attend the next court. The Committee for Private Trade to see to the delivery of the jewels. On information that, through the neglect of Captain Privet, the *London* was 'exceedingly pestered' with the goods of private men, who had obtained no licence from the Company, and thus caused great

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

discouragement to the ship's company, the Court order the Husband to prepare a list of all such goods, and to take account of all entries made in the ship at the Customhouse for private trade, that the same may be considered at their next meeting. Robert Hopper, a factor lately returned from Bantam, to be summoned to attend the next court, and the Auditor is instructed to prepare an account of the Company's demands against him. Sir Nicholas Millet to receive free of fine some mangoes and rice which came in the *Constantinople Merchant*. Resolved that all goods at the next sale shall be sold at six months' time from July 20 to January 20; for those cleared up by the latter date another two months to be allowed; and for all cleared and taken away before September 20 one per cent. to be allowed for prompt payment. The clause concerning buyers taking all open goods in the condition they are, without abatement, is to be inserted in the preamble and printed. All Committees present are desired to consider whether it will be to the Company's interest to let the buyers at the next sale have the benefit of the additional duty, or for the Company to retain the same for their own use. Captain Prowd to provide the full complement of men for the *London* on the best possible terms, give order for her to sail about the King's Channel, and remain on board until she arrives in the Downs. (1¾ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN PRIVETT, JUNE 14, 1669 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 268).

Have been informed that a boat is leaving to-day laden with goods intended for the *London*. Hope he has sufficient discretion and regard for his own reputation to refuse absolutely to take them into his ship. Expect his compliance in this, if he values his own good. (¼ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN PRIVETT, JUNE 15, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 269).

Have been informed that large quantities of several commodities have been laden aboard his ship contrary to their order and without the Husband's licence. For this they blame Privett. That they may ascertain to whom these goods belong, he is, at his arrival at Bantam, to take an exact account, with the help of his purser, of everything delivered out of his vessel, whether belonging to himself, his company, or any other. Their Agent has orders to take from all who do not belong to the ship, and have laden goods aboard her without licence, 10*l.* per ton freight for mum and all other goods except beer, for which 5*l.* per ton is to be paid. A full account of everything belonging to the ship's company is also to be sent back, as all fair encouragement is to be given to

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

them. They are informed that Daniel Hill, who shipped as steward's mate and purposely avoided taking his two months' imprest, so that he might not have to give his bond, has a considerable quantity of goods aboard for the account of private men. Privett on receipt of this letter is to send Hill ashore, discharge him, and not permit him to proceed on the voyage. (½ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO HENRY DACRES, JUNE 15, 1669 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 268).

Tell him of their letter of this date to Captain Privett, and desire him to see that their orders concerning Daniel Hill are carried out. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 16, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 473).

Messrs. Hinmers and Evans are directed to pay four per cent. on the value of the goods they brought home in the *Constantinople Merchant*. Resolved that all persons not actually in the service of the Company shall be excluded from their privileges until they are admitted to the freedom and have taken the oaths. The demands against Robert Hopper are read, and order is given for a copy of them to be sent to him, and the matter is referred to the Committee for the South Sea Factories to settle. A warrant for 1072*l.* 10*s.* to be made out to Captain Seaman for a bill of exchange drawn on the Company by the Agent and Council at Bantam. On information that Daniel Hill, who was taken into the *London* as steward's mate, is no seaman, but is employed as a factor for private trade and has not given the customary bond, and also that a great quantity of goods has been shipped without licence, the Court give order for Hill to be discharged, and for 10*l.* a ton to be paid on all goods shipped without licence, except beer, for which 5*l.* per ton shall be charged; and that on arrival of the vessel at Bantam the Captain and purser take an exact account of all goods delivered out, and to whom they belong, especially of those belonging to the ship's company, with acknowledgements under the hands of the respective owners; Captain Privet and Mr. Dacres to be informed to this effect. Books returned in the *Zant Frigate*, belonging to the late Mr. Roberts, to be examined, and a statement of what salary is due to him given in. Mr. Johnson to attend the next court and report what progress he has made with the ship he is building for the Company. Mr. Cooke's bonds to be delivered to Moses. The Governor and Council of St. Helena to be written to and desired to send Henry Gargen home in the *London*, he having, by his scandalous

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

behaviour, rendered himself incapable of being continued in the service of the Company. (1½ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY'S ANSWER TO SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE'S LETTER TO THE SECRETARIES OF STATE, JUNE 17, 1669 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Foreign Archives*, vol. 219, p. 87[1]).

Having read Sir William's letter[2] they are convinced of the necessity of having the general article *in terminis*, and another article to annul the treaty at Macassar and restore the English trade and factory there. Sir William intimates a difference of opinion between M. De Witt and M. Van Benninghen, one inclining to grant the general article, but asserting the justice of the treaty at Macassar; the other denying the said article, but apparently willing to make satisfaction for injury done by the treaty. The Company think both opinions tend to 'the same end, which is to ruine us in and exclude us from the trade of India'. For a general article for passing by forts will be of little use if the Dutch overrule it by treaties; or if they yield the English satisfaction at Macassar and refuse to consent to the general article, 'it can onely answer that one perticular, and may, if consented to, be made use of to debarr us of that also, because they have a fort there'. As to the objections to a general article, viz., the danger of new and greater disputes upon its interpretation, which may be the means of opening up a trade to the rest of their allies, and the offers of redress in all particulars whenever instanced: it is strange these should be insisted upon considering: 1. That the intention of the general article is to avoid disputes. 2. That the preamble to this treaty lays a foundation for mutual agreement which no other nation can pretend to claim, viz., 'our mutuall acquisition of that trade by joint force'. 3. The little expectation the English have of any redress, the Dutch even disputing about giving satisfaction in the business of Macassar, though nothing can be more clearly contrary to the Treaty of Breda than their proceedings there. 4. Their other arguments are also inconsistent, they claiming 'sole commerce as the fruit of a long and dangerous warr'; and that they are not obliged to include the English in their contracts for commerce, but only in what concerns alliance and defence; yet they say that a war purposely made to destroy our trade ought to be redressed; and if upon receiving injuries from an Indian king they are forced to fight and conquer, they

[1] See also *Home Miscellaneous* (I.O.), vol. xlii, p. 216.
[2] Printed in Jones's edition of Temple's letters, p. 166.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

may then do as they please. In reply to all this the English Company say: 1. That no prince goes to war without some advantageous aim in view, and the aim of the Dutch is, according to their own confession, to obtain sole trade and exclude the English. 2. Though every king or governor should have power voluntarily to contract for his commodities, yet if a king with whom the English already have trade is forced by the Dutch to make such a contract, it is in effect as though the latter used their force against the English. 3. If by the Articles of Breda the Dutch are obliged to include the English in points of alliance and defence, all treaties (as that of Macassar), which totally exclude them from the same as well as from all trade in general, and from free intercourse with the natives and their countries, are directly contrary to the said articles. 5. The alleged distinction of making war upon account of injuries received, is but a finesse, for it is easy to pretend an injury in order to obtain a wished-for end; which is what the Dutch do, that they may engross all commerce and so get 'the long'd for fruit of all their warr and vast expense'. (3½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 18, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 474).

Certain Committees to ascertain from Mr. Marisco at what price he will deliver Swedish rose copper in London, and others to provide 500 cloth rashes, written for by Sir George Oxenden, in readiness to go by the next Surat shipping. The Committee for Shipping to inspect the vessel being built by Captain Johnson for the Company and, in regard of the late debate as to the addition of two inches to its breadth, to give what directions they deem fit. Resolved that buyers at the next sale shall not have the benefit of the additional duty on calicoes, but that it shall be reserved for the Company until further order. The Royal Company desiring some explanation of the Company's demands for money due to this Stock, the Auditor is directed to attend their next meeting and give them all particulars of the same. Captain Prowd's account to be examined. A letter to be written to Mr. Goddard at Madrid, to desire him to confer with Sir William Godolphin and assist in procuring orders from the Court of Spain for the Company's trading to the Manillas, for which (when done) he shall be gratified; meanwhile it is resolved to consider at the next court whether to send a ship there upon the orders already obtained. The Committees for the City Lands and the Mercers' Company to be asked to state the lowest terms at which they will let the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Exchange Vaults, in order that a final answer may be given to them. Order is given for the several parcels of musk, ambergris, and seed pearls, consigned by the President to his brother Sir Henry Oxenden, to be delivered, all to be weighed and the President's account debited with the freight and permission due. Jeremy Sambrooke to make out a statement of the salary due to Sir George Oxenden at the expiration of his term of five years, and for what is due to him for his part of the permission on jewels; and Sir Henry to be asked whether the President desires the balance of his account to be placed at interest or in the Company's stock. Because of the large amount of private trade shipped without licence in the *London*, the Court direct the Committee for Private Trade to send guardians aboard all ships in their service outward-bound, who are to keep the keys of the hold, take an exact account of all goods laden aboard, and permit none but the ship's provisions, the Company's goods, or those licensed by special order or by direction of the Husband. A warrant to be made out for payment of 112*l.* 10*s.* to Richard Cradock, he giving bond to repay it if the Company shall receive any loss from the creditors of John Lambton, in accordance with a report now read and approved. (2½ *pp.*)

A General Court of Sales, June 22, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 477).

Sale of cotton yarn, aloes socatrina, myrrh, benzoin, Lahore and Sarkhej indigo, flat and round indigo, dust of indigo, indigo shirts and skins, sugar, coffee, shell-lac, green ginger, turmeric, cowries, saltpetre, saponwood, teapots,[1] myrrh, broad and narrow tapseiles, niccanees, Guinea stuffs, narrow chintz, brawles, percallaes, sallowes, mercollees, broad, narrow and blue baftas, savaguzzees, derebauds, and Bengal silk, with prices and names of purchasers. (4 *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, June 23, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 481).

Mr. Canham reporting that Mr. Mariscoe is no trader in copper, he is directed to ascertain from other hands and at what price rose copper can be obtained in Sweden, and the charge for its shipment to England. Matthew Andrewes, formerly President at Surat, is admitted to the freedom and order is given for his goods, returned in the *Constantinople Merchant*, to be delivered and those of his in the warehouse to be examined. Goods to be delivered to Mr. Povy free of charge. Mr. Legat's complaint concerning wood bought from the Company by Mr. Drax and afterwards burnt is referred to Mr. Davison to settle. The difference

[1] A consignment of 130 'theapots', which fetched 3*s.* each.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

between the Company and Mr. Buckeridge is referred to arbitration. The report of the Shipping Committee concerning the new ship now building is approved, and they are directed to contract with Johnson for her sheathing and what else is necessary. On information that a fine of 200*l.* and a yearly rent of 125*l.* for a lease of 21 or 31 years is demanded for the Exchange Vaults, the Company at the end of that time to have the vaults at a yearly rental of 50*l.*, the proposal is rejected; the Court offer a fine of 200*l.* and a yearly rent of 100*l.* for a lease of 31 years, or a fine of 350*l.* and a yearly rent of 100*l.* for 21 years, if at the expiration they may hold the vaults for another 21 years at 50*l.* per annum. James Hill, whose brother was lately dismissed from the ship *London*, finding that some reflections have been cast upon him and Captain Privet, now states that, his brother being out of work, he advised him to go to the East and prevailed upon Captain Privet to get him entered as steward's mate in the *London*, and provided him with a small cargo of goods, and that it was only through ignorance that no bond was given. Allowance for cowries paid for and not received to be made to Joas Everson. The Auditor and Mr. Altham to demand from Trevisa's executors money due to the Company by award. The petition of Ellen Hocket, and the account of Sir George Oxenden, to be examined. A petition of nine men who came home in the *Loyal Subject* is referred to Messrs. Davison and Morden, who are to ascertain what wages are due to the men and what the owners of the *Charles* will do for them. Sir Nicholas Millet, having served the Company many years, is admitted to the freedom and order is given for the diamonds belonging to him to be delivered free. Sir John Langham agrees to let the Company have the Blue Warehouses for seven years at 150*l.* a year. The suit against Mr. Buckeridge to be stayed until further order. (2¾ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 25, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 484).

Dunkin is directed to pay Captain Browne one quarter of the permission money due on fine goods returned in the *Loyal Subject*, and to Captain Chamblett of the *Sampson* and Captain Erwyn of the *Bombay Merchant*, or to their assigns, one quarter of the permission money due on bullion and fine goods carried out in their ships. Captain Browne tendering his ship for the Company's service, order is given for a survey to be taken of her; also of the *Zant Frigate*, now offered by Mr. Lucas with Andrew Parrick as master. The *Constantinople Merchant* is also to be

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

surveyed and the time of her building to be ascertained, it being asserted that she is 'superannuated'. A report concerning William Gyfford is read and approved, and order given for 50*l.* to be given to him. The answer of Robert Hopper to the Company's demands is read, and referred to the Committee for the South Sea Factories. The owners of the *Richard and Martha* to be paid 4,000*l.* on account of freight, and the owners of the *Constantinople Merchant* 3,200*l.* on the like account. (1½ *pp.*)

THE KING TO THE DUKE OF YORK, JUNE 26, 1669 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 31, ff. 28–30).

Having sent forth a fleet into the Mediterranean, under Sir Thomas Allin, you are to issue to Sir Thomas the following instructions, to be kept secret, that no Algiers ship may suspect his intentions and avoid him. He is to make himself master of any such, even by force if needful, but to use no further violence, and carry them to Algiers. There he is to signify to the Government that he is sent to demand reparation for injuries done by their men-of-war to English subjects, contrary to the Articles of Peace, and absolutely to insist on the release of the Spaniards taken in the *John* of London, and now captives at Algiers, and to break with Algiers, in case they are not delivered. He is also to demand restitution of their goods or the value thereof, but not to break about those; also restitution of goods taken out of any English ship about which he has authentic information, particularly the *Phoenix, William and Benjamin*, and the *Morning Star*, belonging to the East India Company, or of the value of the goods in them; and in case of refusal, to break with them.

THOMAS HOLDEN AT FALMOUTH TO JAMES HICKES, JUNE 30, 1669 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 262, no. 34).

. . . The *Inquiry* smack has also arrived, having orders from the Farmers of the Customs to coast up and down, so as to meet the East Indiamen, and secure the duties.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 30, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 485).

At the request of William Trevisa, the Court consent to the award lately made between his brother and the Company being referred back to the arbitrators for further consideration, if he pays into the treasury 1,000*l.* in part of the said award. The survey of the *Loyal Subject* is

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

approved, and she is entertained for a voyage to Surat under the usual covenants, and on such terms and conditions as the Company shall make with ships to be employed this year. The suit against Buckeridge to be continued, if he does not come to court to arrange for arbitration. A letter from Mr. Van Overbeck of Hamburg is read, and order given for his commission for buying Hungary plates or rose copper, according as shall be advised by the next letters from Surat, to be increased to 12,000*l.* Security to be given to the Farmers of the Customs for payment of the additional duty on calicoes brought home in the *Constantinople Merchant*, the Husband to see it is stated in the debentures that this has been done. Certain Committees to adjust the Company's account of the said duties with the Farmers as soon as they are settled. (1½ *pp.*)

DELIVERIES AND SALES OF GOODS IN LONDON, JUNE 1669 TO DECEMBER 1670 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. viii).

Specifying the goods, the prices at which they were sold, and to whom delivered. (348 *pp.*)

THE COMPANY'S MEMORIAL DELIVERED TO THE SECRETARIES OF STATE, JULY 2, 1669 (*Public Record Office: C.O.* 77, vol. xi, f. 139[1]).

They have read Sir William Temple's letters of July 2 and 5 N.S.[2] and note Their Honours' intimation that a general article should be made to regulate the future trade in India, and a particular one for restoration of their factory at Macassar. From these letters they doubt the fair intentions of the Dutch, who notwithstanding all the reasons and arguments urged to show the equity of the English Company's proposals, still adhere to their old principles of engrossing the whole Indian trade. What was formerly agreed upon at the Hague is now declared against at Amsterdam, viz., the explanation how trade shall be carried on in a town besieged, blocked up, or invested. Though M. Van Benninghen seems to yield a further compliance, and a conference is to be had with M. de Witt, yet the former states that a general article 'cannot be expected, but with such restrictions as may in no wise prejudice the acquisitions they have made, either by their arms or treaties; which termes are so uncertain as from thence they will be alwaies making pretences to interrupt the English in their trade'. They cannot, in faithfulness to the

[1] See also *S.P. Foreign Archives*, vol. 219, p. 90, and *Home Miscellaneous* (I.O.), vol. xlii, p. 218.

[2] A letter from Temple to Trevor of July 5 is printed at p. 183 of Jones's edition of the former's letters.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

trust reposed in them, advise His Majesty to consent to any article which would deprive the English of that trade in the East, which by common right, as well as by their discoveries and forces, they have acquired, and should enjoy in all places not under the immediate government of, or actually occupied by, the Dutch. They therefore propose, so that things may be equally settled between the two nations, that the articles annexed may be insisted upon, all having been assented to by the States-General, with the exception of the third or general article proposed by M. de Witt, and the last for the restoration of their factory at Macassar. ($\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*)

FINAL ARTICLES PROPOSED BY THE COMPANY, JULY 2, 1669 (*Ibid.*, f. 140[1]).

Certain difficulties having arisen touching some rules laid down in the Marine Treaty concluded between His Majesty of Great Britain and the Lords the States-General, at the Hague, February 17, 1668, because of which, and for prevention of any differences that may arise concerning these rules, also for begetting and continuing a good understanding between the subjects of both countries in their trade to the Indies, where both the English and Dutch by their discoveries and forces have opened up trade and so in a special manner secured the right to trade in all parts of India not actually occupied by or under the government of the other. To reduce all things to a perfect equality, as was intended in the said treaty, the following articles, by way of explanation and addition, are mutually concluded and agreed upon by and between His Majesty of Great Britain and the States-General of the United Netherlands, viz. 1. That the commanders and masters of ships of either nation shall have one and the same form of passport and certificate and upon showing the said passport or certificate shall not be searched nor detained in their voyages under any pretence whatsoever. 2. That whereas in the 4th Article of the said Marine Treaty all provisions for the nourishment of life, as well as all other merchandise (except only contraband goods expressed in the 3rd Article) are permitted to be carried to any place or places in enmity, unless these are 'beseiged, blocked up or invested', and lest any difficulty shall arise touching the interpretation of these words, it is mutually agreed and concluded that no city or place shall be understood to be besieged, blocked up, or invested unless the same is actually so beleagured both by land and sea that all ingress and

[1] See also *S.P. Foreign Archives*, vol. 219, p. 91, and *Home Miscellaneous* (I.O.), vol. xlii, p. 219.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

regress from it is hindered. 3. That the subjects and inhabitants of both nations, and particularly the privileged Company of both nations, may freely traffic with all the people and nations of which the country is not effectually occupied and under the immediate power of His Majesty of Great Britain or of the States-General, or of their privileged Company; neither Company to hinder the said traffic with fleets, ships of war, or any force, nor the agents or factors employed in their voyages or passages. And that in places where either Company hath already established or shall establish trade by means of a factory or by sending factors there, neither of the said Companies shall attempt to stop or impede the access of the other Company to it, or to hinder the same by forts or castles which they have or shall erect upon any rivers or passages leading to the same. All which shall be observed and executed *bona fide* to prevent all trouble that may arise. 4. That in case either Company shall make any contract with any princes or people of those countries for the sole buying up of any commodities, such contract shall not be understood or made use of to impede or hinder the other Company in their trading to or from such place or country. 5. That if either Company have war with any nation in India, the other Company shall not furnish or assist such nation during the time of such war, either with ships or soldiers. 6. That the passports of either country, their Presidents, Governors, Agents, and Chiefs of Factories, given to any Indian or other vessels belonging to those not in enmity with the other Company, and coming from and going to places in amity with the other Company, signifying to what place such vessel belongs, and what her voyage is, shall be courteously and civilly received and credited. And in case either Company shall freight or make use of any vessel of any of those countries (not in hostility with the other Company) for carrying their goods, and certify this in their passport, such passport shall be credited, and such vessel and goods permitted to pass without any stop or interruption. 7. And whereas the Dutch East India Company before it knew of the Treaty concluded at Breda had begun a war against the King of Macassar, forcibly expelled the English from their house and factory there, and obliged the said King to exclude them for ever from all trade in those parts, contrary to the articles of the said Treaty of Breda, it is now agreed that the treaty made by the Dutch with the King of Macassar, so far as it concerns the English Company, shall be and is hereby annulled by the States-General, who by their next shipping will send orders to their General and Council at Batavia to announce this by public proclama-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

tion, and signify the same to the King of Macassar, so that all English subjects shall henceforth be allowed liberty to reside and trade in those parts. The States-General are also to require their East India Company to annul any like treaty they may have made with any other kings, princes, or governments in India contrary to the Treaty of Breda, so far as they relate to the English, and cause public revocation to be made of the same. Should these orders not reach the General and Council of Batavia, or in default of their publication, the English East India Company, their agents and factors shall be free to trade to and from Macassar and all other places where they have been hindered from their trade upon such pretences. The States-General are also to require and oblige their East India Company to refrain from making any such treaties with any kings, princes or governments in India to the prejudice of the English in their trade. (5½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 2, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 487).

John Harbert is chosen Accountant in the room of Jeremy Sambrooke, deceased,[1] his salary to be decided according to his deserts. After consideration of the affairs of Bombay, the Committee for Shipping are desired to ascertain how many persons and what proportion of great guns and other stores are necessary for that island, and to contract for them; they are also to provide twenty pieces of ordnance for the new ship, and cause the Company's arms to be placed on her stern. James Houblon is added to the said Committee. The Committee for Buying Goods to consider what is necessary to send out by this year's shipping, and make provision of the same as opportunity occurs. John Dymond, a mariner, for many years employed by the Company and 'now fallen to decay', is to be admitted to the Almshouse at Poplar, and advanced a year's pension. A survey of the *Zant Frigate* is read, and she is entertained under the same covenants, terms, and conditions as other ships to be employed this year.[2] (1¼ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO SIR THOMAS ALLEN, JULY 3, 1669 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xxxvi, p. 27).

They requested him before his departure to allow William Colquitt and Mr. Godolphin's Indian boy to proceed in his ship to Algiers, but

[1] He had committed suicide the previous day: see p. 219 and also the *Obituary of Richard Smyth* (Camden Society, 1849), which contains the following entry: '1669, July 1. Mr. Anth. [*sic*] Sambrooke, in Bell Alley in Coleman Street, of the East India Company, hanged himself'.

[2] Among the warrants signed was one for 10,380*l.* to 'Edw. Backwell, Esq.', probably in payment for rials of eight supplied.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

they have been advised that the boy has not been taken aboard, and that the steward will not give him any victuals. Repeat their request that the boy may be taken aboard, given a small wage and his allowance of food. Wish him all happiness and success in his voyage. (¼ *p.*)

RICHARD WATTS AT DEAL TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, JULY 4, 1669 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car. II.* 262, no. 103).

. . . Several small vessels have gone to meet the East Indiamen homeward bound. . . .

THE COMPANY TO ISAAC TILLARD [AT PLYMOUTH], JULY 6, 1669 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 270).

If any of their ships from the Indies arrive at Plymouth, and Prescott is absent with the ketch *Increase* and has not met them, Tillard is to place two trusty men aboard each vessel so returning, with directions to see that no goods are unladen before arrival in the Thames. If any disorderly person shall use force and unlade goods, then the two men placed aboard are to note the quantity and quality of the goods, the date of their removal, to whom they belong, and to whom delivered. The commanders of the respective ships are to treat the men so placed aboard civilly, and encourage them in the faithful discharge of their duty. (¼ *p.*) *A letter of this date and to the same effect is sent to William Bunckley, merchant, at Portsmouth.*

TREASURY MINUTE, JULY 6, 1669 (*Public Record Office: Minute Book* DCXXIV, p. 52).

To take out of the Minute Book all the minutes about dust of pepper, East India Company.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 7, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 488).

John Drax, who lives at Salisbury and so cannot sign the book of transports, yet wishing to signify his acceptance of an adventure bought from William Bulkley, Harbert is instructed to draw up a declaration in the usual form, and if Drax subscribes this in the presence of the Mayor or chief magistrate of the Corporation where he lives, attested under the seal of office, it shall be sufficient. Certificates to be delivered to Nathaniel Herne for calicoes bought of the Company, which he is going to ship in the *George* for Bilboa. The Court being dissatisfied with the bonds prepared by the Farmers' clerks for securing the additional duty on calicoes lately imported, certain Committees are desired to speak to the Farmers and arrange for more reasonable forms and to tell them of the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

letter received from Mr. Prescot. The petitions of Susan Raley and Mr. Hardy to be examined. The Auditor to inform Hopper that, his business having been examined, it appears that the Company have just grounds for their demands on him; so unless he gives satisfaction, he will be prosecuted. On information that entries are frequently made in the Customhouse for pepper and other Indian goods imported contrary to law, certain Committees are directed to ascertain what warrants were formerly granted by the Lord Treasurer to prohibit such entries, and what is requisite to represent to the Farmers in order to preserve the privileges of the Company's charter. Mr. Dashwood's request for allowance of tare on saltpetre is referred for examination. The Farmers, having been spoken to about the form of the bonds to be given for the additional duty, desired time to consult counsel, but meanwhile they have passed an entry for 1,200 pieces of calico, on Mr. Papillon engaging to produce the Company's bond for the money due, or pay it himself. Calicoes to be delivered free of fine to Mary Owen. Leventhorp Altham is chosen assistant to the Accountant-General. Consideration concerning Jeremy Sambrooke's two clerks is deferred to the next court. (*2 pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 9, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 491).

Mr. Trevisa having paid in 1,000*l.* according to promise, the Court consent to a reconsideration of the award being made by the arbitrators. The Sheriffs for Wood Street Counter state that a writ of outlawry after judgement, at the suit of Thomas Pinfold against Sir William Bateman, has been returned against the latter, and that upon inquiry it has been ascertained that Sir William has 450*l.* in the hands of the Company; the Court, though this is not so, think fit to refer the matter to Moses. William Saxby and Robert Machin, formerly in the service of Jeremy Sambrooke, are entertained as writers in the Accountant's Office under Harbert. The Accountant-General to take care that entries are made of all bills for stores and provisions bought for the Company's ships. Susan Raley to be allowed one month's pay of her husband's wages. It is left to the discretion of the Governor, the Deputy, and the Committees for the Treasury to make suitable presents to those who help to further the Company's affairs. (1¼ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY'S MEMORIAL, PRESENTED TO LORD ARLINGTON, JULY 9, 1669 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Foreign Archives*, vol. 219, p. 97[1]).

They have read the papers received from His Lordship and find that

[1] Also in *Home Miscellaneous* (I.O.), vol. xlii, p. 222.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

in the preamble to the articles sent over by the Dutch the following clause is omitted: 'And whereas also the English and the Dutch by their discoveries and forces have opened the trade of India and thereby each of them in special manner have right to trade in all the parts of India, not actually in the occupation or under the government of the other'; thus seeming to deny that the English opened up the Indian trade, when they know well that they not only acted jointly with the Dutch in this, but before them, and in some places without them; so the memorialists think it dishonourable to yield to such an omission. In their first article about certificates it is stated that the commanders or masters, showing the same certificates with their passports, shall not be disquieted, &c. The words 'with their passports' are added by the Dutch and are not in the article formerly agreed to, and the English Company think that, if the certificate mutually agreed upon is shown, there is no need for any passport. In their article concerning contracts for goods, the Dutch have added several clauses how either Company may act against a nation breaking such contracts, to which the memorialists cannot agree, and they also think that any alteration in the latter part of the article last sent over, which declares 'that the pretence of the Company first contracting for breach of such contracts shall only lye against the party contracted with', were best left out. In their article concerning war, instead of the words, 'one or the other Company', the Dutch have put 'the one or the other party', and omitted the words 'in India', making it extend to all nations in general. The memorialists submit to His Lordship how far such an alteration is to be admitted. As to the general article the Dutch propose, both with and without a preamble, they omit to mention the passing by forts, ships, and castles in India, make it general to the East and West Indies, and elsewhere, and offer it with 'such salvos and restrictions in point of their conquests and contracts' that the English think it would be better to have no article than the like, by which the Dutch 'would pretend under colour of their acquirements to hinder us in our commerce and trade'. They mention nothing about restoring the English trade at Macassar, or preventing actions of a like nature in future, so the memorialists think it will be better for His Lordship to await an answer to the papers last sent rather than return one to these, for a speedy issue cannot be hoped for when two papers are under consideration. (2¾ *pp.*) *Appended is a copy of the Articles sent over by the Dutch, but as the essentials in which they differ from those proposed by the English are noted in the above memorial, only the general article*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

which differs so much, is given, viz., 'And whereas by the foresaid treaty it is provided and agreed that it shall and may be lawful as well for the subjects and inhabitants of Great Britain as of the United Provinces to sail and traffique in all sorts of merchandises whatsoever (contraband goods onely excepted) into all kingdoms, countreys and estates, although in hostility with either of the said parties, it is now fully declared that, by force and vertue of the peace and friendship between the one and the other nation, and of the agreements above mentioned, it shall and may be lawfull to and for the subjects and inhabitants of either party, and especially for the priviledged Companies of either, not onely in Europe but also in the East and West Indies and elsewhere, to sail to and traffique with all free nations not under the occupancy and government of the other party, or their Company, so as nevertheless there be preserved whole and entire to either party and their Company whatever in the use of their commerce hath bin acquired by force of armes or contracts. And that what is by this article agreed touching freedom of trade shall not be intended to make voyd the rights of trade and navigation heretofore made and confirmed, but onely to prevent any injury or disturbance for the future.' (4¼ *pp.*)

WARRANT FOR A GRANT, JULY 12, 1669 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 25, f. 111).

To Mary, widow of Jeremy Sambrooke, an officer of the East India Company, of one-third part of the estate of her husband, forfeit by his having become *felo de se*, provided she makes a full discovery of the other two-thirds of the said estate.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 14, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 493).

On application from the Bishop of London, permission is given for any person authorized by him to peruse papers belonging to the late Jeremy Sambrooke, said to be left in a closet in the Company's House. The *Constantinople Merchant* is entertained for a voyage to the Indies under the usual covenants and on the same terms and conditions as other ships to be employed this year. Tares on all goods to be adjusted by the Committee for Shipping. Report to be made as to whether John Moulder, hot-presser to the Company, is fit to be continued in the service. Samuel Moyer and others, owners of a new ship now building, tender her for the Company's service with Captain Goodlad as master, and order is given for a survey to be taken of her. The question as to whether six inches shall be added to the depth of the hold of the other new ship is referred

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

to the Committee for Shipping. Those persons who translated part of the Dutch Journal are desired to finish it, provided they will accept 12*d.* a leaf (two pages) and do the work with judgement and care. The Committee for the Treasury to affix the Company's seal to the answer to be exhibited in Chancery to Mr. Page's bill of complaint. (1¼ *pp.*)

STOCK AND GOODS TO BE SENT TO THE INDIES IN 1669, JULY 15, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvA, p. 66).

A list of stock and goods to be sent to Surat to the value of 62,400*l.* Goods to be sent to Bombay to the value of 12,790*l.*, with guns, ammunition, anchors, cordage, flints, sea-coal, iron, and provisions for one hundred passengers; also a suit of armour, cap-à-pie, a buff coat, and two large looking-glasses for Rustan Jeamah.[1] Stock and goods to be sent to the Fort and Coast of Coromandel to the value of 90,000*l.* To the Bay, stock and goods to the value of 40,000*l.* To Bantam and the South Seas, pieces of eight amounting to 35,000*l.*, and stores for the King of Bantam. (*2 pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO MESSRS. COLE AND RAYMOND [AT ALGIERS], JULY 15, 1669 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 271).

Acknowledge their letter telling of compliance with the Company's orders for recovery of the treasure stolen out of the *Morning Star*. Hope in their next to hear that this business has been successfully concluded. Have sent in the *Resolution* the bearer of this letter, William Colquitt, and a black boy, who were both on board the *Morning Star* when the piracy was committed, in case they may be found of use. (¼ *p.*) *A letter of the same date and tenor is sent to Consul Ward at Algiers.*

THE COMPANY TO WILLIAM COLQUITT IN THE *Resolution* AT PORTSMOUTH, JULY 15, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 272).

Send him their letters to Messrs. Cole and Raymond at Algiers, advising that they have sent Colquitt and the black boy to testify to their knowledge of the piracy committed in the *Morning Star*. Instruct him to deliver these at once on arriving and to follow what orders he may receive. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 16, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 495).

The new ship belonging to Mr. Moyer and others is entertained for a

[1] Rustam Zamān, a feudatory of the King of Bijāpur, controlling the country round Kārwār.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

voyage to the Indies under the same covenants, terms, and conditions as other vessels to be employed this year, Captain Goodlad to sign an agreement to this effect. Mr. Allen offers the *Happy Entrance*, and Captain Prowd is told to have a survey taken of her. Bills for chirurgery, provided by James Whitchurch for Bantam and the ship *London*, to be examined. Mr. Marshall requesting that eleven chests of benzoin from Hūgli may be delivered to him, certain Committees are desired to report what advice is given in the letters from the Coast about this. John Moulder, and Mr. Hatton who lodges with him, request to be heard before the Company entertain any others in their room. Diamonds and fine goods from the Coromandel Coast to pay freight and permission according to their value per invoice, the old pagoda being rated at 12*s.* and the new at 9*s.* apiece. Damaged coffee and cotton yarn out of the *Constantinople Merchant* to be delivered to her owners and charged to their account. A bill of exchange for 257*l.* drawn by the Agent and Council at Bantam payable to Francis Cooke is accepted. The Trustees for the United Stock having to give security to the New General Stock in order to save them harmless from all demands for wages, etc. from factors formerly employed, they propose to place 500*l.* in the Company's hands, but this is not deemed sufficient and the Court suggests that 1,000*l.* be left; hereupon the Trustees offer 700*l.*, but the Court refuses to accept it and offers the Trustees the choice of withdrawing their money and giving personal security against all demands, or of depositing 1,000*l.* as security; both suggestions are refused. A report touching the freight of the *Leopard* is referred to several Committees. Order is given for the musk, ambergris, seed pearls, and three pots of tea, sent from the President of Surat to his brother Sir Henry Oxenden, to be delivered, freight and permission money to be debited to the President's account. Sir George Oxenden requesting that what is due to him for salary, gratuity and jewel money may be put into the General Stock, and it not being understood whether it is to remain at interest or an adventure to be bought, Sir Henry is questioned and opines that the President wishes the money to remain at interest until an adventure can be bought at a more moderate rate than at present; so order is given for 2,000*l.* to be allowed Sir George for two-thirds of his salary and gratuity for the six years ending September, 1668, with which his account is to be credited, as also for jewel money due to him and five per cent. allowed on the whole; this to remain as security until all his accounts with the Company are cleared. The account of the *Loyal Subject* to be examined.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

John Hull and John Staggil to be paid 40*s.* on account of their wages while serving at Fort St. George. (2¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 21, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 497).

A letter is read from Thomas Dethick and Company at Leghorn, and it is resolved to advise them that their intention of charging the Company beforehand on account of coral they are to buy is approved, but they are not to take up money at interest. Letters from John Van Overbeck are read, and the Governor is desired to direct him to buy at the current price the copper formerly ordered, and to arrange for it to reach London by the end of October or middle of November. Upon the request of Robert Hopper, his dispute with the Company is referred to arbitration. The petition and account of John Greaves to be considered and reported. The Governor states that 5,000 tons of shipping will be required this year, that the ships already entertained, those expected from India (that are not superannuated), together with the new ship building at Blackwall, only make up about 4,300 tons; hereupon Captain Prowd is directed to survey the *Hannibal*, tendered for service by her commander, Captain Hill, and report. Captains Coleman and Lambert offer two small ships, but are told that larger vessels are wanted. Advices from India requesting that ships to be dispatched there may arrive early, it is resolved that ships for the Coast and Bay shall be obliged by charterparty to sail from Gravesend by November 10, that one half of those designed for Bantam shall leave Gravesend by December 1, and half the vessels intended for Surat by the 10th of that month, the rest by February 10, and those intended for Bantam by the 22nd of that month. All vessels to be dispatched to be appointed next Friday to their respective stations. The Committee for Shipping to give directions for the casting of ten brass and ten iron pieces of ordnance for the King of Bantam, according to the dimensions advised in the general letter, and to meet this afternoon to make timely provision of stores for Bombay. The owners of the *Greyhound* to be paid 2,000*l.* on account of freight, and Sir Francis Clarke 800*l.* for quicksilver bought for the Company. (1¾ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 23, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 499).

The Trustees of the United Joint Stock move the Court to accept 700*l.* as the security which by the award they are to give in order to save the New General Stock harmless from all demands for wages, etc.; here-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

upon it is proposed that any more estate expected from India or elsewhere belonging to the United Joint Stock shall on arrival here remain with the Company as additional security; to this the Trustees willingly consent, and the Court accept the 700*l.*, the estate that shall come from the East to remain in the Company's hands for five years, the Trustees to be paid interest for the same so long as it or any part of it shall continue in the Company's cash. Mr. Willoughby offering for service the *Coast Frigate*, commanded by Captain Thomas Hall, Captain Prowd is ordered to survey her and report. The petition of Claus Alberson, who returned as chief mate in the *Greyhound*, is read, and order given for five pieces of his calicoes to be delivered free, but 7*s.* 6*d.* a piece to be charged on the remainder, the Committee for Private Trade to consider the petitioner's services, what the owners are willing to do for him, and what gratuity he should receive. A petition is presented on behalf of Edward Tourney for remission of fine on some sannoes brought home in the *Constantinople Merchant*, and order is given for the Committees, according to the engagement subscribed in June, 1666, to forbear presenting any petition, or interceding on behalf of anyone trading in calicoes, white or black pepper, for abatement of any fine or part of the same which shall be set thereon by the Court. Certain Committees are desired to read the Coast letters and report what they find concerning a parcel of benzoin which Mr. Marshal wishes to have delivered to him. Henry Soane's account to be examined. Thomas Dethick and Company to be instructed to buy coral. Examination and report to be made of the account of John Graunt, and of the freight of certain goods he brought home. Noting from advices received from Surat that the President and Council are building two ships at Bombay, it being convenient for timber and other necessaries, the Court approve, but give order that no more ships be built there until further order. (1½ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO JOHN VAN OVERBECK [AT HAMBURG], JULY 23, 1669 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 272).

Acknowledge his letter, stating that he cannot buy copper at so low a rate as the last year and requiring further instructions. Desire him to buy at the current price the quantity formerly ordered, being confident that he will do his best to obtain it at the cheapest rate the market will afford. If the copper comes by the end of October it will be time enough, but they would prefer to have it before winter sets in, in order to avoid frosts and stormy weather. (½ *p.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE COMPANY TO THOMAS DETHICK, HENRY CHARLETON, AND JAMES A'COURT [AT LEGHORN], JULY 23, 1669 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 273).

Acknowledge their letter of the 6th instant. Note their intention to charge beforehand, lest when the coral boats arrive a sufficient amount of money from London may not be had; also their desire to enlarge their commission to three dollars per lb. Approve of their drawing money, but not of their taking it up at interest. With regard to increasing the commission, if the coral cannot be obtained at the Company's price, Grezio coral to the value of 20,000 dollars, Ricaduty to the value of 4,000 dollars, and Terraglio to the value of 1,000 dollars is to be bought at the current price and sent off as quickly as possible, for this year the Company's shipping is to be dispatched sooner than usual. Have been solicited to place their orders for coral with others, who declare they will procure it cheaper and at first hand, that Messrs Dethick buy it at second hand and, to get the commission, run up and down the town, make their desired purchase public, and thus cause the price to be raised. Are unwilling to leave old friends without cause, but tell them of this that they may take care to prevent it, and do all for the Company's advantage. (¾ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO HENRY HAMPSON [AT AMSTERDAM], JULY 23, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 273).

Acknowledge the receipt of several letters from him. Have not written often, there being nothing of importance to trouble him with, and because his letters advise only what is already known. Five of their ships have returned from Bantam, one from Fort St. George, and one from Surat; trust the others may return safely, but suppose that some may have a wintry voyage. (¼ *p.*)

HUMPHREY EDWIN TO WILLIAM MOSES, JULY 26, 1669 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xxxvi, p. 33).

Has found out the parcel [i.e. item] for peons' wages charged to Agent Greenhill's account, but the journal explaining the particulars is missing; they will endeavour to find it. He has also found about 300*l.* more charged in the same way by Greenhill in another pair of Fort St. George books. Desires him to send the bill in Chancery against the Company touching burnt redwood belonging to Sir James Drax, that he may be able to furnish him with fuller directions for drawing up the Company's answer. (¼ *p.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

HUMPHREY EDWIN TO DANIEL SHELDON, JULY 27, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 28).

Acquaints him that the Committee desire to be informed whether the taffetas Trevisa sent home in the *East India Merchant* in 1660 were of the same sorts and goodness as those Sheldon sent home for his own account that year, and at what rates he, Sheldon, sold them. ($\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*)

THE GENERAL ARTICLE DRAWN UP BY ORDER OF THE LORD KEEPER, JULY 27, 1669 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Foreign Archives*, vol. 219, p. 104 [1]).

The Secretaries of State judging it convenient that an article should be framed to prevent misunderstandings between the English and Dutch East India Companies in future, and some places named where differences have arisen about trade, the following article is presented for consideration, in place of the third article of those already agreed upon and lately presented, with one concerning Macassar. 'And whereas divers differences and disputes have arisen between the priviledged Companies of the English and Dutch nations touching their trade and commerce in the East Indies, and particularly at Calicut, Porcat, and Callovella [Kāyal] on the coast of India, Coteara [2] on the Island Ceylon, Acheen, Ticou, Priaman, Iddypoor [Indrapura], Polambam [Palembang], and other places on the Island Sumatra, and Benjamissin [Banjarmassin] on the Island Borneo, Macassar on the Island Celebes, and other places. Now to the end things of this nature may be the more playnly and cleerly understood, and for prevention of all differences herein for the future, It is declared to be and hereby agreed that it shall and may be lawfull for the respective privileged Company of either nation from henceforth freely to trade and trafique not onely to the places aforementioned, but to all other countreys, citties, towns, collonies, ports, and places in the East Indies, that are not in the actual occupancy and under the immediate government of the other Company, notwithstanding any pretence that either Company may make by reason of soveraignty, contracts, or other acquirements. And that the one Company shall in no wise be impeded or hindered in their trade or commerce by any of the ships or vessels, or by any the castles, forts, or other forces of the other Company that are or shall be placed on any river or passage leading to any such places of trade. But that neither the one nor the other Company shall have, use, or exercise any trafique or commerce to any of the countreys, citties, townes, collonies, ports or places in the

[1] See also *Home Miscellaneous* (I.O.), vol. xlii, p. 226. [2] Kottiar (now Trinkomali).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

East Indies, that are in the actual occupancy or under the immediate government of the other Company, nor repair or come with their ships or vessels to such ports or places without the consent of the Company to which such ports or places doe belong unles in cases of necessity or for wood or water.' (2 *pp.*) *Drawn up by direction of the Lord Keeper and both Secretaries of State at a meeting at Essex House, and delivered to Sir John Trevor, July* 28, 1669. *Appended is another copy of this Article as altered by the principal Secretary of State. The said alteration is in the second paragraph after the words* 'from henceforth freely to trade and traffique to the places and countreys abovementioned', *and continues* 'as being with nations and people that are free and not under the occupancy or immediate government of either Company. And so in all places where the present or future trade of either Company shall lead to a commerce with any nation or people in the East Indies, which are or shall remayne in like nature as those already enumerated, free and not under the occupancy of either Company, that in all such places the same freedom of commerce shall be mutually observed by each Company, without any restraint or interruption to the other, under any pretence or colour whatsoever, by sea, or on any pass leading thereunto, contrary to this article'. *Then comes the final paragraph beginning:* 'But that neither', *the wording of which is identical with the former copy.* Delivered to Mr. Cooke by Sir John Trevor, August 13, 1669.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 28, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 500).

The Husband to deliver to the assignee of Agent Foxcroft a gold chain, some diamonds, and a pot of ambergris permission free. Captain Dawes offers for service the new ship, burden 350 tons (owned by Sir John Robinson, Alderman Moore and others), and is told that, if it is found that more ships are wanted than those now under survey and those expected home, Sir John or the Alderman shall be notified. A letter from Thomas Dethick and Company is read, in which they state they have drawn two bills of exchange, on account of coral bought for the Company, on Sir William Thomson, that it should not appear to be for the Company; hereupon the Governor is desired to accept the said bills. On a report of the good service of Claus Alberson, order is given for the sannoes he brought home to be delivered free, and a sum of money equal to what the fines would have amounted to to be presented to him as a gratuity. Survey to be taken of the two new ships being built by

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Captains Fisher and Browne. The owners of the *Loyal Subject* to be paid the balance of their account. The President and Council of Surat to be advised by letter to provide a cargo of goods for Bantam. On consideration how the tonnage of shipping designed with stores and provisions for Bombay may be supplied with goods from Surat, a list of commodities is made out to be sent to the President and Council, who are to see that the same are sent home. George Papillon to draw up written instructions to be observed by the President and Council of Surat in buying coffee 'and other drugs' for the Company, and the manner of their stowing.[1] (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 30, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 502).

Consideration of the petition of the hot-pressers is deferred. John Graves and Henry Soane to be paid the balance of their accounts. William Clough to be paid according to a bill of exchange drawn on the Company by the Agent and Council at Bantam. Certain Committees to view 'Mrs. Boultons buildings adjoyning to Leadenhall, and consider whether the fourth story thereof may be set upon Leadenhall without dammage to the Hall', and report to the Court of Aldermen. John Southin's account to be examined. The Husband to inspect the private trade belonging to the *Greyhound* and *Coast Frigate*, deliver to the owners all not consigned to the Company, and report concerning the quantities and quality of the same. Sir Edward Turner presents an account from the late Farmers and one from the present Farmers; both are referred to certain Committees to examine and adjust; meanwhile warrants are to be made out for payment of 3,500*l.* to the late Farmers, and 2,500*l.* to the present Farmers on account of what is due from the Company. Samuel Dashwood is allowed 15*l.* for short tare on saltpetre bags. On consideration of the suffering condition of the nine men (formerly belonging to the *Charles*) who came home in the *Loyal Subject*, from their three years' imprisonment with the Dutch, the money due from them to the Company on their bonds, as also what they were furnished with by the Agent at Bantam to defray their expenses while in prison, is allowed them; order is also given for their said bonds to be cancelled, and for no restraint to be put upon Captain Browne as to the payment of their wages for the time they served in the *Loyal Subject*. The account of John Crapper to be examined. A seal ring and a small

[1] A warrant was signed for the payment of 2,586*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* to the adventurers of the United Joint Stock.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

bag to be delivered to the widow of Humfrey Weston, who died at Bantam. A month's pay extraordinary to be allowed the wife of Jeremy Illum, carpenter in the *Diligence*, for her present relief. Mr. Samyne moving for some consideration for the great loss he sustained on the saltpetre he bought from the Company, the matter is referred to certain Committees. (*2 pp.*)

FRANCIS BELLOTT AT PENDENNIS TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, AUGUST 2, 1669 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 263, no. 155).

. . . The ketch that waits on the East India Company's ships has gone out.

THE COMPANY TO CONSUL DELANOY [AT ALEPPO], AUGUST 2, 1669 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 274).

Thank him for advising them of the arrival of their ships at Surat. Had heard from the *Constantinople Merchant*, returned May 28 last, that the *Bantam Pink* and the *Little Charles* had arrived there, but not that the *Return* and *Rebecca* had done so. His report from the Dutch Comandore [1] of the arrival of the ships at Fort St. George, and of the surrender of the Fort to Agent Foxcroft, is confirmed by the *Greyhound*, returned July 8 last. The *London*, *Loyal Subject*, *Richard and Martha*, *Zant Frigate*, and *Coast Frigate* have arrived from Bantam, and there is only the *Madras Merchant* to come from thence. Expect daily the arrival of the *Return*, *Rebecca* and *Charles* from Surat, and the *Loyal Merchant* and *Rainbow* from the Fort, but the *Unicorn* and *Blackamoor* from the latter place will, they expect, make a wintry voyage. Enclose a letter to be forwarded to their President and Council at Surat by the first opportunity. ($\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO THOMAS DETHICK AND COMPANY [AT LEGHORN], AUGUST 2, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 274).

Acknowledge their letter, advising the charging to the Company 2,000 dollars, half payable to Henry Daine, the other half to Messrs. Ashby and Sidney. These bills shall be accepted and paid. Enclose a letter to Consul Lanoy, in which is one to their President and Council at Surat. ($\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO MR. PRESCOTT [AT PLYMOUTH], AUGUST 10, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 279).

Note from his letter of the 8th ult. that his ketch is unfit to stay

[1] Chief factor (probably at Gombroon).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

longer abroad, and that her master has to return to his fishing employment. Agree to the ketch coming in, and direct that any aboard belonging to Plymouth be discharged there. Prescott and the rest are to join Faircliffe in the *Adventure*, plying about Dover, and if they think it necessary, to do so still, but if not, and the *Increase* is in the river, Prescott is to come in her to London. Have heard nothing as yet of the rest of their Surat and Coast ships; so desire him to keep a look-out for them in the Channel. (½ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO HUMPHREY FAIRCLIFFE, AUGUST 11, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 279).

Note that he has charged a bill of 5*l.* on Dunkin, which has been returned unpaid, as the person who presented it did not wait for it to be sent to Sir Andrew Riccard but left the house suddenly. Dunkin now has order to pay the said bill when presented. Thank Mr. Rogers for accommodating him. Have called in their western ketch and told Prescott with his men to join Faircliffe, if they think it needful, but if not Prescott is to come to London. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 11, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 504).

The petitions of Anne Buddle, Thomas Newman, and Jane Safferie are referred for examination. A report is received of work necessary to be done in the *Happy Entrance*, commanded by Edward Swayne, and order given for the said ship to be entertained for a voyage to the East Indies under the usual covenants in charterparty and such others as have been agreed to by owners of this year's shipping. Certain piecegoods returned in the *Greyhound* to be delivered free of fine to Mrs. Warren, being sent by Mr. Marsh, a factor in the Bay, as tokens to several of his friends. The bills of the plumber, Stephen Smart, to be examined. On information that an officer at the Customs has seized a parcel of saltpetre imported from Holland, the Committee for Lawsuits are desired to report what should be done to prevent importations of this kind, which are illegal. A general court of sales is appointed to be held on September 14 next. The Governor is requested to accept such bills of exchange as shall be drawn upon him by Mr. Dethick and Company at Leghorn. The account of Fulke Middleton to be examined. The sum of 200*l.* to be paid to Mrs. Foxcroft, pursuant to an order of November 11, 1664. The owners of the *Coast Frigate* to be paid 1,500*l.* on account of freight. The Committee for the South Sea Factories to

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

examine the accounts of thirteen mariners deceased at Bantam, mentioned in a list presented by the Accountant-General. A warrant for payment of 46*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* to be made out due to John Crapper, deceased, and another for payment of 2*l.* 18*s.* to Stephen Smart, plumber. The petitions of Giles Sussex, George Knight, Roger Lane, Edward Edmonds, and Thomas Webb, hot-pressers, are referred. Certain Committees are requested to assist the Committee for Buying Goods in the purchase of perpetuanoes. Captain Seaman or any of the owners of the *Richard and Martha* are desired to afford John Grant, a factor, the accommodation usually provided for by charterparty. (2 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 13, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 506).

On report that an extraordinary price is demanded for casting brass ordnance, and that iron guns, of new metal and far cheaper, might be acceptable to the King of Bantam, the Court direct four pieces of brass ordnance and twenty-six of iron to be cast. Mr. Lannoy's account to be examined. On information that a parcel of saltpetre, imported from Holland by Mr. Richardson, has been seized, although the King's order licensing the same had been given, the Court refer the matter to the Committee for Lawsuits, who are to acquaint the Commissioners of the Ordnance with the facts, and that it is contrary to the Navigation Act, and a great discouragement to the Company if such importations are countenanced, as they, with great charge and difficulty, bring saltpetre from India for the service of the kingdom. The Commissioners are also to be told that there is to be a public sale of saltpetre on September 14 next, and if they think of buying any, they should give directions accordingly. The sum of 5*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* to be given to the mother of the late Edward Crapper. George Knight and Roger Lane are appointed hot-pressers to the Company, they to enter into bonds of 1,000*l.* each, with good sureties to be approved by the Court, for due performance of their work and the return of all cloths and other goods committed to them. The other hot-pressers now in the Company's service to give the like bonds and securities. Henry Davy, a London merchant, is accepted as security in 1,000*l.* for Roger Lane. George Knight to be given a proportion of the work now to be done, Mr. Canham standing security for him until he can present someone else for approval. Jane, mother of Vincent Saffery, to be paid 10*l.* 12*s.* on account of her son's wages and two months of his pay yearly during his continuance in the service. The

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Happy Entrance and the *Zant Frigate* to go to the Coast and Bay, and the new ship, presented by Mr. Moyer and commanded by Captain Goodlad, to go from the Coast to the South Seas. (1¼ *pp.*)

RICHARD WATTS AT DEAL TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, AUGUST 15, 1669 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 264, no. 55).

The *Return* and the *Rainbow* have arrived from the East Indies; the *Rebecca* and the *Loyal Merchant* are in Dover Road.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 16, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 507).

Letters and papers received from India by the *Return*, *Rebecca*, and *Loyal Merchant* are read. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 16 [AFTERNOON] (*Ibid.*, p. 508).

Several letters and papers which came from India in the *Rainbow* are read. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 18, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 508).

Thomas Newman's petition is referred for examination. Certain Committees are desired to report whether the clause in the charterparties touching half demurrage should be omitted or retained, or what alteration or addition should be made in it. The Court read a survey of the *Hannibal*, commanded by William Hill, and give order for her entertainment for a voyage to the East Indies under the usual covenants in charterparty, and such others as owners of ships employed this year have agreed to. The Committee for Private Trade to adjust the accounts of the *Greyhound*, *Constantinople Merchant*, *Coast Frigate*, *Richard and Martha*, and *Zant*. Captain Fisher being asked when his ship will be ready to go to the Coast and Bay, replies not until December next, and Captain Zachary Browne states that his ship will not be ready to sail until the latter end of November. Four small diamond rings sent by Mr. Clavel to Mr. Lloyd, late Secretary to His Majesty's principal Commissioners for Prizes, to be delivered permission free, and he and Mr. Blaney to be permitted to send out 50*l.* free of charge, in consideration of their services to the Company. The Court, noting that on June 30 last directions were given for the Company to give security for payment of the additional duty for calicoes returned in the *Constantinople Merchant*, resolve that the said duty shall be paid, also that upon all other calicoes imported. The Husband to acquaint Sir John Shaw that for the calicoes returned in the *Constantinople Merchant*, *Loyal Subject*, and

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

London the Company is to have the benefit on their export, it having been so agreed with the buyers at the last sale. It is also resolved that in future the buyers shall have the additional duty, this to be inserted in the preamble before the sale. The Husband to take charge of the Coast indigo belonging to Jeremy Sambrooke and consigned to the Company. (1¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 18, 1669 [AFTERNOON] (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 509).

A remonstrance is read from some factors at Fort St. George, also two letters from Jeremy Sambrooke and John Crandon representing their great sufferings through long imprisonment, and the damage done the Company by Sir Edward Winter and his accomplices, and Samuel Sambrooke is ordered to peruse the dispatches obtained from the King touching the affairs of the Fort, the commission and instructions sent by the Company for its reduction (by force if necessary), and the proceedings of the commissioners therein. A day to be appointed as soon as possible for consideration of the affairs of the Coast and Bay, how they may be settled; also of the several persons who have suffered in the Company's service, and what encouragement shall be given to those to be continued at the Fort. The Committee for the Treasury to affix the Company's seal to Mr. Trevisa's discharge. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 20, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 510).

The Archbishop of Canterbury having intimated through Daniel Sheldon his desire to speak with some of the Company about two ministers lately sent to the Fort, Lord Berkeley, Sir Andrew Riccard, and others are desired to wait on His Grace on Tuesday morning. Order is given for the letters sent home in the *Return* to be delivered to Samuel Sambrooke, Senior, and those for any merchant strangers ('Portugal letters' *in the margin*) to be delivered in the presence of two Committees, complaint having been made that some of them have formerly intercepted each other's letters. Mr. Mason is accepted as security in 1,000*l.* for George Knight. The petition of Ann Connis is referred to the Committee for Private Trade, who are to remit for the use of herself, her three children, and their two trustees, the fine on thirty pieces of calico returned in the *Greyhound*, and make her such other allowance on the parcel as they deem meet. Captain Arnold Browne, commander of the *Loyal Subject*, tenders her on behalf of her owners for entertainment. Richard Cradock is admitted to the freedom through service. Consul

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Benjamin Lannoy to be paid his disbursements, at the rate of 6*s.* the dollar. Captain Horsman requesting that certain goods brought back in the *Constantinople Merchant* may be delivered to him free of fine, decision is referred to the Committee for Private Trade. Thomas Winter desiring to know the Court's pleasure concerning certain goods claimed by his brother and consigned to Sir William Thomson, Sir Andrew Riccard, and himself, order is given for the goods in question to be taken to the calico warehouse, and for the Committee for Lawsuits to advise with Counsel concerning them, as the Court opine they belong of right to the Company. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 20, 1669 [AFTERNOON] (*Ibid.*, p. 511).

The *Loyal Subject*, commanded by Arnold Browne, and the new ship, commanded by William Lymbry, are entertained, the first for Surat, and the second for Surat and Bantam. ($\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAINS WHITEHORN, RISBY, GOODLAD, AND BADILEY, AUGUST 21, 1669 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 280).

Thank God for their safe arrival. Desire them to take especial care that no goods are delivered from their ships contrary to orders and charterparty. Have instructed their Husband, Thomas Sprigg, to board their vessels and bring ashore all jewels, ambergris and musk, that these may be delivered to the persons to whom they belong. ($\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*)

RICHARD WATTS AT DEAL TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, AUGUST 22, 1669 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 264, no. 95).

Arrival of four East India ships; the *Madaras* from Bantam, supposed to be lost, has arrived; welcome news to that Company.

THE COMPANY TO CONSUL DELANOY AT ALEPPO, AUGUST 23, 1669 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 280).

On the 16th instant arrived the *Loyal Merchant, Rainbow, Return*, and *Rebecca*. Acknowledge his letter of April 3, brought by his son Mr. Delanoy, with an account of 465 dollars, which they have paid as desired to Mr. Jollife at 6*s.* the dollar. Observe that some packets cost more than formerly and desire him to be as frugal as possible, as the charge for packets sent overland amounts to a great sum and consists mostly of private letters. In future he is to send all private letters enclosed in their packet. With regard to the several persons coming overland from India to whom the Fathers disburse money at Bussora,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Bagdad, &c., he is to tell the Fathers not to do so in expectation of receiving it again from the Company, for such persons are usually those who have not 'carried it faire' with them. If they are persons of quality, they do not need assistance, but if not, there are conveniences for sea passages appointed by the Company. Suppose there will not be many hereafter, on the alteration of Bombay. ($\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO THOMAS DETHICK AND COMPANY [AT LEGHORN], AUGUST 23, 1669 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 281).

Send copy of their last and of their packet to Consul Lanoy, and desire that the latter may be speedily forwarded. Acknowledge their letters advising the drawing of several bills on the Company; these shall be accepted and duly paid. ($\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 25, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 512).

The following securities are accepted: Nathaniel Herne in 1,000*l.* for William Lyon, hot-presser, and Silvester Dennis in a like sum for William Beavon, hot-presser. A letter is read from John Overbeck of Hamburg, and Mr. Canham is desired to ascertain from Mr. Mariscoe upon what terms he will deliver copper to the value of 2,000*l.* in London. The following ships are appointed to their respective stations: the *Zant*, formerly designed for the Coast, is now to go to Surat, the *Return*, *Rainbow*, *Happy Entrance*, and *Coast Frigate* to the Coast and Bay, the *Mediterranean* to the Coast and South Seas, and the new ship (Captain Zachary Browne) to Bantam. Captain Arnold Browne to be paid 240*l.* for iron guns. Vaults at the Exchange to be hired upon the best terms possible. Messrs. Dashwood and Bushell, owners of the *Morning Star*, to be desired to provide lead. Captain Prowd to prepare and present written directions for the commanders of the Company's ships as to the mounting and dismounting of their guns during their outward and homeward voyages. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 27, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 513).

Alderman Davison states that an agreement has been made for the hire of the Exchange vaults at a yearly rental of 100*l.* with a fine of 300*l.*, and it has been left to the City to return what part of the said fine they think fit, the lease to be for twenty-one or thirty-one years, as the Company think best; the first quarter's rent to be paid next Lady Day; the City to defray the cost of making a bulkhead and clearing the vaults.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A survey to be made of the *Rainbow*. The request of Daniel Sheldon that certain goods returned in that ship may be delivered to him free is granted. Dunkin's account to be examined and settled. The Deputy, Messrs. Houblon and Boyle to arrange a meeting with Sir Robert Southwell for next Tuesday. Accounts of what appears due to persons deceased in the Company's service at Bantam are read and approved; the names are as follows: Alexander Tally, John Coale, Stephen Hall, Robert Trench, Christopher Morgan, William Ireland, John Hudson, Simon Wheeler, John Marshall, Robert Sparrow, William Rutter, Jo. Gardner, Senior, Anthony Farmer, and George Horton. The several Committees for Surat, the Coast, and Bantam are to meet and report their opinions touching anything they find in the general books from those parts prejudicial to the Company. Some objection being made to the account of the late Fulke Middleton, at the request of John Middleton, who is authorized by the executor, Andrew Middleton, the matter is referred to arbitration. Upon petition Edward Birch is elected assistant to the Auditor, at an annual salary of 50*l.* for the ensuing year, to be allowed pay at the same rate for the time he has officiated in that capacity; and Peter Cozens is chosen as a further assistant, on trial, at an annual salary of 30*l.* Because of the care and pains shown by Samuel Sambrooke, Junior, his salary is increased from twenty to fifty pounds a year. Certain of the Committees to examine and make allowance on damaged calicoes. The Court of Sales, formerly appointed to be held on the 14th instant, is now put off until the 21st instant. Mr. Aston to give in an account of all the pepper brought this year from India, that it may be resolved how much shall be disposed of at the next sale. Examination and report to be made concerning the gratuity awarded to Mr. Hooke. (*2 pp.*)

A Court of Committees, August 27, 1669 [afternoon], (*Ibid.*, p. 515).

At the request of the owners and commander of the *Greyhound*, the Court consent to remit all fines upon private trade returned in that ship to her company, the commander and surgeon excepted, and the owners promise to pay all wages due to the ship's company with the same exception. Upon petition Abraham Woofe, formerly a servant of the Company in the Banda Isles, is given 20*s.* on account of his great age, poverty, and sufferings; he is also to be allowed an almsman's pension of 2*s.* 6*d.* weekly, and to be admitted to the Almshouse on the first

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

vacancy, if he so desires. John, Lord Berkeley and Sir John Duncombe, Commissioners of the Ordnance, state that they come from the King, who desires a considerable quantity of saltpetre for a magazine at an 'indifferent' price, for payment of which the Company shall have assignments upon the chimney money after 400,000*l.*, and interest every six months until the whole is paid, also 10,000*l.* out of the first money that shall come for the use of the Ordnance Office; the Commissioners wish to ascertain the Company's price, as they propose to take half of each ship's parcel of saltpetre. They are told that the Company, having a great desire to serve His Majesty, are willing to accommodate him with half their saltpetre on the most moderate terms, viz.: 45*s.* per cent. [i.e. cwt.] for Coast petre, and 50*s.* per cent. for that from Surat and Patna, the interest to begin either at six or eight months after the sale, according to the time at which the petre shall be taken away. From the other half which is to be put up at the sale, the Company will let His Majesty have a quantity 'at the medium price of what sold'. The Commissioners, 'rather desiring to be at a certainty without any dependance upon the sale', offer to give the prices quoted for all they take (if satisfied as to the goodness of the saltpetre), and promise to send their officers to view the petre, after which the Court shall be informed of their further desires. (1¼ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO JOHN VAN OVERBECK [AT HAMBURG], AUGUST 30, 1669 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 282).

Acknowledge his letter, advising that he has bought the copper ordered, and charged, in addition to the 240*l.* formerly mentioned, 1,302*l.* at a few days sight. This shall be punctually paid, he having signed the bills and the 500*l.* to Gerard Weymans, but omitted to do so at the end of his letter. He is to ship the copper with all speed, and if he can buy 2,000*l.* worth more at 63 dollars the ship-pound, he is to do so, ship it with the other and send the account for all. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 1, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 517).

The *Return* being designed for the Coast and Bay, all repairs necessary in her are to be done. Captain Risby offers the *Loyal Merchant* for service, and order is given for a survey to be taken of her. Alderman Bathurst agrees to take certain damaged longcloth. The petition of Mary Styles to be examined. The owners of the *Greyhound* to be discharged the overtonnage for goods belonging to Bengal factors returned in the

said ship, the Court taking into consideration the good service performed by the said factors in hastening away saltpetre to the Coast, and because only one ship has come from the Bay the last three years. Diamond bort and seed pearls which came in the *Return* to be delivered to Mr. Cradock, he having paid permission. It is resolved that 6,000 bags of pepper and 153 bags of pepper dust shall be put up at the next sale, and that it shall be declared in the preamble before the sale that no more pepper is to be sold for the next six months. Committees are desired to draw up a list of such goods as are to be offered for sale, with their quality and quantities, which is to be printed. Sir Thomas Chamber and Christopher Willoughby, owners of the *Coast Frigate*, are permitted to weigh some bags of the pepper returned in that ship, as a great difference appears in their weight here and that given in the East, and it is agreed that any difference arising between the owners and the Company shall be referred to arbitration. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 3, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 518).

Four 'escrutores', some spice, two boxes of wearing apparel, some calicoes, silk, one quilt, sugar candy, and 'one tubb of China ware' to be delivered free of fine to Mrs. Browne. The petitions of Sarah Cammell, Alice Millard, and Robert Westcott to be examined. Certain Committees to cause an affidavit to be made by Messrs. Hinmers and Evance touching the usual privilege enjoyed by the inhabitants of Bombay in passing by the forts of Tannah and Karinjah without paying custom, and the manner of levying them at Karinjah by boats and not by the castle, in regard of the breadth of the river. Eleven chests of benzoin to be delivered to John Marshall, he paying the charges incurred. Several bills of exchange, received from Mr. Dethick and Company on account of coral, are accepted. (1 *p.*)

OATH TAKEN BY JOHN EVANCE, [SEPTEMBER] 1669 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xxxvi, p. 30).

John Evance of London, merchant, aged about twenty-five, deposeth that he lived at Bombay from November, 1666, to September, 1668, under the command of the Governor, Sir Gervase Lucas, and was employed as collector of customs, during which time the subjects of the King of Portugal, inhabitants of Carinja, levied upon all vessels coming from Bombay, belonging to the King of Great Britain, to Penna[1] and the main, belonging to the Mogul, great customs. These were not levied

[1] Pen, in Kolāba district.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

by virtue of any castle or fort having command of the stream, but boats were usually sent out to bring in all vessels under command of the castle and force them to pay custom. Without these boats the castle could not possibly command the pass, the stream being nearly two miles across, the south side of the land belonging to the Mogul, the Portuguese having command of the Carinja shore only. He further deposeth that upon all vessels passing by Tanna to Cullian,[1] in the dominions of the Great Mogul, which is an open stream, a great custom is levied of ten, twelve, or thirteen per cent. notwithstanding they do not land at all, but the pass is an open stream nearly a quarter of a mile across. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 8, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 520).

The Husband to ascertain the tonnage of the 'scrutores' and cuttannees belonging to Moses brought back in the *Return*. The Court refuse to accept a bill of exchange drawn on the Company by the Agent and Council at Bantam payable to Mr. Mainstone, as it is not found that any such sum has been paid into their cash, and that there have been many miscarriages in their affairs when transacted by Mainstone; at the same time they are ready to pay what shall be found due to him. A letter is read from James Adams, complaining of ill usage received from Captain Badiley, his purser, and the surgeon during the voyage; hereupon two Committees are requested to examine the said officers and anyone else they think fit and report their opinions. The account of the purser in the *Charles* to be examined. A petition is read from Henry Robinson, administrator to John Sledd (who died in the Company's service at Masulipatam in 1665), praying for payment of some money due to Sledd at the time of his death; the Court, finding that no accounts have been returned from Masulipatam in all that time, direct that 50*l.* be paid to the petitioner on account, he to give bond to return the same, if it shall be found not to be owing by the Company. Walter Hooke, chaplain at the Coast, to be paid half a year's gratuity, and the like to be paid to William Thompson, chaplain at Fort St. George. Captain James Barker is admitted to the freedom in consideration of his services, and order is given for his goods to be delivered to him on payment of two per cent. permission. Examination and report to be made of the account of Alexander Buckler. (1½ *pp.*)

[1] Thāna and Kalyān.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 10, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 521).

Alexander Buckler, late Second at St. Helena, to be paid salary due to him. Benzoin to be delivered to Mr. Marshall on payment of the charges due. The petition of Dorcas Rawlyns to be examined. Damaged goods ex *Rebecca* and *Loyal Merchant* to be returned to the owners of those ships and charged for them. Advice to be given in the next general letters to India of the complaints made of the shortness of tare on goods sent home. Ordered that before any account of freight is perfected, the Accountant-General is to ascertain whether any of the Company's goods have been stowed under the pallatine, contrary to agreement in charter-party, and if so he is to report the same to the Court. A bill of exchange drawn by the Chief and Council in Hūgli and made payable to Mr. Lethulier is accepted, the latter promising to be responsible for the money, and asking if the Court will accept of a further sum in those parts; his request is referred for consideration. Mr. Smithees appears in court and states that, having been employed in the Company's service, 'he judged himself obliged to give them an account of his return home, that he believed things had bin misinterpreted here'. He is told the Company suffered greatly by the late disorders at the Fort and 'were informed he had bin the chief incendiary therein, and that if he had anything to offer in justification of himself, they were ready to receive it'. The preamble and contract, which are to be read at the next court of sales, are agreed to, and order is given for the contract to be printed. Mary Styles to be paid one-third of the wages of her son Thomas, who served as a factor in the Bay. The Committee for Lawsuits to consider what should be done to obtain reparation from the delinquents now returned from Fort St. George for the damage sustained by the Company, and cause proceedings to be taken against them accordingly. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 15, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 523).

William Lock is admitted to the freedom by service. At the desire of Robert Hopper the time allowed the arbitrators in his dispute with the Company is extended. The Committee for the Treasury to make a timely provision of bullion. Captain Badiley offering the *Rebecca* for service, Captain Lymbry is told to cause a survey to be taken of her, and report whether she is fit for the Company's service and what repairs are necessary; at the same time the Court declare that, unless Captain Badiley clears himself of the accusations brought against him by Mr. Adams, they cannot entertain him. Captain Wyldy offers the *Madras Merchant*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

for service, and Captain Lymbry is told to cause her to be surveyed; also the *Loyal Merchant*. Mr. Bird, lately returned from Bombay, having served the Company as a surgeon several years in India, desires further employment; hereupon the Committee for Shipping are desired to ascertain what character has been given of him in the letters from Surat, and whether any more surgeons are needed at Bombay. The Wardens of the Bridgehouse requesting payment of some rent due for a granary [the Brewers', *in margin*] formerly leased by the Company, the Husband is directed to ascertain and report concerning the same. The Committee for the Coast and Bay to examine the books of accounts lately received from factories in those parts, and consider what directions to give to Harbert for rectifying them; also to examine how far the persons who possessed Fort St. George during the imprisonment of the Agent are discharged by the Commissioners' agreement made with them upon their surrender, and for what they are liable to make the Company satisfaction. Captains Goodlad and Risby to present a true copy of the agreement and conditions they made with Sir Edward Winter and his adherents upon the surrender of Fort St. George. Certain Committees to meet to-morrow morning at the warehouse in Leadenhall to value the calicoes in readiness for the sale. Any three of the Committees to treat and conclude with the Commissioners of His Majesty's Ordnance touching their proposal to buy saltpetre for the King's service. Mrs. Niclaes to have delivered to her, free of fine, diamonds brought home in the *Rainbow*. The respective warehousekeepers to acquaint the Court next Friday whether the Company's goods received from the *Return* tally with the invoice. (*2 pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 17, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 525).

Goods belonging to Moses to be delivered freight and permission free. The bills of Cade, the stationer, to be examined. The Husband is given permission to engage another porter. On request the ships of Captains Goodlad and Risby are discharged, all the goods in them belonging to the Company having been delivered; those owned by the captains are allowed to remain on board, on condition that they are cleared at the Customhouse and the invoices shown. Payment to be made to Maurice Thomson for a bill of exchange drawn on the Company by the President of Surat, in which payment the rupee is to be rated at *2s.* 4½*d.* Nicholas Buckeridge to be notified that, unless he refers his difference with the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Company to arbitration within fourteen days, he will be sued. Payment for two bills of exchange, drawn by the President of Surat on the Company, to be made to Bartholomew Cox and Peter Faber. A court of sales for calicoes to be held on the 30th instant. Officers and seamen in the *Return* to be paid. (1 *p.*)

A GENERAL COURT, SEPTEMBER 17, 1669 [AFTERNOON] (*Ibid.*, p. 526).

The Governor states that the occasion of their meeting is to communicate the proposal of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Ordnance to buy 400 tons of saltpetre (half of what was lately brought home); that the Committees have discoursed with the Commissioners several times and tried to persuade them to buy the saltpetre at the candle as they did once before, but Their Lordships declared 'it was not honourable nor decent for the King to buy at the candle, as other common persons did, especially considering so great a quantity was to be taken off the Company's hands', and insisted on buying it by contract. They offer for payment of the whole parcel (which it is estimated will amount to 20,000*l.*) assignments upon the hearth money in course, and interest at six per cent. every six months till all is paid; 10,000*l.* to be paid out of the first money at their disposal for the Office of Ordnance. After some debate it is resolved to authorize the Committees to treat and conclude with the Commissioners for the desired saltpetre at such a price as they can obtain, and to endeavour to get the best security possible. (¾ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO JOHN VAN OVERBECK [AT HAMBURG], SEPTEMBER 17, 1669 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 282).

Acknowledge his letters and bills of exchange; the latter shall be punctually paid. Note that he has shipped several parcels of copper and intends to send the remainder speedily; also that raw copper has risen to 64 dollars the ship-pound, and so he has not executed their commission. Could copper be procured at 60 dollars the ship-pound in plates, they might buy a considerable quantity yearly, but as it is so dear, they forbear to enlarge their order. (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 18, 1669 [AFTERNOON] (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 527).

The Committees formerly appointed to contract with the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Ordnance are desired to endeavour to obtain an agreement with Their Lordships for the moiety of the saltpetre they propose to buy for the King's service. The remaining half is to be 'rated and set up for sale at 6*d.* in a hundred less on each sort'. (½ *p.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 20, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 527).

The Committee for Shipping to examine those who came home in the small vessel from Angola as to what money they or their master received at Bantam, how it has been disbursed, and what wages are due to them, and act in the matter as they see cause. The Committee for Private Trade to examine the accusation against Howard, master's mate in the *Return*, touching goods taken out of that ship, and to stop Howard's wages in the meantime. A general court of sales for calicoes and taffetas to be held on the 27th instant. Mr. Cox, at the direction of Sir John Lewis, requests the delivery of 100 bags of white pepper sent by Mr. Mainstone in the *Coast Frigate*; he is told that only pepper consigned to the Company came back in that ship and that is to be put up for sale; nevertheless if hereafter it shall appear that part of the said pepper belongs to others, the Company will be ready to do them justice, but Mainstone is in their debt. Pepper to be put up for sale at the following prices: Quilon at 9½*d.* per lb., Jambi at 10*d.* per lb., Malabar mixed at 10*d.* per lb., and Malabar at 10½*d.* per lb. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF SALES, SEPTEMBER 21, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 528).

Sale of cotton yarn, Jambi, Malabar, and Quilon pepper, mixed, light, and white pepper, flags and dust of pepper, diamonds, Carmenia wool, coffee, tincal, myrrh, aloes soccatrina, olibanum, Lahore and Sarkhej indigo, flat and round indigo, dust of indigo, indigo shirts and skins, green ginger, benzoin, shell-lac, seed-lac, stick-lac, turmeric, saltpetre ('400 tons sold to His Majesty for 20,000*l.*'), cowries, tea and teapots,[1] with prices and names of purchasers. The goods were rated at 120,234*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* and the amount advanced on them was 16,286*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*; added to which is the 20,000*l.* for saltpetre for the King, making a total of 156,520*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* (5½ *pp.*)

M. VAN BENNINGHEN AT THE HAGUE TO SIR JOHN TREVOR, SEPTEMBER 21, 1669 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Foreign Archives*, vol. 219, p. 106[2]).

He has seen the last proposition presented by Sir William Temple concerning certain places in the Indies where it is pretended there ought to be free commerce. He would have been not a little surprised, had he not thought it was framed merely by the English Company and sent over

[1] Two canisters of 'thea', set up at 3*s.* per lb., and sold at 3*s.* 2*d.*; and forty 'theapots', priced at 18*d.* each and sold for 4*s.* each.

[2] See also *Home Miscellaneous* (I.O.), vol. xlii, p. 229.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

in order that it might be seen what answer the Dutch would make to it. He did not look upon it 'in the least as a matter debated in Council, and judged by the King to be founded upon equity and justice'; but, as others might think it had been offered in order to raise disputes,'seeing it containes so strange, so unjust, and prejudiciall innovations' as could only be proposed by those resolved to employ all kind of extremities to ruin the Dutch Company and disturb the peace between the two nations, after serious reflection he desired Sir William not to communicate it to any member of the States, except the Raet Pensionary (who has already seen it), until after receiving his opinion. From the assurance given by Lord Arlington that His Majesty has no intention of introducing innovations, but only desires to preserve his subjects in the Indies 'in their establishments, and in their just rights, what appearance is there that His Majesty should think it fit to have us allarmed by pretensions altogether new, and so very unjust, that they were not soe much as mentioned during the unhappy wars between the two nations, and appeared not in any manifest, wherein yet nothing was omitted that was judged to afford any appearing ground of complaint'. After the first war a general settlement of all differences between the two Companies was made and agreed to by His Majesty after his restoration, at which time the Dutch traded, in the same way as they do at present, in places named in the proposition without any complaint being made, though it is true certain of these places, as Porcat, were not then in their power, so they had no exclusive trade then as they have now they are masters there. It is also true that their title to 'a privative commerce' at Priaman, Indrapura, and other places was not then disputed, so cannot be now at Porcat, as it is based upon the same rights. He begs Sir John to judge if, after two treaties of peace and formal settlement of all controversies, pretensions never made before should now be put forward. Sir William Temple will acknowledge that, as he has often stated, the innovations the English Company complain of as contrary to the freedom of their trade are of fresh date, and not more than two or three years before the last war, whereas in the proposition now in question this is not so. Nothing has been changed with regard to trade to places mentioned since that time, and in places subdued since the power of exercising absolute and sole commerce is founded upon principles before acknowledged as lawful and about which there has never been any dispute. In this proposition too the English Company represent the matter as if it concerned the termination of disputes long under consideration, whereas there have

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

been none of this nature for over twenty years. They also refuse to come to 'elucidations', by which the injustice of their complaints might be made clear to His Majesty; for though they have named people and places with whom they pretend to have free commerce, they do not do so in this proposition, but after enumerating several, they add the words *alia loca*, and demand in the second article a general rule for free commerce with nations not in the possession of either Company. Thus so far from containing a favourable answer to the difficulties alleged by the Dutch against adjusting a general regulation, this proposition contains one with altogether new pretensions, some of which the Dutch neither will or can dispute the right of the English Company to, as freedom of trade at Calicut, Calevella, Achin, and Siam, provided that at the last-named place the Dutch contract, for the purchase of all skins that come there, is preserved. Doubtless Sir William Temple has reported what has been done concerning Macassar, about which the English Company should be satisfied, 'not onely with our justice but with our ingenuity'. With regard to Porcat, the governor of that place is a vassal of the King of Cochin, and like that town, under the power of the Dutch, and engaged to sell and deliver to them all their pepper, the only commodity produced there. At Ceylon the Dutch claim the right to all the cinnamon trade and 'other commodities which are of the growth by contracts and establishments which cost dear to our Company'. At Coteara they also have two forts, of which apparently the English Company were ignorant, as they claim a free trade there. As to Ticou, Priaman, and Idypoor, more than twenty years ago the Dutch helped to free these towns from the subjection and tyranny of the Queen of Achin and, as a reward for this service, were granted liberty to build a fort in their territory and the exclusive sale and delivery of all pepper grown there. Palembang was also conquered by the Dutch many years ago, the inhabitants having massacred all the men in a ship belonging to the Dutch Company, who obliged them to make a contract for the sale and delivery of all their pepper 'instead of all other subjection'. The Dutch also have a contract for all the pepper at Banjarmassin, and with the Kings of Ternate and Tidore, masters of the Moluccas, who 'have given themselves with their kingdoms to the Company and have obliged themselves particularly to sell and deliver us all the growth of their countreys, which is cloves, and accordingly wee have our forts there'. Except at Coteara and the Moluccas it is only a question of the trade in pepper, of which commodity the English Company should have no want, their trade

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

reaching 'over all the Indies, where this drug grows in abundance in severall places'. The Dutch having satisfied the English with regard to marine affairs in the Indies, the treaty should be concluded 'without stretching it to other things', or 'wounding the minds of one another upon the confidence we ought to have in the mutual and sincere amity, without which the peace of Europe cannot subsist'. In conclusion Van Benninghen says he cannot learn where Calevella is, and that when he asked to be told of particular complaints the English Company might have against the Dutch, it was not to give ground for innovations in what had already been settled, or to bring into dispute all affairs relating to the Indies, as the English Company seem to intend, but only to ascertain if the Dutch had transgressed at any time 'in matters of establishment, and gone contrary to received maximes, and to redresse the same as in justice and good reason you ought to expect from a State your friend and ally, which makes great account of the friendship and alliance with which the King your Master honours it'. (7¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 22, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 534).

John Cooper, who returned master's second mate in the *Greyhound*, to be allowed remission of fine on some of the calicoes he brought home, and given 20*l.* for services rendered the Company. Achar and green ginger returned in the *London* to be delivered free to Robert Hopper. Certain of the Committees to interview Mr. Tutchin, who is proposed as chaplain for the *Return*, ascertain his qualifications for the work of the ministry and report to the Court. Sir Andrew Riccard and other Committees to settle the accounts depending between the Company and the Farmers of the Customs. Affairs at the Coast and Bay to be taken into consideration on the 30th instant. Mr. Spurstow, one of the owners of the *John and Margaret*, to be requested to give to the relatives of the mariners in that ship the customary month's pay. (¾ *p.*)

A COMMITTEE FOR THE COAST AND BAY AFFAIRS, AND ALSO FOR LAWSUITS, SEPTEMBER 22, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvA, p. 65).

Moses is directed to read all letters, etc., touching the late disorder at Fort St. George, and from these to make a clear statement of the facts; and the Auditor is desired to draw up an account of what the mutineers seized when the Fort was surprised, and what they delivered up at its surrender. Moses is also to consider how the Company shall proceed in order to obtain satisfaction from Sir Edward Winter, Chuseman, Proby,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

etc., for what they took belonging to the Company, and then to confer with Messrs. Jollife and Papillon and wait on the Solicitor-General for his opinion in the matter. The Committee for the Coast and Bay to report what they find the confederates seized, and what they gave up to Agent Foxcroft and his Council at the surrender of the Fort, with reference to the books of accounts kept by Proby during the disorder, and the charges brought to account and sent to England in the *Loyal Merchant*. The Auditor is also to read, collect, and arrange all letters and papers that came from Sir Edward Winter, Proby, Chuseman, and Smithees when they surprised the Fort. (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 24, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 535).

The Committee for Shipping to choose a chaplain for the ship *Return* at a salary of 3*l.* per month. Sarah Agard's petition to be examined, and the petition of Elizabeth Hutchins to be referred to the Committee for Private Trade, who are to see that the goods therein mentioned are delivered to her free of fine. John Coltman to be given 10*l.* for his services whilst in the Company's employment. The Committee of the City Lands to be informed of Mr. Flexmore's irregular proceedings 'in laying the tymber of his house on Leadenhall wall', and of the Company's desire that his lease may not be sealed until right has been done them in the matter. A chest of books brought back in the *Return* to be delivered free to George Lescaliot, and the owners of the *Rebecca* to be asked to show the like favour with regard to another chest of his books returned in their said ship. Certain piece-goods, some wearing apparel, and a pot of ambergris to be delivered free to Isaac Foxcroft. The account of James Carveth, who died at Bantam while in the Company's service, to be examined. Directions to be given in the next general letters to Surat for the President and Council to examine what customs were usually paid at Tannah and Karinjah by the inhabitants of Bombay before that place was in the possession of the English; and if the officers persist in their extravagant demands, consideration is to be had how the Company may right themselves by taking customs from the people when they pass by 'our port'. The following payments to be made for freight: 3,000*l.* to the owners of the *Madras*, 4,000*l.* each to the owners of the *Rainbow* and *Loyal Merchant*, and 1,264*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* to Thomas Lucas for the *Zant Frigate*. At the desire of Captain William Wildy, the Court promise that if he shall cause to be built a ship of 450 tons with three

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

decks, a quarter-deck and forecastle, to be ready by November, 1670, they will engage her at 20*s.* a ton freight for the two first voyages to the Indies and back, over and above the usual freight, in order to encourage the building of three-deckers; or for a ship of 300 tons the same freight shall be allowed as to other vessels of a like burden that year, provided the captain or owners inform the Court of the burden and quality of the ship they are going to have built. Ordered that the *Zant*, formerly designed for Surat, shall go to the Coast and Bay instead, and the ships appointed for Surat and Bantam be dispeeded by January 10, and the several commanders summoned to attend the Court next Friday. Elizabeth Mercer's petition to be examined. The request of Sheriff Edwards to be allowed to make a warehouse of the stable in the backyard of the Company's house for one year is referred to the consideration of several Committees. (2 *pp.*)

WARRANT TO THE FARMERS OF THE CUSTOMS, SEPTEMBER 24, 1669 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 25, f. 124[1]).

To permit Edward Backwell to export 40,000*l.* or 50,000*l.* of Guinea gold, custom free, to improve the trade in the East Indies. He has lately brought in great quantities of gold and silver, which by law he might have exported free, had he not coined it in the Mint, and he engages soon to bring in and coin a greater quantity than he now exports.

A COURT OF SALES, SEPTEMBER 27 AND 28, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 537).

Sale of broad and narrow quilts, broad and narrow tapseils, Guinea stuffs, broad chintz, Serwange [Sironj] chintz, brawles, pautkaes, derebauds, mercollees, broad and narrow baftas, sovaguzzees, white and brown longcloth, blue, brown and white salampores, coloured ginghams, sannoes, morees, parcallaes, bettellees, Oringal bettellees, allejahs, and damaged calicoes returned in the *Greyhound*, with prices and names of purchasers. These goods fetched 172,260*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, to which is added the total given of the sale on September 21, viz., 156,520*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*, making in all a total of 328,780*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* (11 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 30, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 548).

The Court, on consideration of affairs at the Coast and Bay, resolve to send a duplicate of the Company's charter under the Great Seal to the Fort; also to permit Agent Foxcroft to return to England (as is

[1] See also *Warrants Early*, xv, p. 378.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

desired) by the shipping to be sent out twelve months hence; and to direct that Nathaniel Foxcroft, in obedience to His Majesty's commands, be sent home by this year's shipping. On information that William Jearzey, Chief at Masulipatam, 'hath contemned the Companyes orders, suffered grosse prophaness and scandallous vices to be practised in that factory, carried on a private trade not onely in India but out and home, overrated the Companyes goods, made use of their stock for his private advantage', made very short returns of what came to his hands, and sent no returns or advices by the last ships, the Court order that he be discharged from his post as Chief and from the Council, and not allowed to have any vote in consultation, or in the management of the Company's affairs, and that the Agent and Council at the Fort be told to call him to account for the wrongs and damage the Company has sustained by his means, and endeavour to seize his estate towards the Company's satisfaction. But in case he shall give good security to answer all demands and not act further to the Company's prejudice, then he is to be allowed to stay one or two years in the country to get in his debts. On information that John Nicklaes, Second at Masulipatam, has not only disobeyed the Company's commands but 'in an insolent manner plucked down the Companyes printed orders set up in that factory', and it being reported that he is a person of 'a very loose and disorderly life', the Court order that he too be dismissed from his post as Second and from the Council. It is also resolved to discharge Messrs. Nelthorpe, Fleetwood, Salusbury, Arnold, and Farley, factors at Masulipatam and the adjacent parts, they being 'persons of prophane spirits and of very loose and disorderly lives'. The Agent and Council to be directed to send for Mr. Nicklaes and the above-named five factors and, if upon examination the objections against them are found to be just, to send them home by this year's shipping. Resolved that the Company's affairs at the Bay shall be continued under the direction and inspection of the Fort. (1¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 30, 1669 [AFTERNOON] (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 549).

On consideration of the affairs in the Bay, the Court resolve that the present chief, Shem Bridges, shall be permitted (according to desire) to return to England, and be succeeded by Henry Powell, this to take effect within sixty days after arrival of the Company's advices. Walter Clavel to be Second in the Bay; Mr. Haslewood to be continued at

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Kāzimbāzār; Job Charnock to be Chief at Patna, with Valentine Nurse as Second; Messrs. Bridger and Bagnal to return to the Fort; the rest of the factors and writers in the Bay to be recalled and placed as the Agent and Council shall think best. Gabriel Townsend's salary to be increased to 30*l.* a year. Matthew Manwaring to be Second at Masulipatam, and Roger Brodnax Third. The Committee for Christ's Hospital to be asked to permit a trapdoor to be made in the Company's warehouse at Leadenhall; the Committee for the Calico Warehouse to direct the making of the same. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 1, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 550).

The Court desire the Governor to give a receipt for a debenture made out by the Officers of His Majesty's Ordnance for 4,790*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* due to the Company for saltpetre, for which they have assignments on the Exchequer, excepting 990*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, for which Captain Wharton undertook to procure a particular assignment on the Hearth money, in part of an order of 5,000*l.*, which for security he deposited with Dunkin until such assignment was made. A memorial from Father Francisco Rebello, Procurator-General of the Jesuits in the Indies, and a manifesto from the people of Mayim and the Portuguese inhabitants there, received from Lord Arlington, are read. Both set forth the grievances and wrongs sustained from Sir Gervase Lucas and Mr. Henry Gary, late Governors of Bombay, and are the same in effect as those lately transmitted to this Court from the President and Governor of Bombay, and for which particular directions were sent last August in letters overland for right to be done to those who had been thus wronged, with general instructions to the Governor for preserving to the inhabitants of that island their just possessions held by them when it was surrendered to the King. Yet the Court, to show the Company's desire to redress all such grievances and complaints, order copies of the said memorial and manifesto to be sent to their President and Governor at Bombay, who is to examine the facts stated therein, with all other complaints of a like nature, and do what is right and just with regard to the same. At the desire of Major Taylor, executor of Randolph Taylor lately deceased at Surat, order is given for the account of the latter to be examined, and for directions to be sent in the general letter to Surat for Mr. Maisters[1] (one of his overseers) to invest the estate found belonging to the deceased in fine unprohibited goods, and send them home consigned to the Com-

[1] Streynsham Master.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

pany; and in the event of measures being taken to recover the Company's estate at Rajahpore, endeavours are to be made to obtain satisfaction for the losses suffered by Mr. Taylor and what is recovered is to be paid to Maisters, or whomever the Major shall appoint. Sheriff Edwards to be allowed the use of the stable in the backyard at Leadenhall for a year. Elizabeth Mercer to be paid one month's wages on account of John Bourne, who is in the Company's service at Bantam. The Committee for Shipping to see about stores and provisions for Bombay. Sixty soldiers to be entertained for Bombay; also some young women and maidservants (not above twenty in number) 'of good repute for their civil and sober behaviour', for whom good accommodation is to be found in the Company's ships. Mr. Albyn to provide the books desired by Mr. Wilson, and Dr. Castle's lexicon.[1] The Court direct that, if Mr. Lethulier's correspondent shall supply their Agent and Council at Fort St. George, or the Agent and Council in the Bay, with any more money at the rates formerly agreed on, bills of exchange drawn for the same, not exceeding 10,000*l.*, shall be accepted and paid. The commanders of the ships are told the times appointed for their sailing from Gravesend, that they are to take in only such goods and merchandise as they have allowance for from the Husband, and that, to prevent any dispute between the Company and the owners, it has been resolved to place guardians on board those vessels that are thought fit. The commanders are exhorted to promote the fear and worship of God in their ships and to keep the men in good order. Sarah Agard to be paid 8*l.* 8*s.* on account of her husband's wages. Mr. Harrington's account to be examined and his condition considered and reported. The captain and surgeon of the *Greyhound* to pay fines on ninety calicoes brought home in that ship, and to be given 12*l.* in consideration of services rendered. A letter from Robert Faircliff, and the rest of the 'tydesmen' employed in the Company's ships, is referred for consideration. The owners of the *Rebecca* to be paid 2,000*l.* on account of freight. At the desire of the Committee for the Treasury the following orders are given: from henceforth no more money is to be paid to Dunkin, the Cashier-General, in part of any of the Company's bills for money at interest, but each bill is to be cleared at one single payment; that Dunkin 'make no money paid in his cash book but such as he hath warrants for', signed by five of the Committees, the money due on warrants to be entered in one

[1] Edmund Castell's *Lexicon Heptaglotton* (1669): see a note on p. 163 of *English Factories in India*, 1665–7.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

entire sum; Harbert to transfer the balance of the Company's cash as it now stands in the cash book to a new account in the ledger, and in future to post the cash book once a week and see that its balance agrees exactly with that of the ledger. The Committee for the Treasury to settle the old cash account as soon as possible. (3 *pp.*) .

ORDER OF COUNCIL, OCTOBER 1, 1669 (*Public Record Office: Privy Council Register*, vol. lxii, p. 2).

Upon reading this day at the Board the humble petition of Thomas Winter, Esq., on behalf of his brother, Sir Edward Winter, complaining that the East India Company have not yielded obedience to His Majesty's letters sent unto them touching the difference at Fort St. George between Agent George Foxcroft and his son and the said Sir Edward Winter, it was ordered by His Majesty in Council that a copy of the said petition be, and herewith is, sent unto the East India Company, who are required to return their answer thereunto to this Board in writing on Friday the 8th instant, or then personally to give their attendance on the Board to make their defence to the matter contained in the said petition.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 5, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 553).

The Governor is desired to sign a letter, now read, directed to Mr. Parry, the King's minister at Lisbon. On further consideration of affairs at the Coast and Bay, it is resolved that the salary of the Chief at Masulipatam shall be 100*l.* a year, and that the Second at Fort St. George shall precede and take place in Council both of the Chief in the Bay and of the Chief at Masulipatam. A very satisfactory account being received of the abilities and faithfulness of Richard Mohun, he is elected to be Chief at Masulipatam. In obedience to the King's commands, order is given for the recall of Nathaniel Foxcroft, who is to take passage in one of the ships returning this year. The Committee for Lawsuits to draw up an answer to Thomas Winter's petition. Captain Whitehorn to be allowed to have delivered to him twenty calicoes free of fine for the use of himself, his wife, and two daughters, and his paper concerning his goods brought home in the *Return* is referred to the Committee for Private Trade. (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 6, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 554).

Isaac Delillers is admitted to the freedom by redemption. Certain of the Committees to ascertain from the Commissioners of the Ordnance

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

how the saltpetre bought for the King's service is to be delivered to their satisfaction, and the accommodation of those merchants who have bought the other half. William Gregory, Esq., of Hereford, and William Gravill, citizen of London and haberdasher, are accepted as security in 1,000*l.* for John Carpenter, purser in the *Experiment*. Lead to be shipped in the *Mediterranean*, *Happy Entrance*, and the rest of the ships designed for the Coast and Bay, and Alderman Dashwood to be spoken to about the delivery of the same quantity of lead as the owners of the *Morning Star* had of the Company in that vessel. Captain Whitehorn, commander of the *Return*, to be given 25*l.* and a piece of plate to the value of 10*l.* with the Company's arms upon it for his extraordinary care and pains in the Company's service, and that others may be encouraged to be equally faithful and diligent. The Committee for the Treasury to ascertain how long Mr. Birch served in the Treasury before he was appointed assistant to the Auditor, and cause a warrant to be made out for salary due to him. Certain Committees to speak to Mr. Dormedo about the bill of exchange he presented and, if possible, settle the value of the dollar. John Harrington to be allowed 200*l.* for the ten years he was in India (20*l.* a year), to be discharged of the money he received during his imprisonment at Batavia, and given, as additional salary, and in consideration of his great sufferings, 100*l.*, from which is to be deducted the 30*l.* he owes the Company. Mr. Lambton's books of accounts lately come from Surat to be delivered by the Auditor to Mr. Marshall, who has promised to let the Company have them to peruse as soon as his trial at law is over; the Auditor to examine the rest of the papers and writings and deliver them to Marshall within a fortnight. Examination to be made of the sallampores and longcloth sold to Mr. Sartillion, he complaining that they are much inferior to the samples shown him. The Committee for Private Trade to place on board the outward-bound ships such persons as they think fit, with instructions to take an exact account of all goods, etc., embarked, and to allow only such goods as are permitted by the Husband's note of hand, and on finding any without this permit to inform the Committee and the Husband immediately. These 'guardians' are also to keep the keys of the ships' holds and scuttles. The Committee for Shipping to provide wine, beer, and mum to be sent to the Coast and Bay. Robert Moy's accounts to be examined; also the petitions and accounts of Ralph Robins, Captain Samuel Smith, Robert Spencer, and Thomas Alderton. The Company's gardener to be allowed 50*s.* annually. (2 *pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

TREASURY MINUTE, OCTOBER 6, 1669 (*Public Record Office: Treasury Minute Book* ii, pp. 186–7).

The late Customs Farmers [England] and the Auditors of Imprests are called in about said Farmers' accounts. The interest of the money advanced by them to pay for the saltpetre is to be allowed them from the time the money should have been paid back to them, but the Auditors are to examine the East India Company's patent to see when they should have paid it in, the question being whether the East India Company pay [their customs?] presently or at a certain fixed time. As for the money demanded for interest on an account with the East India Company, my Lords say that, if they were charged on their commission account with those entries, then the interest is to be allowed, which is about 300*l*. . . .

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 8, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 556).

The account of William Stowerton, surgeon, to be examined. The samples by which Mr. Sartillion bought his cloth having gone from the warehouse, and the Court learning that other buyers of the same cloth find no fault with it, they decide that nothing can be done in the matter. Payment to be made to Christian Stevens and James Carveth. Richard Steele is admitted to the freedom by redemption. Moses to be consulted concerning attachments against certain members of the Court for contempt in not answering Ion Ken's bill of complaint in Chancery. The Committee for Shipping to entertain fifty soldiers to serve at Fort St. George, and give permission for those of their wives as are of 'civil behaviour' to go with them; the Committee to consider also what handicraftsmen should be sent to the Fort, and take order for their entertainment and transportation; and if any of them have children the Company will pay their passage. Payment to be made to Major Taylor, Robert Moy, and to the assigns of Robert Spencer and Prayse Milborne. The allegations of Mr. Delavere, touching some baftas missing in the parcel he bought at the last sale, to be looked into. No adventures to be transferred to anyone not free of the Company until such a one has paid 5*l*. into the treasury; and Harbert is directed to draw up a list of those adventurers who, since the beginning of this present Stock, have paid for their freedom, and of those who have bought adventures and not paid in 5*l*. according to order. Certain Committees to consider and

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

report how the factories in India may be supplied with good surgical medicaments. (1½ *pp.*)

ORDER OF COUNCIL, OCTOBER 8, 1669 (*Public Record Office: Privy Council Register*, vol. lxii, p. 9).

The Archbishop of Canterbury presents a letter of remonstrance sent to him from some factors and others at Fort St. George, complaining of two schismatical and seditious ministers there, who by their unsound principles and turbulent spirits much disquiet the factory. Hereupon order is given for the East India Company to attend the Council on Wednesday the 13th instant at nine in the morning touching this complaint. . . . . The East India Company, in accordance with an order of Council of October 1, present their answer to the petition of Thomas Winter; it is read, also another petition from the said Winter praying to have a copy of the Company's answer, and that a day may be speedily appointed for hearing the matter in dispute. Hereupon order is given for a copy of the Company's answer to be delivered to Winter, and the whole matter in difference between the said parties is referred to the Lords of the Privy Council appointed a Committee for Trade and Plantations, who are desired to meet in the Council Chamber on Monday October 11 at nine in the morning and upon examination and consideration of what shall be alleged and proved on either side to report their opinion of the same to His Majesty in Council, when such further order as is thought fit shall be given.

JOHN POCOCK AT WEYMOUTH TO JAMES HICKES, OCTOBER 9, 1669 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 266, no. 67).

. . . Sir Thomas Allin came before Algiers on August 6; after sending his boat on shore, he began to treat, and demanded restitution of the 30,000 pieces of eight taken out of the East Indiaman; this they proffered, but denied several other of his demands, so that after a five days truce, he broke with them, and endeavoured to do what damage he could. . . .

SIR GEORGE DOWNING TO SIR SAMUEL BARNARDISTON, OCTOBER 11, 1669 (*Public Record Office: Out Letters General* II, p. 126).

To transmit to the Treasury a copy of the Company's patent, granting them some privileges in point of payment of customs.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 12, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 558).

Lord Arlington to be spoken to concerning the transportation of Herr

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Herman Baas and his servants. Certain Committees to consult with Moses as to what should be offered to the Lords Referees next Monday touching a commission for examination of the matters pending at Fort St. George between Agent Foxcroft and Sir Edward Winter, and prepare a written statement by next Friday; others are desired to read the draft of a contract for saltpetre bought by the Commissioners of Ordnance, make what amendments they think fit, and report the same. Mr. Delavere to be paid 5*l.* in consideration of baftas missing in the parcel he bought. The Committees appointed to settle with the Commissioners of Ordnance report that the latter are willing to take the saltpetre 'as the bags should rise', and desire that it may be fetched away with all convenient speed. Mr. Sartillion's cloth in the warehouse to be inspected. The Committee for Affairs of the Coast and Bay to consider Mr. Mohun's proposals now read, and report their opinions. Henry Sammon's account is referred for examination. Resolved that affairs at the Coast and Bay be further considered next Tuesday, and that the Committees meet Wednesday and Friday afternoons to dispatch several matters under consideration. (1¼ *pp.*)

ORDER OF COUNCIL, OCTOBER 13, 1669 (*Public Record Office: Privy Council Register*, vol. lxii, p. 15).

The East India Company attending the Council concerning the letter of remonstrance sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury, they are required to send orders by the first ships for the speedy return of the two ministers complained of, Hooke and Thompson, and at the same time to dispeed in their stead two able, orthodox, and lawfully ordained ministers approved of by the Bishop of London. To this order the Company are to yield due obedience, as they tender His Majesty's high displeasure.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 15, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 559).

The Committee for Lawsuits to examine Moses's bill of disbursements. Directions to be given in the next general letters to India for some spotted deer and small green parrots to be sent home in the next shipping, the King having signified a desire for these. Mr. Roberts, on behalf of the owners of the *Constantinople Merchant*, desires that the obstructions met with in perfecting their account may be taken into consideration; the matter is referred to the Committee for Private Trade, who are also to consider the petition of Captain Seaman and the officers of the *Richard and Martha* concerning their overtonnage, and show such considera-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

tion towards them and the rest of the Bantam and other ships, with respect to the last voyage and the exigencies encountered, as they think fit, and take care to prevent the same inconveniences in future. The Committees are earnestly desired to use their best endeavours to find some 'learned, pious, prudent, and orthodox persons, legally ordayned', for the Company's service in India. Payment to be made to James Calthorp, Henry Sammon, and Crispini Barero. The Husband to give in a written statement next Friday of what is due to the Wardens of the Bridgehouse for the brewers' granary let to the Company. Owners and commanders of ships freighted by the Company to be reminded of the payment of 'one month's wages in six' due to the relatives of their respective ships' companies, and inform the Paymaster, before departure, which of the owners is to be entrusted with the said payment. Mr. Clough, late Second at Jambi, requesting payment for his pepper disposed of at the last sale, he is told that only pepper consigned to the Company was sold, but that his name had been seen in one bill of lading; that there is an account depending between the Company and himself, and it is believed that his and Mr. Mainstone's misbehaviour has been very prejudicial to the Company; nevertheless, if he will make out his claim for the said pepper, justice shall be done. Captain Hall to be paid 1,000*l.* on account of freight due to the *Coast Frigate*. John Miller's account to be examined. The Committee for Accounts to settle how the stores account shall be kept. (1¾ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO SIR JOHN TREVOR, OCTOBER 16, 1669 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Foreign Archives*, vol. 219, p. 114[1]).

They have read M. Van Benninghen's letter of September 21 and note how he undervalues the last proposition sent, as coming from the English Company and not from His Majesty, also his reflections upon it and themselves. It would be easy to reply in the same strain if this would determine matters, but as they do not look upon the letter 'as originally his, but penned by some of the Caballists of the Dutch East India Company, we shall leave their Babel, founded in blood and built up by oppression, to God's righteous dealing with them in due tyme'. His Lordship knows the proposition was considered by himself and the Lord Keeper, and that the Company only enumerated the places. To the various assertions in the said letter they reply as follows: It is very untrue that a general settlement of all differences between the two

[1] See also *Home Miscellaneous* (I.O.), vol. xlii, p. 232.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Companies was made after the first war, and that the Dutch traded then as now in the places named in the proposition without any complaint being made, for though in 1654 the arbitrators on behalf of the Dutch urged their contracts on the West Coast of Sumatra, as the Dutch do now, and wished that coast to be excepted in the award then made, this was refused, and it was agreed that a free and general commerce in the Indies should remain to both Companies, and at the same time satisfaction was made by the Dutch for pepper taken out of the English ship *Endymion* when upon the coast of Sumatra. By this satisfaction being given it is evident that the Dutch claim to the same right to trade at Porcat and other places named in the proposition as they had at Priaman and Idypoor is but a pretence. They will find, if they look into the reglement presented by Sir George Downing in 1664 to the States, that two articles, one about the passing by of forts, and another concerning contracts were insisted upon, and satisfaction demanded and given by the States for hindrance of the English trade at Porcat after the Dutch had taken Cochin, both of which articles have been passed by the States-General in the present negotiation. They do not understand the reference to the Lord Ambassador, nor where and how an acknowledgement of the exercise by the Dutch of absolute and sole commerce was legal. The present proposition is made to terminate disputes, and if the Dutch act fairly it may do so and not be a cause of controversy, but as to nothing of this nature having been insisted on for twenty years past, what has already been said about satisfaction given and the reglement presented by Sir George Downing evince the contrary. The English, far from not caring to come to elucidations, have ever been anxious to clear and state things so that there might be no occasion for future disputes. The words *alia loca*, after the enumeration of places where the Dutch had interrupted and disturbed the English, were added to insist upon the common right of trade to all places not occupied by or under the government of the Dutch. The Portugals formerly possessed Cochin, but did not for that reason claim sole trade at Porcat, and such things were never done until 'this new Dutch doctrine came up'. The invalidity of the contracts made by the Dutch has been so fully acknowledged by the States-General that no further comment is necessary. The English Company do not know what further advice the Dutch have of forts built at Coteara, or what means they have taken to deprive the English of trade at that place since these transactions began, but the Dutch cannot say they knew of any when the treaty was first mooted. The

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

boldness of the Dutch in pretending sole right to the whole trade of Ceylon because they have some forts on its coast is to be wondered at, seeing the potent Prince of that island is at war with them. Their pretence to the right of sole trade at Ticou, Pryaman, and Iddypore is contradicted also by the satisfaction they were required to make for injury done at those places. The rights of their contracts at Banjarmassin and Palembang have already been answered. Their assertion that the Kings of Ternate and Tidore have given them the Molucca Islands is also to be wondered at, for it is known that both kings have distinct kingdoms, and that the Dutch are afraid to displease them lest they should be turned out, so they resort to cunning by setting the said kings at variance one against the other. It is not material to the Dutch whether the English want pepper or not, but the question is, what is the common right? That the Dutch have given satisfaction concerning marine affairs in the Indies is open to doubt, seeing that M. Van Benninghen's letter 'overthrowes all that hath bin treated on hitherto'. If, as he says, it is taken for granted that the Dutch by planting a fort or making a contract in the Indies shall thereby exclude other nations, it will be easy for them to do either, and where they please, and so have the whole of the Indies to themselves, which is what they wish, and must be conceded if things are to be brought to a good understanding and termination. The Company therefore submit whether His Lordship shall not think fit to direct Sir William Temple to present the proposition to the States-General and receive their answer. They suppose the Dutch are not ignorant that Callevella is sometimes called Tuttycorree and is situated to the eastward of Cape Comorin. (6 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 19, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 561).

The Governor reports what passed before the Lords Referees upon the petition of Thomas Winter, the offer made by some of the Lords to end the matter in dispute by a compromise, and the discourse between himself, Mr. Winter, and his counsel. Winter appears and asks that arbitrators may be chosen to settle the matter; this is accordingly done, and it is resolved to abide by their finding, with this reservation, that unless they can settle the whole business no advantage is to be taken by either side of what shall take place between them. The Committee for the Coast and Bay to direct the Auditor how to state the Company's demands before the referees. (¾ *p.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 20, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 562).

The Husband to see that the right proportions of lead and other kentledge goods are laden aboard the outward-bound ships. Thomas Papillon to settle with the Wardens of the Bridgehouse about the rent due for the brewers' granary. The petitions of Captain Nathaniel Horseman, Peter Mayhew, Simon Bretton, Peter Priaulx, Arundel Westfield, and Edward Turney are referred to the Committee for Private Trade to settle, but if any 'exceed their rules' they are to report as to what, in their opinion, is best to be done. The Committee for the Treasury to affix the Company's seal to the contract for saltpetre sold to the Commissioners of the Ordnance. The Committee for Lawsuits to consider what to prepare for the hearing of Winter's petition (appointed to be held next Monday) by the Lords Referees. The Court having received a very satisfactory account of the abilities of Sir William Langhorne, he is chosen to be Second at Fort St. George and to succeed Agent Foxcroft when the latter leaves for England. Jeremy Sambrooke to be continued in his present employment at the Fort and to be Third in Council during Foxcroft's stay, the Chiefs in the Bay and at Masulipatam to take precedence of him, but when the said Agent leaves, Sambrooke is to be Second in Council. The Court do not approve of Edward Herrys being made one of Council, and forbid his acting in that capacity until further order; they also resolve that the standing Council at the Fort shall consist of six persons besides the Agent and no more, and that Timothy Wilkes be admitted as one. Joseph Hynmers is elected to serve in one of the factories in India. Sir Matthew Holworthy requests that a gentlewoman, related to himself and the intended wife of Walter Clavell, may be given passage to India in one of the Company's vessels with her two maidservants; he is told that if as many persons as the ships are bound to carry are not sent out, his request shall be granted, but otherwise some agreement must be made with the masters and owners. The petition of Judith Pearce is referred for examination and report. (1½ *pp.*)

ANDREW ELLIS TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, OCTOBER 21, 1669 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 266, no. 158).

... To-day the House of Commons has been on the subject of the Lords' jurisdiction, and one of the members advised an adjournment from day to day, till the Lords had erased all their proceedings against the East India Company; this reminds me of the Romans, when they disputed with the Fathers for magistracy, and gained ground on every argument....

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 22, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 563).

The following securities are accepted: Sir Andrew Riccard, Nathaniel Herne, Thomas Canham, and Daniel Sheldon in bonds of 500*l.* each for Richard Mohun; and Sir Theophilus Biddulph, Simeon Bonneel, Henry Mellish, and John Cooke in like bonds for Sir William Langhorne. Mr. Morden, in the absence of Mr. Papillon, to look after matters referred to the Committees for the Coast and Bay. Payment to be made to the assignee of William Stowerton. Thomas Haslewood's petition is referred for examination. A report is read touching certain errors in the Carwar and Surat books; also one from the Committee for the South Sea Factories concerning errors and abuses practised at Jambi and referring to some rules and observations suitable for recommendation to the Agent and Council there and at Bantam; upon which order is given for the said Committees to examine these rules and present them to the Court, that directions may be given about them. Captain Edmond Seaman to be presented with 20*l.* in consideration of his ingenuity and readiness to serve the Company. The petitions of Sarah Minshall and Martha Davis are referred for examination. The Court, on further consideration of the Council at Fort St. George, order that Joseph Hynmers take place in it as Fourth, John Bridger as Fifth, Richard Smithson as Sixth, and Timothy Wilkes as Seventh; that William Bagnal, now in the Bay, shall return to the Fort and have a place in Council at the first vacancy. George Chamberlyn, now at Masulipatam, is elected a factor at a salary of 25*l.* a year, and to be Fifth in that factory, provided good security for his faithful service is given by his brother. Samuel Jennens being recommended for the post of chaplain at Fort St. George, certain of the Committees are desired to ascertain and report concerning his ability and qualifications. The contract for iron guns as kentledge made with Captain Arnold Brown to be discharged. Payments to Martha Davis and Judith Pearce. The Governor to apportion to the several ships the goods designed for export. Resolved that no more factors or writers be entertained this year. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 22, 1669 (AFTERNOON) (*Ibid.*, p. 565).

The Committee for the Treasury to affix the Company's seal to their answer to be given in Chancery to Ion Kenn's bill of complaint. John Lethulier objecting to the last clause of an order of court of September

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

10 last, stating that he did not promise to be responsible for money due on the bill of exchange if it were not made good to the Company's cash, but only in case it was not authentic and the money not paid to the drawers, the Court agree that his promise shall be understood accordingly. No one who has not actually taken the oath and so been made free of the Company is to have the benefit of exporting bullion and fine goods at one per cent., or of importing the proceeds of the same at two per cent. ($\frac{1}{2}p.$)

BRIEF HEADS FOR AN ANSWER TO ION KEN'S BILL IN CHANCERY AGAINST THE COMPANY, OCTOBER 22, 1669 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xxxvi, p. 28).

In 1658 Ken was entertained as a factor by the Company and advised of this by their letter to the Bay of February 27, 1658, and that his salary would be 40*l.* per annum for five years to begin from the arrival of the *Love* in the Bay, where she came September 22, 1658. But they deny that they ever covenanted with him to trade for himself or others in any commodities, as is falsely stated in his bill, or that they promised at the end of five years he should be incorporated into their Society; yet if he wishes he may be, as they never refuse this to any factors who have served them seven years in India. They never threatened him if he did not accept their service, having always many more soliciting for employment than they can place, and never being in want of factors. In the late time of usurpation and free trade there was some difference between the late Henry Greenhill, Thomas Chamber (now Sir Thomas) and the Nabob, Mīr. Jumla, Greenhill and Chamber having, with the assistance of a private ship, the *Jonathan*, seized at or near Fort St. George a junk belonging to the Nabob; but with this the Company had no concern nor did they approve, it being contrary to their order, against their interest, and the means of their losing many thousands of pounds, as Ken well knows and has stated in his suit in Chancery against Greenhill and Chamber. When the Nabob became General to the Mogul he sent for Ken, who was Chief at Kāsimbāzār, to go to him at Sooty, near that place, and he went on May 9, 1659, and the Nabob told him of the seizure of his junk, of which Ken was ignorant, but he sent the Company an account of the whole business by the *Madras Merchant*, which was received in London about October, 1661. The following June Ken went to the Nabob and told him that nothing could be done until the arrival of the expected Agent. By the Nabob's orders Ken went to him again

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

in September, returning in the November following. Some time after Agent Trevisa arrived, and in December went to the Nabob, accompanied by Ken; after remaining two months they were dismissed. In the July following Ken, accompanied by Job Charnock, visited the Nabob to excuse the Agent's coming, but he not being satisfied Trevisa went and was given a phirmaund or order for the English to trade as formerly. After this the Company never heard that Ken or any others were molested by the Nabob, as is falsely suggested, or that Ken was at any time imprisoned, so they have been the sole sufferers both in estate and trade. Ken and Trevisa brought great sums of money to the Company's account and pretended they were given to the Nabob and others, but the Company have good grounds to disbelieve this. The Company never consigned any great sums of money or many goods to Ken to encumber him with a perplexed account, but sent all shipping, etc., to the Chief Agent and factors at Hūgli, from whence the subordinate factories were supplied, and Ken being Chief of one received goods and other things, of which he has refused or neglected to give an account. The Company never understood that Ken accounted with Blake for the whole time he was employed in their service, for Blake, so far from owning Ken's accounts and actions, has advised of many frauds and abuses put by him upon the Company while in their service, for which the latter have entered a bill in this court. Blake had no power from the Company to dismiss Ken. The Company have always been and are still ready to produce all books and accounts that have at any time come to their hands touching Ken's negotiations in their affairs in India. By all these it appears Ken has defrauded them of great sums of money, wasted their estate contrary to order, and that they are in no way indebted to him except for part of his salary, which they are ready to allow when his account shall be adjusted. They deny seizing any goods belonging to him at his return from India, but believe that some or all of them, with those of other private persons, may have been brought into their warehouses at the unlading of the ships, as is usual in order that the customs, freight, and other duties may be settled, which being done all goods are delivered to the respective owners. Ken joins Sir William Thompson, Maurice and Robert Thomson, Sir Andrew Riccard, Messrs. Morden and Herne as confederates with the Company and prays that they may answer his bill. ($2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 27, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 566).

The dispute with the owners of the *Constantinople Merchant* is referred to arbitration. The accounts of John Spencer and William Cooke to be examined. On reading a paper containing rules and instructions necessary to be observed by the President, Agents, and Chiefs of factories in India, the Court desire certain Committees to make what amendments they think fit and report. Indigo ex *Loyal Merchant* to be delivered to Samuel Sambrooke, he paying the charges due. Certain Committees to ascertain the condition and qualifications of Jacob Smith, Sir William Langhorne desiring that he may go with him to Fort St. George. A report is read on the proposals submitted by Richard Mohun, and permission given him to take with him his black boy and an 'English person', the latter to be entertained in the Company's service at 5*l.* a year, and Mohun to give bond with another as security for his faithful service. The following privileges are granted to Mohun: liberty to carry out bullion for his own account free of freight and permission; to return his estate in any unprohibited goods (not exceeding 3½ tons) freight-free, or pay his money into the Company's cash at 5*s.* 6*d.* the dollar; to take passage in the *Rainbow* with good accommodation in the great cabin, and to be allowed 20*l.* for fresh provisions. Other particulars in the said report are referred to the Committee for Writing Letters, who are to give what directions they see fit concerning the same, and increase the 2,000 rupees proposed for building the factory at Masulipatam by an additional 2,000 rupees, as the Agent and Council at the Fort shall direct. Two chirurgeons to be entertained for the Company's service at the Fort and Masulipatam, and a chest of medicaments to be sent out with them. Sir William Langhorne to be allowed 20*l.* for fresh provisions for his voyage out in the *Return* and be given accommodation in the great cabin. Sir Francis Clarke and Matthew Andrews are accepted as security in 1,000*l.* for Joseph Hynmers. Payment to be made to Simon Bretton, and he to be allowed such remission of fine on his goods as is usually given to pursers serving the Company. A petition of the commanders of the Bantam ships is read, and referred to the Committee for the South Sea Factories to consider and report what they think should be allowed to the officers and men for encouragement in their voyage. Resolved that the following salaries shall be given at Fort St. George: 100*l.* a year to the Second, 70*l.* to the Third, and 50*l.* to the Fourth. After some debate it is decided to wait until next year before deciding what allowance to

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

make to those factors and servants who suffered imprisonment during Sir Edward Winter's usurpation of the Fort; meanwhile the Court approve of what the Agent and Council have done in gratifying the soldiers who were faithful to the Company's interest at that time. Sambrooke's request touching some morees, etc., sent to him by his son, is referred to the Committee for Private Trade. Consideration to be had of the factors at Surat and the parts adjacent, and preferment given to them as they shall be found to deserve. The Court declare that, if any factors abroad at the expiration of their covenanted term shall desire an account of their salaries, order shall be given for the same, and they shall be allowed credit for the money due on the balance of their account, which is to remain in the Company's hands as security for the faithful discharge of their trust, and interest to be allowed at the rate of five per cent., provided they are not indebted to the Company. (2½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 29, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 568).

An officer from the Bishop of London, Lord Almoner to the King, applies on behalf of his Lordship for an account of moneys and goods in the Company's hands due to the late Jeremy Sambrooke but forfeited to His Majesty; he is told that nothing is due except salary from June 24 to July 4, and a small dividend on the United Joint Stock, about which Harbert can give all information; that Sambrooke placed some money at interest with the Company in the name of Ulalia Andrews, whether his own or not is unknown, but anyone coming with authority from the said Ulalia Andrews and bringing the Company's bill will be paid the amount. The Court having received a satisfactory character of Jacob Smith, he is entertained at an annual salary of 5*l.*, and is to be under the immediate direction of Sir William Langhorne. George Smith's account to be examined. The following appointments are made: Mathias Vincent to be Second at Hūgli; John March Chief at Kāsimbāzār at an annual salary of 35*l.*, and Joseph Hall Second at the latter place. The Chiefs and Seconds at Balasore, Kāsimbāzār, and Patna to be admitted to Council in the Bay when they meet at Hūgli. Edward Reade, recommended by the Agent and Council at Fort St. George as experienced in the Company's affairs and as having asserted the Company's interest during the usurpation of Sir Edward Winter, is entertained as a factor at 30*l.* a year, to start from Midsummer, 1670. John Hopkins and John Field also being recommended by the Agent and Council at the Fort, and having served their covenanted time, their salaries are increased by twenty

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

pounds a year each. Samuel Charlton to be paid all the salary due to him, he being in a 'very consumptive and languishing condition'. John Crandon, secretary at the Fort, to be given a salary of 30*l.* a year starting from Midsummer, 1670, and to be admonished to 'avoyd excess in drinking, as he expects to be contynued in the Company's service'. William Richards, recommended by the Honourable Robert Boyle as duly qualified to serve as a chaplain in India, is entertained at 50*l.* a year, with an annual gratuity of 50*l.* and an allowance of 20*l.* for fresh provisions for the voyage, and Mr. Martin, recommended by Lord Arlington, is entertained to serve as a minister in India under like conditions. Certain Committees to ascertain whether Mr. Langhorne is willing to serve as a minister in India. Thomas Haslewood, Senior, to be paid the wages due to his son, who is serving the Company in the Bay. Payment to be made to Stephen Smart, plumber, and Francis Morris, carpenter; also to John Hull and John Stagil.[1] (2 *pp.*)

BULLION AND GOODS TO BE SENT TO THE COAST AND BAY, OCTOBER 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvA, p. 68).

To be laden in the following ships, viz.: in the *Mediterranean*, Captain Richard Goodlad, to the value of 19,000*l.*; in the *Return*, Captain William Whitehorne, to the value of 27,000*l.*; in the *Rainbow*, Captain Richard Goodlad, to the value of 34,000*l.*; in the *Zant Frigate*, Captain Andrew Parrick, to the value of 16,000*l.*; in the *Happy Entrance*, Captain Swayne, to the value of 21,000*l.*, and in the *Coast Frigate*, Captain Thomas Hall, to the value of 21,000*l.* All these vessels to sail from Gravesend on November 10. (1½ *pp.*)

BULLION AND GOODS FOR SURAT IN 1669–70 (*Ibid.*, p. 69).

List of bullion and goods to be shipped in the *Loyal Subject*, Captain Arnold Browne, and in the *Experiment*, Captain William Limbrey [no values given]; these two ships to sail on December 10. Bullion and goods to be sent in the *Hannibal*, Captain William Hill, and in the *Berkeley Castle*, Captain Robert Fisher [no values given]; these two ships to sail on February 10, 1670. Guns, sea-coal, anchors, provisions, etc., for Bombay to be laden in each of the above-named four vessels. For Bantam, the *Constantinople Merchant*, Captain Horseman, and the *Rebecca*, Captain William Badiley, both to sail December 1; the *Anne*, Captain Zachary Browne, and the *Loyal Merchant*, Captain Henry Risby, both to sail on February 22, 1670. [No bullion or goods given for these four last-named vessels.] (1½ *pp.*)

[1] A warrant was signed for 20*l.* 15*s.* 'payd in cash'.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

PERSONS TO BE EXAMINED TOUCHING THE COMPANY'S SUIT AGAINST MR. GREENHILL AND HIS SEIZURE OF THE NABOB'S JUNK [*undated*] (*Court Book*, vol. XXVA, p. 71).

Captain Richard Graves, who commanded the *Jonathan*, [now living at] Ratcliffe; Mr. Alexander Prescott, living at Ingatestone, Essex; Captain Thomas Paige, formerly mate in the *Jonathan*, but now in command of one of the King's ships; Edward Whiteing, living at Lambeth; Captain Richard Minors, living 'att an apothecaries over against the pumpe in Chancery Lane'; and Mr. Joseph Thomson, minister of St. Dunstan's in the West, Fleet Street. ($\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 3, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. XXVI, p. 570).

The Committee for Private Trade to ascertain what Captain Arnold Brown paid for over-tonnage of his cassia lignum brought home in the *Loyal Subject*. It is resolved to send out this year stock to the value of 150,000*l.* to the Coast and Bay, viz., 40,000*l.* to the Bay, 25,000*l.* or 30,000*l.* to Masulipatam, and the remainder to the Fort. Payment to be made to John Cox, administrator of John Spencer, and to Alice Millard. Sixty-three false dollars returned from Surat to be cut, sold, and the proceeds paid into the Company's cash. Sir Samuel Barnardiston and Richard Poulter are accepted as security in 1,000*l.* for William Neat, hot-presser; and Francis and Thomas Chamberlayn in a like sum for George Chamberlayn. Alderman Backwell's account is referred to the Committee for the Treasury to settle. The following payments to be made: the sum of 10*l.* to Francis Grimbell on account of salary due to George Smith, chirurgeon at St. Helena; to the owners of the *Coast Frigate* 996*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*; to John Atkins, mate in the *Return*, 10*l.* for good service in the last voyage; the sum of 10*l.* to be paid annually to the person who shall manage the candle at the public sales, which sum is to be given to George Papillon, who has performed that service from April 23 last. The Committee for Shipping to 'list' Mr. Hynmers' black servant (who is a Christian) as a soldier, with a soldier's pay, at Fort St. George, he being a 'sober person and versed in several Indian languages'. The following order of precedence for the Company's factors to be observed in the Bay: Henry Powell to be Chief, Walter Clavell Second, Mathias Vincent Third, the Chief at Kāsimbāzār Fourth, the Chief at Patna Fifth, Thomas Styles Sixth, Joseph Hall Seventh, Gabriel Townsend Eighth, and Valentine Nurse Ninth. Resolved that

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

the Agent and Council at the Fort shall examine into the charges brought against John Nicklaes and Messrs. Fleetwood, Salusbury and Arnold, and send them home, if the said charges are found to be true, with all other persons guilty of like disorders; but if sufficient proof is not forthcoming, the said persons are to be permitted to remain in India till further order. At the earnest request of Sir Godard Nelthorp on behalf of his brother, and of Mr. Farley on behalf of his son Joseph, the Court consent to these two remaining in India a year longer in hopes of their being 'reclaimed', but direct that they be sent to the Fort, there to remain at their own charge until an account of their behaviour is sent home. It is further resolved that all persons in India, who do nothing to prejudice the Company's trade or to disturb the factors, shall be allowed to remain, the Agent and Council to remit a list of their names, qualifications, and employments; but any acting to the contrary are to be sent to England; and all who go out without leave from the Company are to be secured. The adjustment of Alderman Backwell's account is approved, and the Committee for the Treasury are desired to thank him for his constant readiness to serve the Company. (2 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 8, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 572).

John Norton's account to be examined. The Husband to allow the owners, commanders, and men in the ships bound this year for the Indies to lade their unprohibited goods (not exceeding the 5 per cent. allowed for their encouragement); the said goods to be brought to Wigen's Quay[1] for him to examine; it is also left to the discretion of the Husband to employ such vessels and boats for dispatch of the Company's business as he sees fit. Lewis Delaver to be made some allowance on pepper he bought at the last sale. One White, entertained as a seaman by Captain Goodlad but enticed away from him in India, and Mr. Jerzey's nephew who went out in the *Madras Merchant*, to be sent back to England. Mr. Chuseman's request, about the return of his wife and children from Madras, and his estate there, is referred for consideration. The following securities are approved: Benjamin Whetcombe, a London merchant, in 1,000*l.* for James Heblethwaite, hot-presser; Francis Blechinden, a London vintner, and John Beamont, a salter, in 1,000*l.* for William Dyer, hot-presser; Nathaniel Herne, merchant, in 1,000*l.* for William Lyon, hot-presser; Benjamin Coles and Edward Grace, mer-

[1] Wiggin's Quay was in Lower Thames Street. The site is now covered by the Custom House.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

chants, in 500*l.* for Jacob Smith, a covenanted servant of the Company. Captain Richard Goodlad having confessed to taking out in the *Rainbow* some piece-goods for himself and a friend, also four barrels of coral, and that Foley, his purser, took out a like quantity, the Court agree to let the Captain off with payment of one quarter of the fine due on the said goods, and resolve to present him with a gratuity of 50*l.* and a piece of plate to the value of 10*l.*, on which the arms of the Company are to be engraved, in consideration of his pains when one of the commissioners for reducing Fort St. George. Captain Risby, who was also a commissioner for that service, is given a similar gratuity. Sail-cloth returned in the *Rainbow* to be examined, and the owners of that ship told of the Court's dissatisfaction with the behaviour of Foley in the last voyage, and their desire that another man be chosen purser in his stead. A fine of 12*d.* in the pound to be charged on indigo brought from Surat in the *Constantinople Merchant*. Captain Mead to be spoken to about one Arby, whom Mr. Mohun wishes to take with him to India. Examination and report to be made of damaged calicoes complained of by Messrs. Lee and Puller; also about the minister recommended by Mr. Mohun. Certain proposals made by Sir William Langhorne are read and referred to the Committee for the Coast and Bay. The Committee for the South Seas to read the statement of Skinner's business and make in it what amendments they see fit. The account between the King and the Company is referred to the Committee for General Accounts for consideration and report. (*2 pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 10, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 574).

Payment to be made to the Farmers of the Customs. Permission is given to Mrs. Woodroffe, the intended wife of Mathias Vincent, and to a kinswoman of Sir Matthew Holworthy, the intended wife of Walter Clavell, to take passage free of charge in the Company's shipping to the Bay, each to be allowed to take her maidservant. Certain Committees to report what calicoes or other goods should be sent to the Coast and Bay, and order is given for the ships designed thither to be ready to leave Gravesend by the 20th instant. The tare on saltpetre bags from the Coast and Bay to be 4*l.* for single and 6*l.* for double bags. The Committee for Lawsuits to advise with Counsel how the Company may indemnify themselves for frauds committed by their factors in the embezzlement of their estate; also how they may recover damages from

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Sir Edward Winter, etc., without prejudice to the agreement made by the Commissioners upon rendition of the Fort. Sir Arthur Ingram and Mr. Watts, owners of the *Rainbow*, to be told that the Court desire to speak with them. A report is read from the committee who examined the accounts of Samuel Sambrooke, Senior. They find that he has 'faithfully and truly acted both in receipt and delivery of what hath come into his charge,' and that he may be cleared and discharged, except for the goods remaining unsold [a list of which is given]; hereupon the Court approve of the said report and give order for Sambrooke to be cleared and discharged accordingly. Certain Committees to interview and report their opinion of Messrs. Newcome and Durham, who are recommended to serve the Company as ministers. (4 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 10, 1669 [AFTERNOON] (*Ibid.*, p. 578).

An account drawn up by the Auditor, of errors and mistakes in the Fort St. George books during the agency of Sir Edward Winter, is read, with a report on it from the Committee for the Coast and Bay; the Court agree with the said report. Certain Committees to endeavour to bring about a good understanding between the owners of the *American* and Captains Goodlad and Risby. William Desbrow and Robert Faircliff are directed to go as 'wayters' on board the *Rainbow* bound for the Coast and Bay, to take special care that nothing is taken aboard secretly, and no provisions without permission of the Husband; that locks be placed upon all hatches or scuttles, and nothing put into the hold unless they are present; they are also to take account of all goods, their marks, and the names of the owners, and to stay on board until further order. Similar instructions to be given to James Clifford and John Todd for the *Zant Frigate*, to James Swait and Robert Lewis for the *Return*, to John Howes and William Field for the *Coast Frigate*, to George Fabian and Edward Wright for the *Happy Entrance*, and to Robert Williams and John Cam for the *Mediterranean Merchant*,[1] these orders to be signed by the Secretary. The Committee for Writing Letters to be directed to insert in those to be sent to the Coast and Bay, Surat, and the South Seas Factories, the orders and instructions made this day, in which the Court refer to those made on December 18, 1667, for the 'advancement of piety and sobriety in all our Agencies and factories abroad'. The Company expected that these would have been fully com-

[1] This list is repeated at p. 71 of *Court Book*, vol. xxvA.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

plied with, but understanding that many have been slighted and few strictly observed, they now direct that all Agents and Councils in their several residencies appoint a day and cause the said orders to be read at a public meeting of all their factors and servants, and have them framed and placed in the public hall for everyone to see. Having also heard complaints that their Presidents, Agents, and Chiefs have not practised those orders which enjoin that all buying and selling of goods, contracts for providing goods, directions concerning voyages and shipping, instructions and advices to subordinate factories be arranged by joint consent of Council in the head and subordinate factories, that the factors be employed in the Company's affairs and allowed to see all books, etc., relating to the same, and thus become capable of better service and not left in ignorance, as has been the case heretofore; and that Banyans and natives be employed only as brokers or assistants, in regard of their language, except by joint consent of the Council; that a diary, journal, or memorial be kept and transmitted home yearly, in which the Secretary is to enter the names of those of the Council present at contracts for buying and selling goods or other important matters, the Company now declare that whosoever shall neglect to observe these rules shall be esteemed unfaithful to his employment and be discharged from their service. Information concerning Mr. Durham, who has been recommended to serve as a minister, to be ascertained and reported. The Auditor to deliver to Abraham Papillon some Masulipatam books to be copied for Mr. Mohun. (*2 pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 12, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 581).

No seamen's goods to be shipped without a certificate of approval from the captain. Mrs. Crone to be allowed a free passage to India in one of the Company's ships. Messrs. Boone and Herne are given permission to send some wine to Masulipatam. The chaplain in the *Return* is allowed 5*l.* for fresh provisions. Captain Whitehorne to be allowed for primage and average and fresh provisions. Mr. Knightly is given permission to lade in the *Loyal Subject* for account of James Adams, a factor, goods to the value of forty pounds. Mr. Durham, recommended by Secretary Trevour, is entertained. The Committee for Lawsuits to prepare a commission to empower some persons to examine the wrongs and injuries done the Company by Mr. Jerzey, and to secure what they find in his possession or dispersed abroad, belonging to the Company.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The relations of Messrs. Powell, Townsend, Haslewood, and March to be notified to give in the names of their securities, and Job Charnock at the Bay to be written to for his security. Sir William Turner is admitted to the freedom gratis, as a mark of the Company's respect. Mary Stamper's petition is referred for examination. Certain Committees to consider and report on the desire of Sir Robert Southwell, and the draft of a letter prepared for Surat. Payment to be made to the administrator of William Cooke. The best account possible to be obtained from France of what ships are designed thence for India. (1¾ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 15, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 582).

Mr. Herne reports that the father of Mr. Durham, on being told of the Company's entertainment of his son as a chaplain for India, expressed his acknowledgement, but said that he had always been against his son going abroad, and as the latter had lately been engaged to go with Lord Falkland to Venice, he could not possibly serve the Company; being asked to recommend someone else, he replied that no sober or learned men are to be procured, there being so many preferments for them in England. Mr. Albyn to send 15*l.* free of permission to Mr. Thomson at the Fort. The clause of a letter, drawn up by Moses, touching the securing such of the Company's estate as is in the possession of Mr. Jerzey or by him dispersed abroad, is read and referred to the Committee for Lawsuits. The Committee for Shipping to sell by the candle at the Company's house the small vessel brought from Angola, after causing public notice of the sale to be given at the Exchange. On information that provisions furnished for the *Blackamoor* have not been paid for and may be found defective, or other inconveniences arise, the Court resolve that in future when their ships are freighted due regard shall be had that the owners are men who will see their vessels are well fitted and provisioned. Captain Swanley asking for evidence of what goods were taken out of the *Good Hope*, the matter is referred to the Committee for Private Trade. It being represented that to-morrow some of the Fort books will be wanted in Chancery in the case between Sir Thomas Chamber and Mr. Greenhill, directions are given to Harbert to attend with those necessary. Messrs. Earning and Cholmley to be allowed to ship in the *Rainbow*, permission free, 4,000 dollars, being for the same account for which they sent a like sum in the *Morning Star*, 'that was taken out by the Turks'. A petition from Richard Foley, late purser in the *Rainbow*, is presented by Lord Berkeley and referred to the Commit-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

tee for Private Trade, who are to examine Foley about the goods that came from Pulicat to Fort St. George; if he gives satisfactory replies, he is to be allowed to go in the *Rainbow* this voyage. (1½ *pp.*)

ORDER OF COUNCIL, NOVEMBER 17, 1669 (*Public Record Office: Privy Council Register*, vol. lxii, p. 44).

The petition of Thomas Winter on behalf of his brother Sir Edward Winter concerning matters in dispute between the latter and George Foxcroft, Agent at Fort St. George, and his son Nathaniel, is read and referred to the Lords Committee for Trade and Plantations, who are directed to meet to-morrow afternoon at the Council Chamber in Whitehall to examine and consider the whole matter and report their opinion and advice speedily upon the same, so that some issue may be put to it before the departure of the ships now bound for India. The Company and the petitioner to attend their Lordships at the said time.

ORDER OF COUNCIL, NOVEMBER 17, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 45).

The petition of Frances Chuseman, late Lieutenant at Fort St. George, on behalf of himself and eighteen persons, 'banished men of integrity,' is read. In it Chuseman states that he was commanded to seize George Foxcroft, the Company's Agent at the Fort, and his son Nathaniel for having spoken seditious and treasonable words against His Majesty the King. This he did to the great hazard of his life and loss of all his estate. That upon a commission from the King, the Fort was delivered to commissioners, who promised protection to the petitioners, nevertheless the Agent within four days after imprisoned Chuseman and kept him so for nearly five months, and seized and detained all his estate. Chuseman finding no security for his person came to England and humbly prays for His Majesty's justice and protection for himself and the said banished men. Hereupon order is given for the petition to be referred to the Committee for Trade and Plantations to examine into the truth of the whole matter and report their opinion and advice to His Majesty in Council before the departure of the ships now about to go to the Indies.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 17, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 584).

John Polixfen, Martin Cowell, and William Warren are approved as security in 1,000*l.* for John March, Chief at Kāsimbāzār. John Lewis is admitted to the freedom by service. The petition of Edward Drayner, surgeon, for some allowance for his trouble and expense in attending

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

several men in the *Return* who in a former voyage were wounded in a fight between that ship and a Dutch man-of-war, is referred for consideration and report. Mr. Sartillion is made some allowance on calicoes found to be other than they were bought for. Goods to be delivered free to Caleb Hooke. Ralph Marshall to be permitted to send out to his brother, a factor at Masulipatam, a pipe of wine, two cheeses, a case of books, and some utensils. Mary Stamper to be paid 12*l.*, and the Agent and Council at the Fort to be desired in the next general letter to endeavour to recover the property belonging to her husband at the time of his death. Thomas Creswell of Heckfield and George Vyne of Westminster are approved as securities in 1,000*l.* for Edward Reade. Sir William Langhorne to be permitted to ship in the *Return* half a piece of scarlet cloth for his own use, and four yards for account of Sir Thomas Chamber; also some wine, brandy, mum, and beer. Payment to be made to Christopher Constantine and Edmond Taylor. Sambrooke to be allowed to ship out for the account of his son Jeremy 600*l.* in foreign gold, permission free; also some wine, goods, and provisions. Thomas Leman is admitted to the freedom by service. A report is read about Richard Foley, but his affidavit concerning goods brought from Pulicat to the Fort not being considered satisfactory, the Court desire the Committee for Private Trade to draw up another for Foley to sign. Information to be obtained from Masulipatam concerning the account of William Smith, who died in September, 1665. The owners, commanders and men in the ships designed for Bantam and the Coast to be allowed to carry out double the proportion of their usual tonnage. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 19, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 585).

A warrant to be made out for payment of 5,200*l.* to the Farmers of the Customs on account of the first six months' customs due from the Company. Captain Goodlad and others, who brought back allejahs, to pay the fine on them, and the *Rainbow's* account to be discharged of asserted damage to the saltpetre. Private importation of allejahs is prohibited. Richard Foley presents a paper showing the quantities of cloth, coral, and lead carried out to India as private trade in the *Rainbow*; this account being considered satisfactory, Foley is given permission to proceed on the next voyage and the Court give order for one-fourth part of the fine due on prohibited goods mentioned in the said paper to be charged to the *Rainbow's* account. A paper presented by Thomas Winter (recommended by Lord Ashley) is read and referred for considera-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

tion to the afternoon. The account of the late Mr. Puliston, formerly a factor at Guinea, to be examined. A satisfactory report having been received of the 'abilities, sobriety, and pious conversation' of Thomas Bill, he is chosen to serve the Company as a chaplain in India at a yearly salary of 50*l.* with an annual gratuity of 50*l.*, as he shall be found to deserve; he is also to be given 20*l.* for fresh provisions and to take his passage in the *Rainbow*. Joseph Hynmers is given permission to carry out wine, brandy, limewater, sugar, and other goods; and permission is given to Samuel Sambrooke, Junior, to send out looking-glasses, amber beads, a chest of surgery, and other things mentioned in a list now read. Mohun's request that his stay in India may be limited to three years from the time of his arrival at Masulipatam is agreed to, provided that he gives a year's notice of his intention to leave; he is granted liberty to take out, free, coral beads and bullion for his own account to the value of 1,000*l.* Jacob Smith to be allowed 5*l.* for fresh provisions. James Innis to be permitted to send out, free, 300*l.* for the account of Mathias Vincent. Nathaniel Keeble to be entertained as a soldier at Fort St. George. Saltpetre bags to be washed, that the tare on them may be adjusted. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 19, 1669 (AFTERNOON) (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 587).

The Court, after considering some proposals submitted by Thomas Winter, causes a written answer to them to be drawn up for presentation on Monday next to the Lords Referees. The petition of Francis Chuseman (recommended by Lord Ashley) is read, and he is told that nothing is known about his imprisonment, or of any estate of his being seized by the Company's Agent or factors at the Coast; that the Court cannot permit him to return to India, but he may collect any property of his there, invest it in unprohibited goods and send them home in the Company's shipping, and his wife and children shall be allowed to return to England in any of the Company's ships they please; but for what estate of the Company's he has 'shared', legal measures will be taken for their reparation. A written answer to this effect to be drawn up for presentation on Monday next to the Lords Referees. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 22, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 588).

A clause, to be inserted in factors' covenants, is read and approved. It is to the following effect: any factor making default in the performance of his covenant, it shall be lawful for any person authorized and appointed by the then Governor to seize his goods and chattels towards

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

satisfaction of what shall be due from him to the Company. Mrs. Archer is given permission to send to her son Anthony Chappel at Fort St. George a bridle and saddle with gold fringe, a pair of pistols, and other things mentioned in a note now read. The bonds and covenants of John Harington, formerly a factor at Bantam, to be given up. On information that twelve half pieces of scarlet cloth have been found hidden in pease barrels in the *Mediterranean*, and that Captain Goodlad acknowledges they are his and refers himself to the Court, consideration as to what fine to impose is deferred. Five pounds to be expended in procuring books desired by Mr. Bill, to take out to the Library at the Fort. Owners, commanders, and men in the Company's shipping to be allowed to take out their bullion and treasure free, provided the captain or purser certifies that it belongs to them solely. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 24, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 589).

The Court, being told of a minister recommended by Dr. Cudworth and Dr. Tillatson,[1] decline to consider his entertainment until they know whether Mr. Richards, who has been chosen, is going in the present voyage. The petition of Joseph Grave is read, and certain Committees are desired to inform some of the chief inhabitants of Poplar that they may let such ministers preach in the Company's chapel as shall offer, and then present to the Court the names and qualifications of the most deserving; these shall be duly considered. Information to be obtained concerning the 'abilities and conversation' of Mr. Newcome, formerly recommended to serve the Company as a minister. Permission is given to Sir William Langhorne, Richard Mohun, Peter Brooke, Caleb Hooke, Thomas Haslewood, Henry Walcot, Matthew Manwaring, Mrs. Launce and Mrs. Woodruff, the Secretary and the Auditor to lade certain goods, etc., on board the Company's shipping for the Coromandel Coast. A warrant, not exceeding 12*l.*, to be made out to Mohun in payment for globes and maps bought by him to take to Masulipatam. Sir William Langhorne to be allowed two of the Fort journals to have copied for his own use. The Treasurer of Christ's Hospital states that there is some dispute between the executrix of Mr. Walcot and the Governors of Christ's and St. Thomas's hospitals about an adventure of 500*l.* in the New General Joint Stock bequeathed by Walcot to the said hospitals, and requests that the adventure may not be transferred nor any dividends paid on it without his knowledge; the Court give direction to the

[1] Presumably these were the well-known Ralph Cudworth, of Cambridge, and the still more celebrated John Tillotson, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Accountant accordingly. Peter Brooke, entertained as a surgeon for Masulipatam, to be allowed 5*l*. Resolved that the salary of the Chief in the Bay shall be 100*l*. per annum and that of the Chief at Patna 35*l*. per annum. Mr. Hopper's covenants of arbitration to be renewed for another month. The Committees for the Treasury to take up at interest such money as they find the occasions of the Company shall require. (1½ *pp*.)

ORDER OF COUNCIL, NOVEMBER 24, 1669 (*Public Record Office: Privy Council Register*, vol. lxii, p. 50).

The Committee for Trade and Plantations (orders of October 8 and November 17) return the report following, viz., They think that a commission should be issued under the Great Seal to Sir William Langhorne, Richard Mohun, and Joseph Hinmers, whom the Company are now sending to Fort St. George, and to Richard Smithson (who is already there), or to any three of them, to hear and examine upon oath the differences at the Fort between Sir Edward Winter, Agent Foxcroft, his son Nathaniel, and others, and remit a true and just account in writing of the same under their hands and seals to this Board; and that an oath should be administered to the said Sir William Langhorne, Richard Mohun, and Joseph Hinmers, and they be empowered to administer the same oath to Mr. Smithson at the Fort, to use their utmost endeavours to examine and inform themselves truly and without partiality or respect of persons concerning the said differences. And if they find that any of Sir Edward Winter's goods have been taken by the Company's servants, to cause the same, or their value, to be restored, and allow Sir Edward to dispose of them, or bring them home invested in non-prohibited commodities without let or hindrance. Likewise, if any of the Company's estate is found in Sir Edward's hands, the same, or its value, is to be restored to their Agent at the Fort. And the Company alleging that, if George Foxcroft should be commanded to leave immediately and before Sir William Langhorne (who is to succeed him as Agent) is rightly instructed in their affairs, it will greatly redound to their prejudice, the Committee opine that the said George Foxcroft should be permitted to stay until the return of the next ships which shall be sent after those now going out; and his son Nathaniel be ordered to return by the ships now going out. That Sir Edward Winter should be allowed to return at the same time as Nathaniel Foxcroft, or if he desires to stay longer, then he must return with George Foxcroft. That the Company shall give directions to their

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Agents and servants to proceed with all fairness and sincerity with Sir Edward Winter in the said examination and suffer him to live in peace and quietness during his stay, and at his return allow him fitting accommodation in their ships according to his rank. His Majesty approved of the report and gave order for the Lord Keeper to see it carried out. The Company to give orders to their Agents and servants in the Indies accordingly.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 26, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 590).

Henry Mellish is admitted to the freedom by service. The Cashier-General to give receipts to the pursers of the Company's shipping for diamonds and fine goods brought home. Nathaniel Keeble, jeweller, to be entertained to assay the Company's gold at the Fort, and to 'assist as a souldier upon any occasion', at a salary of 20*l.* a year; besides the usual covenants, he is to give an annual account to this Court of the diamonds he sends to England during his stay in India. Isaac Foxcroft is given permission to send out free to his father, George Foxcroft, 300*l.* in foreign gold. An order of Council of October 13, touching Messrs. Thomson and Hooke, is read. The Committees to whom Sir Robert Southwell's letter was referred are desired to hasten their report, and also to consider what allowance should be made to Sir Robert for expenses incurred in the Company's affairs at Lisbon. Francis Chuseman appealing again, he is told that the Agent and Council at the Fort shall be told to deliver his goods to whomsoever he shall appoint, and to give all lawful assistance to anyone he shall authorize to recover his estate or debts, and the answer given to his petition of the 19th instant is repeated. Warrants to be made out for payment to the assigns of Captain Samuel Smith, and to the assignee of Florian Anderson. A letter from the Honourable Robert Boyle is read, in which he says that Mr. Richards cannot proceed in this present voyage on account of continued sickness; hereupon Edward Newcome (recommended by Daniel Sheldon) is chosen to serve as a chaplain in India, at the usual salary, gratuity, and allowance for fresh provisions. Timothy Wilkes, Jacob Smith, and John Hull are given permission to export certain goods and provisions. Nicholas Scrivenor's account to be examined. The Court resolve, after January 1, to consider of a fit person to go as Governor to St. Helena. On information that some Turkish men-of-war have taken two ships under convoy by a Dutch man-of-war, the Court give directions for letters to

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

be written to the commanders of the Coast shipping to advise them of this, and that they keep company as far as possible until out of danger. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 29, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 592).

A letter from Lord John Berkeley to Sir Andrew Riccard is read, in which is expressed the King's wish that Dr. Herman Van Klenck[1] and his family may have passage in one of the Company's ships to the Indies; hereupon permission is given for the said doctor, his wife, four children, one or two maid-servants (English or Dutch) and one Dutch manservant, to take passage this year in a Company's ship bound for Bantam. The following books to be provided as an addition to the library at Fort St. George: 'Gerhards Herbal, and Stroders and the London Dispensatory'. A bill of exchange, signed by John Roxby, master of the *Canary Merchant*, the proceeds of goods belonging to Thomas Toll, a mariner in the *London* who ran away in the Downs, to be paid into the Company's cash to Toll's account, he to be debited for two months' imprest received. Captain Richard Goodlad, commander of the *Mediterranean*, takes leave of the Court and asks that favour may be shown him with regard to the cloth shipped secretly; he is told that on punctual compliance with the Company's orders in the present voyage he may expect some consideration. An order of Council of the 24th instant concerning Sir Edward Winter and the disputes at Fort St. George is read, and order given for directions pursuant to the same to be sent to the Agent and Council at the Fort. On information that the owners of the *American* have arrested Captain Richard Goodlad, commander of the *Rainbow*, for non-performance of his undertaking to carry men and provisions to the Bay, and the owners of the *Rainbow* have referred the prosecution of the suit to Moses, the latter is instructed to look after all that concerns the Company's interest. The wife of Peter Brooke is given permission to take her passage free in the *Coast Frigate*. At the request of Mr. Sheldon, the Court agree to Edward Newcome going as minister to the Fort if Mr. Bill does not; otherwise Newcome is to be appointed to Masulipatam. The account of John Goeds to be examined. (1 *p.*)

[1] Harmen Klenck van Odessen, formerly Advokaat-Fiscaal (attorney-general) at Batavia. He did not take advantage of this permission himself, but he sent out his brother in the *Constantinople Merchant*. See *infra*, March 11, 1670, and *Dagh-Register, Batavia*, 1670–71, p. 156.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 1, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 594).

Mr. Roberts, secretary to the Bishop of London, states that, in pursuance of an order from His Lordship, he and Mr. Powell have come to take away Jeremy Sambrooke's money, papers, clothes, and other things remaining in the Company's House, and asks if the Court will object; he is told that the Court will not intermeddle, but wish them to endorse on the back of the order what moneys, etc. they take away. Sir William Langhorne and Messrs. Mohun and Hynmers coming into court, the Governor recommends them to promote the fear and worship of God in the factories to which they are going, and to set an example of sobriety to the factors; he informs them that the King has been pleased to appoint a commission under the Great Seal, directing them and Mr. Smithson to examine into the late disputes at the Fort and the differences between Sir Edward Winter and the Company's Agent and servants there; in this the Court do not think fit to give any directions, but leave it to them to act with impartial justice and good conscience, for though the Company have suffered greatly through Sir Edward's actions, yet they desire nothing but what is their own, of which particulars will be given by the Agent and Council at the Fort. Edward Bourcher, recommended by Mohun, is elected a factor at Masulipatam at a salary of 25*l.* per annum. The Husband and his assistant to be saved harmless for the bonds they entered into at the Customhouse for return of such ordnance as goes out to India in the Company's ships. Sir William Langhorne to be allowed to ship out, free, foreign bullion to the value of 4,000*l.* and any of it not ready to go by this year's shipping he is to be allowed to send by the next; he is also given permission to ship out, free, 3,000 dollars in lieu of the like number he paid for in the *Morning Star*, although they did not belong to him. A letter from Thomas Day, chirurgeon at Dover, and the petition of Henry Roberts, are referred to the Committee for Shipping. A petition from Francis Chuseman is read, setting forth that his son William has served as a 'scrivan' [clerk] at Fort St. George for four years and received no wages, and order is given for the Agent and Council to be directed to find Chuseman such employment as he is capable of, and certify what salary is due to him, that it may be paid to some authorized person here. Certain Committees to go aboard the ships designed for the Coast, ascertain their sailing conditions, whether they are fitted according to charterparty, and give directions for their dispatch to the Downs; Captain Prowd to attend and assist in this. Permission to export wine, etc., is given to Messrs. Herne,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Hynmers, Sheldon, Mohun, Finch, and Legate, and to Sir Matthew Holworthy. (1¾ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 3, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 596).

Certain Committees to adjust and settle the account of the *Rebecca*. The petition of Thomlinson Twyne is referred for examination. The Governor reports that one Chandler, an officer of the Sheriff's Court, delivered a paper to him, in which it is stated that 500*l.* belonging to Jacob Aboab is attached in his (the Governor's) hands for Gerard Weymans; hereupon, although there are no attachments in the Company's hands, yet, 'to prevent surprizal,' the Court directs Moses to retain an attorney to defend the suit, and to consult with Counsel whether the goods bought by Aboab at the last sale should be delivered, Aboab having of late absented himself. Payment to be made to Henry Roberts, mariner; and because he has lost the use of his arm through being shot at from a ship on his return voyage to England, Captain Prowd is told to pay him 4*s.* weekly for three months or till further order. The request of Captain Conny for entertainment, or to be given the command at St. Helena, is referred for consideration, and certain Committees are desired to ascertain whether Conny or his wife is of the Romish religion. Edmond Farington is given permission to send out ten looking-glasses for the account of Mr. Smithson. Mr. Allen, one of the owners of the *Happy Entrance*, asking that the said ship may be dispatched, she being already in the Downs, he is told that it is hoped other ships will speedily be there too, and that the intelligence received of Turkish men-of-war being about has made it advisable that not less than three vessels should sail together; but if the *Happy Entrance* is detained some days, consideration shall be had as to demurrage. Lead to be shipped in the *Hannibal*. Payment to be made to Thomlinson Twyne. Books to be provided for the Library at the Fort 'not exceeding the sum of 10*l.* or thereabouts'. Sir Henry Oxinden requests that his son, aged thirteen, may be admitted to the Company's service and sent out to his uncle, the President at Surat; the Court reply that, if any youths are entertained this or next year, the lad shall be considered. Lawrence Keeble, feltmaker, and Thomas Jorden, merchant, both of London, are approved as security in 500*l.* for Nathaniel Keeble. The account of William Westcot to be examined. (1¾ *pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 6, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 598).

William Wigg and Francis Lucy, grocers of London, are approved as security in 500*l.* for Edward Bourcher, factor. Mr. Houblon reports that he has received intelligence of several merchant-ships and men-of-war designed from France for India; he is requested to ascertain the names, burden, and cargoes of the said vessels. The following warrants to be made out for payment for fresh provisions; to Joseph Hynmers 10*l.*, Edward Bourcher 5*l.* and Nathaniel Keeble 5*l.* Payment to be made to John Good, or his assigns. Sir William Langhorne and Messrs. Mohun and Hynmers take leave of the Court. Resolved that the original order of Council for examination of the matters in dispute at Fort St. George between Sir Edward Winter and Agent Foxcroft, etc., shall be sent to the Fort. Thomas Bill, recommended by Mr. Ironside, Warden of Wadham College, and Mr. Grigg, chaplain to the Bishop of London, and Edward Newcome, recommended by the Archbishop of York and Daniel Sheldon, are elected as Company's chaplains for India. Their names having been presented to Sir John Trevor, Secretary of State, and by him to the King, His Majesty declared his pleasure that they may proceed accordingly, without being presented elsewhere. The works of Cornelius a Lapide[1] to be provided for the Library at Fort St. George. (1 *p.*)

SIR G. DOWNING TO THE FARMERS OF THE CUSTOMS, DECEMBER 6, 1669 (*Public Record Office: Out Letters General*, p. 171).

On hearing the business between you and the East India Company on October 9, 1667, about dust of pepper, my Lords did direct that you should bring hither the judgement which you have about dust of pepper: but hearing nothing from you, and now being pressed in it by the East India Company, my Lords desire you to send the said judgement on Monday next.

SAMUEL SAMBROOKE TO JOHN CULMER, DECEMBER 7, 1669 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 283).

Sends, by order of the Governor, Sir William Thomson, six letters which are to be delivered to the commanders of the six ships bound for India as soon as they come into the Downs. Culmer is to tell the commanders that their dispatches from the Company will be with them immediately. His care in this will be acknowledged and his expenses paid. (½ *p.*)

[1] Corneille van den Steen, a Belgian theologian (1566–1637), whose biblical commentaries were in high esteem.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE COMPANY TO THE COMMANDERS OF THE FLEET FOR THE COAST, DECEMBER 7, 1669 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 283).

Being informed that some Turkish men-of-war are without the Straits and have, off the South Cape, met with a Dutch man-of-war and taken two of his convoy, the Company think that their ships bound for the Coast should keep together till past St. Iago. Desire them to hasten into the Downs, where Captain Whitehorn has been appointed to call them all aboard his vessel, in order to agree how best to arrange their business and whether to sail to the westward of the Madeiras. One ship is not to sail alone; but if three or more are in the Downs with a fair wind they may set out and not wait for the rest. They are to see that their guns are mounted, their ships clear, and ready for defence against an enemy. Have also heard that some ships of force are setting out from France for India, but do not know with what intention. Have had no experience of their behaviour towards Europeans, but see cause to suspect the worst from their actions to the natives; therefore impress upon the commanders to stand upon their guard and keep together at the several places the Agent and Council in India may assign them to, as well as on their homeward voyage. Upon further consideration think it best that, even if the whole fleet is together, they should sail about thirty leagues to the westward of the Madeiras. (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 8, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 599).

Mary Bolt's petition is referred for examination. Harbert is told to obtain from the several warehousekeepers an account of what goods Messrs. Aboab and Leshier have taken away since the last sale, and what they have paid upon their goods still in the Company's hands. Sir Samuel Barnardiston to obtain from Lord Arlington the King's answers to the two letters lately presented to His Majesty from the old and young kings of Jambi, and the Secretary is desired to draw up a memorial to this effect for presentation to His Lordship. Richard Mohun representing the great expense he has incurred in 'putting himself into a fitting equipage' for his position as Chief at Masulipatam, and asking that some consideration may be had of this, it is resolved that, though nothing can be done at present, for fear of creating a precedent, yet his request shall be considered later on, the Court being confident of his intention to do his utmost to promote the Company's service. At the request of Henry Spencer, attorney to the administrator of Nicholas

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Scrivenor, the dispute about the latter's account is referred to arbitration. In accordance with reports now made, order is given for payment to be made to the assignee of William Westcot, and the owners of the *Rebecca*. Guns to be supplied to the *Experiment*. (1¼ *pp.*)

ORDER GIVEN TO MR. PRESCOTT, DECEMBER 8, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvA, p. 71).

To go aboard the Surat ships and ascertain what readiness they are in to receive the Company's goods, and report by next Friday, the 10th instant, the names of eight persons he thinks suitable to serve in the said ships, two in each, viz.: in the *Loyal Subject*, *Berkeley Castle*, *Experiment*, and *Hannibal*; also the names of four suitable persons to serve in the Bantam ships, one in each. (¼ *p.*)

SHIPS CONSIDERED FOR EMPLOYMENT IN 1670, DECEMBER 8, 1669 (*Ibid.*, p. 72).

Three for Surat. For the Coromandel Coast: the *Unicorn*, *Antelope*, *John and Martha*, and the *Crown Frigate*; the *Castle Frigate* and the *Blackamoor* superannuated. For Bantam: the *London*, Captain Lord's ship, and the *Satisfaction*, which last Mr. Knight says is eight or nine years old. Captain Edmond Seaman's new ship. The new ship of Captain Wildey, for which he has been offered encouragement, but has not yet returned any answer. What expectation Mr. Lucas has had from the Company about the building and employment of his new ship? Captain Potter's new ship and Captain Cowley's new ship. (½ *p.*)

THOMAS HOLDEN AT FALMOUTH TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, DECEMBER 8, 1669 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 269, no. 4).

It is reported that Captain Godolphin in the *Morning Star*, and two or three more coming from Newfoundland were taken by the Turks; but this is denied by the *Unity* of Dartmouth from Malaga, who says she left the *Morning Star* and twenty sail of great ships in that road, bound for the Straits. . . .

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 10, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 600).

A note is read of several particulars proposed as a present for the two kings of Jambi, and for supply of the Company's factory there; it is referred to the Committee for Shipping to provide what they think fit and instruct Sambrooke to buy the rest. A petition from Francis Chuseman is read, and answer given him to the same effect as to his two last peti-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

tions dated November 22 and December 1; he is also told that he cannot be permitted to return to India, and an account of the 14,000 pagodas with which he is charged in Sir Edward Winter's books is expected from him. The Governor to give a receipt for 15,000*l.* to the Treasurer of the King's Ordnance, upon delivery of an assignment to the Company of that value charged on the duty of firehearths, part of an order of 40,000*l.* this day read in court. Certain Committees, assisted by Moses, to advise with Mr. Penrice concerning the case of Messrs. Aboab and Leshier. A satisfactory account being received of Captain Conny, he is elected Governor at St. Helena, at a salary of 50*l.* per annum, and given permission to take his son, a kinswoman and her maidservant, also one or two men servants, provided all are Protestants. A report from the referees to whom the business of John Midleton was referred is read and approved; by its finding the Company has to pay to the said Midleton the sum of 800*l.* in full of all demands concerning the late Fowke Midleton. Freight on cassia lignum is remitted to Captain Arnold Browne. Money due on William Westcot's account to be paid to his administrator. The account of the owners of the *Loyal Merchant* to be settled. Sir William Langhorne, Messrs. Mohun, and Hynmers to be desired to hasten their departure. (1¾ *pp.*)

HUMPHREY EDWIN TO SIR WILLIAM LANGHORNE, ON BOARD THE *RETURN*, DECEMBER 10, 1669 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xxxvi, p. 32).

Informed the Governor of Sir William's request for a copy of Sir Edward Winter's account and receipt and now encloses it. Wishes him a prosperous voyage. (⅛ *p.*)

SIR JOHN TREVOR TO M. VAN BENNINGHEN, DECEMBER 13, 1669 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Foreign Archives*, vol. 219, p. 120).[1]

His excuse for the delay in answering M. Van Benninghen's letter of October 1 is, that he wished to inform himself fully of all particulars relating to the subject in question, but 'the fulness of our affaires' has not till now given him time to do so. He sees no cause for surprise at the particulars contained in the proposition, or reason to think from these that the English seek a quarrel, because they only insist on and desire freedom of trade in the Indies and in places from whence the Dutch have no right to exclude them. This right is judged by the common rules of equity between all nations, and by the transactions

[1] See also *Home Miscellaneous* (I.O.), vol. xlii, p. 234.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

formerly passed between the English and Dutch. Nothing can give perpetuity to friendship but fair and equal measures in trade and commerce, and there is nothing for which he labours with greater zeal and sincerity than their mutual friendship, and he acts with the more vigour knowing its importance, and is sure that the intentions of M. Van Benninghen are the same as his own. He thinks that what was agreed to and settled in the general transactions after the first war between the two nations should not be called in question or shaken at a time when the interests of all Europe are concerned in the true and firm union and friendship of their respective countries. He desires that the demands of the English may be examined by the said transactions and rules then agreed to, for by these the present proposition is justified. The Dutch Company is too partial to itself. No exclusive commerce was allowed or implied, except where direct occupancy or sovereignty could be claimed. *From this point the letter is a reiteration of what was written by the Company on October 16.* In conclusion Sir John says that the sum of all their arguments is 'whether a pretence of contracts made with princes who remain free possessors of their countries, or some forts upon passes and entries into those countries, shalbe understood to make such an exclusive right of commerce as is practised by princes and states in their Colonies, where they are sole possessors and proprietors, and whether after a regulation made in this very pretence between the two Companies after the first war, confirmed by satisfaction given in some of the very cases now enumerated, observed for some time after, and violated after some few years before the last war, it be now just in us to demand a regulation to be made for the mutuall commerce of both nations in the East Indies upon the foundation we have mentioned. If it be, as if the facts affirmed by us be true, it is past contradiction'. Further, Sir John, knowing how zealous M. Van Benninghen is to perpetuate amity and union between the two nations, appeals to him for reasonable satisfaction in the matter, which concerns the State as well as trade, for if equal rights of mutual commerce are established, all possible occasions of quarrels and disputes may be uprooted. (8 *pp.*)

RICHARD WATTS AT DEAL TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, DECEMBER 14, 1669 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 269, no. 44).

The ships sailed three times before they got a wind; the East India and Guinea ships did not sail till yesterday . . .

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 15, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 602).

Captain Seaman tenders for service a ship he is building of about 350 tons, which will be ready next August; he is told that, if the Company have occasion for her, she shall be employed before any other and allowed the same freight given to vessels of the like quality that year. William Wood also tenders a ship now being built, in which Robert Cooley is to go as master; and Captain William Hill offers another new ship, in which James Potter is to go as master; the Court agree to entertain both vessels on the same terms as shall be given to other ships that year. Henry Gary's account to be examined. The dispute between the Company and Henry Clough is, by mutual agreement, referred to arbitration. Jacob Bonneel and Thomas Cooke are admitted to the freedom by redemption. Harbert is ordered to draw up an account of all the jewels and fine goods taken to and brought back from India, and to give the commanders credit for the same; also the Agents in India for what they sent home a register of. Captain William Wildy reports that, because of the encouragement the Court gave him last September, he has contracted for the building of a new ship of 360 tons, which will be ready by November next. The Committee for the Treasury and some of the Committees for the General Accounts to consider concerning the ten per cent. payable for the goods last sold, and give such directions as they think best. Calicoes to be delivered to Stanhope Mill. Joseph Dent's account to be examined. Permission is given to Humphrey Edwin to send to Surat some swordblades, tobacco, ribbons, and looking-glasses. A gratuity of 10*l.* to be given to Mr. Carter for his trouble in preventing the exportation of wool, thereby promoting the Company's trade in woollen manufactures for India. The customary gratuity of 3*l.* is given to the lecturer of the parish of St. Andrew Undershaft, and 5*l.* for distribution among the poor of the said parish. Spice to be presented to the Farmers of the Customs, and to such of their officers as is usual; also to the Company's servants, to Samuel Sambrook, Junior, assistant to his father in the Calico Warehouse, to Elisha Coles, assistant to the Secretary, and half the allowance to the Auditor's assistants. The Deputy reports he is told by Sir John Shaw that the Farmers of the Customs take exception to the repayment of the half subsidy for goods imported by the Company, as the latter are allowed three six months for payment of their customs; on this certain Committees are desired to speak to the Farmers and offer what reasons they think fit on behalf of

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

the Company. For their care in discharging twelve ships the following gratuities are given; to the Farmers' waiters, 40*l.* 10*s.*; to the King's waiters, 49*l.*; to the King's officers above stairs, 40*l.*; three surveyors below stairs, 15*l.*; Mr. Thorpe, 3*l.*; Mr. Waters, who officiates in Mr. Dawson's place, 5*l.*; Mr. Lloyd, 4*l.*; Mr. Brewer, 3*l.*; Mr. Clerke, in the Warehouse, 2*l.* 10*s.*; to the Secretary 4*l.*; and to a person who has been serviceable to the Company, 4*l.*; making a total of 170*l.* Messrs. Kersley and Brewer to be given 10*l.* for their pains in making up the additional duty. Payment to be made to the owners of the *Loyal Merchant*. A tally for 20*l.* paid by the Company for two years' rent for Bombay, due September 30 last, is delivered to Sir Andrew Riccard to be put away in the Treasurer's chest. (3 *pp.*)

TREASURY MINUTE, DECEMBER 15, 1669 (*Public Record Office: Treasury Minute Book*, ii, pp. 220–2).

Petition read from Widow Hardye. The King to be moved in it for his order to the East India Company to pay it or show cause.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 17, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 605).

Thomas Page, lately come from Ireland, desiring that the suit between himself and the Company may be amicably settled, Moses is directed to inform him of the usual method of procedure. Edmond Taylor's petition is referred for examination. A paper is read from Sir Thomas Bludworth and other owners of the *Greyhound*, relating to the new charterparty, etc., and by mutual consent the matter is referred to arbitration. Examination and report to be made of what is due for passengers to the owners of the *Loyal Merchant*. Sir John Lewis asks the Court to accept a bill of exchange formerly presented by Mr. Cox, drawn by the Agent and Council of Bantam, and payable to Mr. Mainstone; also that white pepper belonging to the latter may be delivered to him; the Court give directions for their answers to Messrs. Morris and Cox of September 8 and 20 to be read to Sir John; this is accordingly done. Calicoes to be delivered free of fine to Edward Wigg. Particulars of presents proposed to be sent to Surat are referred to the Committee for Shipping, who are to give directions for their purchase; and also to advise and report how Bombay may be supplied with small moneys for exchange, not exceeding in value the fourth part of a penny, and of what metal these shall be made. Calicoes returned in the *Madras Merchant* to be delivered to Mrs. Brown free of fine. Captain Wildy to

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

be presented with a piece of plate to the value of 10*l.*, in recognition of his care and pains in the Company's service during his last voyage. The shooting of goods into the Company's ships is forbidden, black pepper and cowries excepted, and these are only to be shot above the palatine, where they can be kept dry and separate. The account of Thomas Nobbs to be examined. On information that many of the freighted ships deliver their old and decayed provisions at St. Helena and demand for them large rates from the Company, it is ordered that in future the Governor of that island is not to take any provisions from the Company's ships touching there, as the island is well stored and most of the inhabitants are freemen and live at their own charge. The Committee for Plantations is directed to draw up instructions for the good government of the island, and also touching this matter, and to inform Captain Conny of the Company's order. A petition from Humphrey Edwin is read, recalling the Company's promise of encouragement should he prove industrious and faithful, and the Court, being satisfied with his diligence and good service, give him a gratuity of 100*l.* for the time past, and declare that, if he shall continue as he has begun, further consideration shall be had of his services. The time limited for the Company's ships for Surat and Bantam to take in goods is fixed for the 20th instant, and the 20th January next for their sailing from Gravesend; this is to be inserted in their charterparties. Payment to be made to Joseph Dent or to his assigns. The owners of the *Mediterranean Merchant* to be paid for the passages of five persons shipped for India on the Company's account. (*2 pp.*)

Sir G. Downing to the Farmers of the Customs, December 18, 1669 (*Public Record Office: Out Letters General* II, p. 186).

To send a copy of the judgement about the dust of pepper.

A Court of Committees, December 22, 1669 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 607).

Mr. Marshall asks for the original abstract of Mr. Lambton's books sent home by the President of Surat and Mr. Aungier, and also for the letter written by Mr. Jerzey to Stanian about some diamonds; order is given for the abstract to be delivered to him, of which he is to leave a true copy, examined by the Auditor and Secretary, also an extract of the letter, the letter itself to be produced in any of the King's courts of Record when required. Mr. Sherborne and Captain Wharton report that the Commissioners of the King's Ordnance desire three alterations

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

may be made in the contract lately entered into for saltpetre; but the Court agree to one only, viz.: that the money due for the said petre 'payable in course next after the sum of 400,000*l.* charged on the duty of firehearths' shall be altered from 400,000*l.* to 433,450*l.* 18*s.* 11½*d.* and give order for this to be done. A letter from Sir Humphrey Winch is read, and Harbert told to inform Mr. Beecham before any transfer is made of the adventure lately belonging to Sir George Smith. The sum of 3*l.* from the poor-box is bestowed upon the widow of Captain Hargrave; and 30*s.* upon the widow of George Beaker, formerly a master's mate in the Company's service. Mr. Aston is appointed to distribute the usual sum of 12*l.* amongst the widows of seamen who have served the Company. The petition of Ann Travers to be examined; also the smith's bill for work done about the Company's house. Payment of 100*l.* to be made to John Samyne. Sir Walter Walker, Sir William Turner, and Serjeant Fountayn to be retained as counsel for the Company and given the fees. The sum of 350*l.* appearing due to the account of Jeremy Sambrooke for services in India, order is given for it to be placed to his credit and interest allowed. The Deputy to direct the various committees to meet in the intervals of the sitting of the Court, that several matters referred to them may be dispatched. The Committee for Lawsuits to call upon all those who have not paid in the ten per cent., a list of whose names is to be furnished by the Accountant, to hasten their payments. (2 *pp.*)

BRIEF HEADS FOR AN ANSWER TO HALLETT'S BILL, DECEMBER 23, 1669 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xxxvi, p. 31).

In 1659 Nicholas Skiner, John Hallett and George Swanley, owners and commander of the *Truro*, let the said ship to the Company to freight to Guinea and the Indies on several conditions set forth in charterparty. The Company being damnified by the owners or commander through breach of the said charterparty, a lawsuit ensued, but some time after by mutual consent it was decided that an amicable agreement should be made, which Sir Andrew Riccard was desired to arrange. The award made by Sir Andrew was accepted by both parties, and the Company paid to the owners and commander of the *Truro* the balance of the account due, being 1,270*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*, upon which they gave the Company a general discharge in full of all accounts and demands, and delivered up and cancelled the charterparty made between them. Touching the matter in dispute between Hallett, Skiner, and Swanley, the Company know nothing, neither have they any writing concerning the share or interest

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Hallett had or ought to have had in the freight of the said ship, or of the money paid by the Company. The Company in 1669 paid Skiner and Swanley the before-named sum of 1,270*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*, and they have none of it or of any other money due to the said owners for freight or otherwise remaining in their hands. Memorandum. Sent Moses copy of the charterparty of the *Truro*, December 23, 1669. (1½ *pp.*)

THOMAS HOLDEN AT FALMOUTH TO JAMES HICKES, JANUARY 3, 1670 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 272, no. 15).

. . . An East Indiaman has arrived, laden with saltpetre.

JOHN CLARKE AT PLYMOUTH TO CHARLES PERROTT, JANUARY 4, 1670 *Ibid.*, no. 18).

. . . Two East Indiamen have reached Falmouth.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 5, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 609).

Alderman Backwell, not being able, by reason of the non-arrival of the Spanish fleet, to fulfil his contract to supply the Company with a quantity of foreign bullion, has obtained a licence by warrant under the Royal Signet and Sign Manual, confirmed by an order of Council of November 26, for the exportation of a quantity of gold, upon security to coin one-third more than he shall so export within less than six months after; the Committees of the Treasury to cause copies of such orders as concern this business to be lodged in the treasury, also to procure a copy of the certificate obtained by the Alderman when his engagement is discharged. The award made between the Company and Mr. Buckeridge is read, and Dunkin is directed to receive the money therein mentioned, and the Secretary to prepare the assignment and covenant of release to be given to Buckeridge, who is also to have his covenant and bonds delivered to him. Signor Gomes Rodrigues is allowed to send to Surat a cheese and other things; and Mr. Albyn to send to Gerald Aungier 150*l.* in money, permission free. Warehouse accounts to be examined and adjusted. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 7, 1670 (*Ibid.*, p. 611).

The Court rescind the order of October 27 last, by which factors abroad were allowed five per cent. on the balance of their salaries left in the Company's hands, and direct that all such sums be paid to them when they shall have cleared their accounts with the Company. Richard Blome presents a book entitled 'A Geographical Description of the Four

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Parts of the World' and is given 6*l.*, besides what he has already received, and told not to offer any more books, as the Company will buy what they have occasion for. John Gardiner is admitted to the freedom by redemption. Mrs. Smith is given leave to send goods to Bombay in the Company's shipping. Moses to be paid his account. (1 *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO THOMAS DETHICK AND COMPANY [AT LEGHORN], JANUARY 7, 1670 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 309).

Have received several letters from them and the invoice of coral bought. The coral has arrived safely, but it is not as good as last year's. The Grezio is larger than that bought in 1667, but not so clean or so sound. In future they must buy the largest, cleanest, and soundest sort. Have paid their bills of exchange, and will examine their account and advise if any errors are found in it. (¼ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO JOHN VAN OVERBECK [AT HAMBURG], JANUARY 7, 1670 (*Ibid.*, p. 309).

Have received his several letters and account. The copper has arrived safely, the bills of exchange have been paid, and any errors found in the account shall be advised. The copper is too dear, for, as formerly advised, they buy it for conveniency, not for profit. If it could be had at 60 dollars the ship-pound, they would order a larger quantity at the beginning of the summer; so would be glad to know how the markets are like to be then, that they may act accordingly. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 11, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 612).

By desire of Lord Arlington, Colonel Bake, a German, is granted a passage in one of the Company's ships to Surat and his servant also, provided the latter is not an Englishman.[1] At the request of Sir John Barkman, the Swedish Resident, Olaff Spensen Bergh, who is engaged to recover some estate at Goa belonging to the King of Sweden and his subjects, is granted liberty to take passage to Surat and back in one of the Company's ships, on paying for the same. On consideration of a clause in the last general letter from Surat, touching the claims of some Portuguese to several houses and grounds in Bombay, it is decided that titles derived from the King of Portugal, which would have held good had that monarch continued his government of the island, shall still be

[1] From a letter to Surat (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 349) it appears that Colonel Herman Bake, with his servant, Francisco Dane, embarked in the *Berkeley Castle* for Surat, his intention being 'to proceed forthwith for Persia.'

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

considered valid, and that a clause to this effect be sent to the President and Council; who are to be empowered to purchase from the inhabitants of Bombay (besides what has already been directed in reference to the town that is to be built) houses and grounds near the said town or whereever they think convenient (not exceeding the value of 1,500*l.*), which may be commodious for such workmen and artificers as shall be willing to live on the island to carry on the manufacture of cloth there. A mason, a carpenter, and a smith to be entertained for Bombay. Joseph Clement, recommended by the President and Council of Surat, is entertained as a factor there. The captains of the *Loyal Merchant* and *Constantinople Merchant* desire a longer time before starting, alleging that they cannot get out of dock with safety because of the ice, and request to be allowed to bring back some white pepper from Bantam; they are told that the Company, though unwilling their ships should run any risks, cannot consent to any needless delay; that the importation of white pepper has been prohibited, and it is thought the owners, commanders, and seamen have already sufficient encouragement, and therefore they should use their best endeavours to prosecute their voyage. (1¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 12, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 613).

The Surat and Bantam ships to sail from Gravesend on February 1, the latter to arrive on September 1, according to a clause to be inserted in their charterparties. The following men are appointed to be of Council at Surat, viz.: Gerald Aungier, Matthew Gray, Thomas Rolt, Henry Young, Strensham Maisters, Charles James (purser of the Marine at a yearly salary of 50*l.*), Philip Gyffard, and Alexander Grigsby (these two each at a salary of 40*l.* per annum). Caesar Chamberlyn, Henry Chowne, and John Child are recommended to be admitted to Council at the first vacancy. At the recommendation of the President and Council, George Davis is entertained as a factor at Surat, his station and degree to be decided according to advices received of his conduct. Henry Chowne's salary to be increased to 30*l.* per annum. William Daniell is admitted to the freedom by redemption. (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 12, 1670 (AFTERNOON) (*Ibid.*, p. 614).

Sir John Banks to request from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury payment of the 3,309*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* due to the Company by privy seal. John Child's salary to be 30*l.* a year. At the recommendation of the Presi-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

dent and Council of Surat, Thomas Kennon is elected a writer there. Resolved that Messrs. Aungier, Gray, and James shall live at Surat, and the President be directed to remove Mr. Grigsby there, or to some healthier place than Calicut, in accordance with the desire of his friends; it is also resolved that in the event of the death of Aungier (who is already appointed to succeed Sir George Oxinden), the Company's affairs shall be carried on by the joint advice of the rest of the Council, Mr. Gray to preside until the pleasure of this Court shall be known. William Kennon, haberdasher, and Robert Pond, milliner, are accepted as security in 1,000*l.* for Thomas Kennon. On information that two warrants have been passed for 1,000*l.* with interest, due to Sir Thomas Hooke, one dated February 16, 1669, the other December 7 following, and the money paid upon the latter, order is given for the first warrant, now produced, to be cancelled. The Accountant is told not to make out any warrant for money due for bullion, or any goods or merchandize sold to the Company, without written directions from the Committees who bought them, nor for any money to be imprest to the Husband, Warehousekeepers, Paymasters, or any other of the Company's officers without written directions from such of the Committees as are appointed to look after such officers' accounts; and the Auditor is directed to peruse the accounts of the said several officers and refer them to the Committees for examination and adjustment. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 14, 1670 (*Ibid.*, p. 615).

Robert Kidwell is allowed to have from the Company's warehouse a parcel of red earth he bought from two sailors in the *Return*. Richard Hutchinson, Junior, is admitted to the freedom by patrimony. Captain Fisher acknowledging that about six tons of lead has been found under the ship's palatine belonging to his mates and gunner, he is told to acquaint the Court next Monday of the true quantity and with the names of those to whom it belongs; also to produce a copy of the cocket, in case the said lead has been entered at the Customhouse. Payment to be made to the assigns of Thomas Nobbs. Some coffee bought at the last sale by Mr. Aboab to be delivered to Matthew Plowman, in accordance with directions written by the former dated October 20 last (which was long before Aboab's insolvency). On information that a considerable quantity of cloth and other prohibited goods have been found in the *Loyal Subject*, order is given for Captain Arnold Brown to attend the Court next Monday. Payment to be made to Robert Hopper, and to the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

owners of the *Constantinople Merchant*. Mr. Arrundell's account to be examined. Edmond Taylor's petition is referred to the Committee for Shipping. Thomas Davis and his son are accepted as security in 1,000*l.* for George Davis. Certain piece-goods to be delivered to Mr. Delavere, who is to be desired to take away some sallampores bought for Mr. De Perin and Monsieur De Longes. On hearing that the 8,750*l.* for which a bill of exchange was accepted by the Company and paid to Mr. Lethulier has been received into the Company's cash in Bengal, order is given for Lethulier to be discharged of his promise touching the same. Some necessary repairs to be done at the Blue Warehouse, the cost of which is not to exceed 10*l.* (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 17, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 617).

Captain Arnold Browne comes into Court and avers that neither he nor his mates have any interest in the cloth said to be laden in his ship, and that he has no knowledge of any lead being put under the palatine; hereupon certain Committees are desired to go aboard the *Loyal Subject*, examine into the matter, and act as they think best; and it is resolved that the fine on any prohibited goods found on board, contrary to charter-party, shall be placed to the account of the owners, of which the captain is to take note. Permission is given to Captain Risby to take with him to Bantam a piece of scarlet and some Norwich stuffs or perpetuanoes. The letters from Surat touching the losses and sufferings of Alexander Grigsby, the account of his salary, and his security, to be examined and reported. It is resolved that a lease of thirty-one years shall be taken for the Exchange vaults. The Shipping Committee to provide a chest of medicaments for Surat and one for Bantam; also a cook for the latter place, and such provisions as they think necessary. (1 *p.*)

TREASURY MINUTE, JANUARY 17, 1670 (*Public Record Office: Minute Book* DCXXIV, p. 228).

Sir John Bankes called in about 3,300*l.* of the East India Company. Ordered that the money be borrowed to pay them. The answer of the Customs Farmers about the dust of pepper is to be sent to the Company.

A MORE PERFECT ESTIMATE OF TREASURE AND GOODS TO BE SENT TO SURAT, JANUARY 18, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvA, p. 73).

Lead, copper, coral, alum, quicksilver, cloth, cloth rashes, and perpetuanoes to the value of 49,344*l.*; gold and bullion to the value of 35,000*l.* The gold and bullion to be shipped as follows: in the *Loyal Subject*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

10,500*l.*, in the *Hannibal* 8,200*l.*, in the *Berkeley Castle* 10,500*l.*, in the *Experiment* 5,800*l.* Treasure to the value of 30,000*l.* to be sent to Bantam and shipped as follows: in the *Constantinople Merchant* 6,000*l.*, in the *Rebecca* 5,000*l.*, in the *Ann* 8,000*l.*, and in the *Loyal Merchant* 11,000*l.* (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 19, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 618).

A letter from Lieutenant Francis Chuseman is read, in which he prays for a loan of 200*l.* or 300*l.* for relief of his present necessities; this the Court refuse, as they have no power to lend the Company's money. The Committee for Lawsuits are instructed either to take proceedings against the Lieutenant for property of the Company's which came into his hands, or before doing so to await the return of the commission lately sent to examine affairs at the Coast. A paper is read from the Farmers of the Customs, touching the half impost demanded by the Company on the exportation of pepper-dust, and referred to the Committee for Lawsuits. A letter from Mr. Arrundell is read and referred to the Committee examining his account, to consider what service he has done the Company, and report. An addition to the orders given on the 12th instant to the Accountant is now made, directing that for all moneys which become due for principal or interest, bills of exchange, over-payments on goods, salaries of officers at home, rent of the Company's house and warehouses, he is to make out warrants as formerly without waiting for any special directions and to be answerable for the truth of the said warrants. Half the fine on some sallampores belonging to an officer in the *Constantinople Merchant* to be remitted. The Deputy reports that he and some Committees went aboard the *Loyal Merchant* yesterday, when the mate and other officers confessed they had eight tons of lead under the palatine, and pleaded to be favourably dealt with; they were told that, if they revealed the full quantity of prohibited goods shipped in the vessel, the Committees would mediate with the Court on their behalf. The sum of 169*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* to be paid to Alexander Grigsby, or his assigns, upon security for repayment with interest, if it shall appear to be more than is mentioned in the present account. Resolved that a 'cargo' to the value of 85,000*l.* be sent this year to Surat. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 21, 1670 (*Ibid.*, p. 619).

Mrs. Bowtell's bill for printing to be examined. Translations of the letters from the two Kings of Jambi and the draft of an answer prepared

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

to be returned by King Charles are read, and order is given for the Shipping Committee to provide such arms and ammunition mentioned in the said letters as they shall think fit, and make such alterations in the draft answer as they see to be necessary. Thomas Winter states that he has received complaints from his brother of the hard usage he receives from the Agent and Council at Fort St. George, and desires the Court to write about it; he is told that the Court have received 'a relation of things otherwise'; still, if he will leave copies of the letters, the matter shall be written about, although it has already been referred to Commissioners. It appearing from the Surat books that some broadcloth has been wrongly charged to the account of the owners of the *Constantinople Merchant* as undelivered and 50*l.* deducted for it, order is now given for the money to be repaid. The Husband reporting that the parcel of red earth claimed by Kidwell was not bought from the persons named, the matter is referred to certain Committees. A petition from William Clough is read, praying to be allowed to go to Bantam as purser in the *Loyal Merchant*; and Sir John Lewis offering to give security for his return to answer any demands the Company has against him and proposing that the net proceeds of the pepper he claims shall remain in the Company's hands until accounts are adjusted, the Court consent, provided Sir John enters into bond for 1,000*l.*; the Agent and Council at Bantam to be written to and directed to transmit the covenants and bond entered into by Clough at his leaving that place. The Shipping Committee to report what salary was due to Mr. Peachy, late minister of Poplar, at the time of his death. John Wodder to be allowed to send wine, paper, glasses, and looking-glasses to Lawrence Chambers at Bantam. Ordered that in case there shall be a want of kentledge goods at Jambi for the *Constantinople Merchant*, these are to be supplied by the captain with guns or ballast, the Company to allow one-third of the freight for kentledge wanting, which they are obliged by charterparty to lade. At the request of Mrs. Dutell, executrix to Thomas Leaver, the matters depending between the Company and herself are referred to arbitration and the referees named, to whom her further request to be allowed 50*l.* on account is also referred. Payment to be made to William Arrundell, or his assigns, for what he has spent for the Company, and for an additional 10*l.* as a gratuity for his care and pains in the Company's affairs. No payment to be made to the adventurers in the United Joint Stock until further order. (2 *pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

SIR G. DOWNING TO SIR R. LONG, JANUARY 21, 1670 (*Public Record Office: Out Letters General* II, p. 204).

For a certificate of the fragments of the 16,000*l. per mensem* payable into the Exchequer by the Customs Farmers over and above what is appointed to be paid out of the said moneys, and that you do issue no part thereof without my Lords' particular direction, they intending it to supply the discharge of the East India Company's order.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 24, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 621).

Sir Andrew Riccard and Christopher Boone report concerning the Company's cash, but consideration of this is deferred until after the departure of the ships for Surat and Bantam. Ordered that none of the officers or clerks of the Company's house, except the Auditor, shall be permitted to read any books or letters kept by the Secretary or Sambrooke, and that no copies of letters or orders be given without special direction from the Governor or Deputy. John Searle is admitted to the freedom by redemption. The Committee for Private Trade to consider Dunkin's request touching the fine on goods belonging to the children of the late Quarles Brown, and what was allowed to the owners of the *Madras* for fines and overtonnage on the said goods and report. Captain Arnold Brown is given permission to ship out some scarlet and other cloth. Thomas Leaver's account to be stated before any money is paid to Mrs. Dutiel. Thomas Place, mason, to be paid for work done about the Company's house. (1 *p.*)

JOHN SMITH AT MARGATE TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, JANUARY 25, 1670 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 272, no. 105).

The East India ship has gone up the river with a fair wind. . . .

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 26, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 622).

William Jelley to be paid for candles. Permission is given to Sir Francis Clarke to export some amber to Bantam; also for various provisions to be sent out by Mr. Fleetwood, by Mr. Gray to Gerald Aungier, and by John Stracey to his son. Payment to be made to the assigns of Captain Samuel Smith. Coral offered by Mr. Woolley to be examined and bought. Deborah Lord's petition is read, in it she prays to be paid two months of the wages of her husband, James Lord, who went out in the *Madras Merchant* and was engaged as cook at Bantam; order is given

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

that she be lent 3*l.*, to be repaid if her husband is no longer in the Company's service, or it will be deducted from his wages. Canvas to be bought to mend the saltpetre bags returned in the *Blackamoor*. Captain Arnold Brown, commander of the *Loyal Subject*, produces a cocket for fifty-six pigs of lead in the *Judith*, Thomas Currant, for Roan [Rouen] dated November 29, 1669, and according to endorsement shipped in the *Loyal Subject* December 23; ordered that a copy of the said cocket be given to the Committee for Private Trade. Information is given of a parcel of lead under the *Hannibal's* palatine, and Captain Hill appears in Court and asserts that he had no knowledge of it until yesterday, and has no interest in it; he is directed to let the Court know next Friday the true quantity there is on board, to whom it belongs, and produce the cocket taken out for it. The several commanders in Court are told that it is judged advisable (because of the Turkish men-of war about) for not less than three ships to keep company and sail together twenty or thirty leagues to the westward of the Madeiras. If any of the ships are detained in the Downs, consideration shall be had of their demurrage; order is given for letters to this effect to be written to the respective commanders. Captain Arnold Brown to be allowed to ship for Surat eighteen copper guns, provided he does not exceed the tonnage allowed in other goods. The President and Council of Surat to be directed in the next general letter to rectify the errors in their accounts, particulars of which have been drawn up by the Auditor. Captain Limbry to inform the Court next Friday of the names of those persons to whom the cloth found in the *Experiment* belongs, and to produce the cocket for its lading; the Captain to be allowed 8*l.* a month, and the Shipping Committee are desired to examine his account as purser, also what time he spent in fitting out the *London*, and when his half-pay in the *Experiment* is to begin. The Company's seal to be affixed to their answer to the Lord Bishop of London's bill of complaint in the Exchequer. Captain Conny, Governor of St. Helena, to be allowed 10*l.* for fresh provisions. John Samayne, who on June 3, 1663, transferred to the Company a subscription of 500*l.* in the New General Stock, of which 187*l.* 10*s.* was to be paid towards his debt for saltpetre bought of the Company (if no other payment was forthcoming), but he having cleared his account and paid up, the said 500*l.* with all profits is to be re-assigned and transferred back to him; this is done accordingly, and directions given for a copy of this order to be entered in the book of transfers attested by the Secretary. (2 *pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

TREASURY MINUTE, JANUARY 26, 1670 (*Public Record Office: Minute Book*, DCXXV, pp. 82–3).

The 14,669*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* on old tallies is ordered to be disposed of as follows: viz., . . . then about 1,400*l.* to complete the East India Company's order.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JANUARY 28, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 624).

A petition from Mary Plumley is read, in which she states that her husband, an old servant of the Company and gunner in the *Constantinople Merchant*, died during the last voyage to the Indies, and that her son, Francis Eastgate, who came home a mariner in the said vessel on a voyage to Malaga was taken prisoner by the Turks and carried away captive to Algiers; the widow is given 30*l.* towards the redemption of her son. Sir Henry Oxinden to be allowed to send his brother, the President, several goods and provisions; also foreign bullion to the value of 3,761*l.* 16*s.*; and to be paid 9*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* for tea he sold to the Company. Major Robert Thomson and Mr. Jollife are given permission to export cochineal and broadcloth. The Committee for Lawsuits to ascertain from the Surat advices the facts about Major Robert Hardy and his brother, mentioned in the petition of Mrs. Bridget Hardy and referred from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and to prepare a report for presentation to Their Lordships. Captain William Hill presents the names of the officers and men to whom the lead found in the *Hannibal* belongs. Mr. Marshall to be given a transcript of a clause in the general letter from Surat relating to Mr. Lambton's business. The petition of Henry Roberts is referred to the Shipping Committee, who are to give him what allowance they deem fit, in consideration of the pension granted by the Court. Mr. Canham is given permission to ship out some broadcloth for the account of Mr. Bourchier. Sir William Hooker desires to know what the Court intend to do with regard to a ship of his commanded by one Doughty, and damaged at Gravesend by the *Experiment*; he is told that the matter can be determined either by the Masters and Brethren of Trinity House, or by two indifferent persons (William Wood is named on behalf of the Company), or by the Admiralty Court. Permission to export goods and provisions (a note of which is read), is given to the following persons, viz.: Messrs. Marshall, Gyffard, Gray, Peirce, Clough, Andrews, Adams, and Ward, and to Captains Risby, Young, and Hill; but the Court, noting that there are some remnants of

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

scarlet said to be for wearing apparel for their factors, order that henceforth no permission is to be given for exportation of scarlet or green cloth on any such pretence, and that the factors must obtain what scarlet they want for apparel from the Company's store at its invoice price. (1¾ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE TREASURY [JANUARY 28, 1670] (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xxxvi, p. 33).

In compliance with Their Lordships reference of January 25 last they have examined their letters, etc., from India touching the petition of Bridget Hardey, widow of Major Robert Hardey and, in a letter from Surat of November 2, 1668, and another of January 15, 1669, find the two clauses following, viz.: (1) there is deposited at Bombay 536*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* and 300*l.* belonging to Captain Hardey, Sir Gervase Lucas's brother, who died possessed of the same and left a will constituting his brother in England his executor and assigning these moneys to be sent home. But Captain Gary, upon what pretence they do not know, except that Sir Gervase Lucas died indebted to the King to a like amount, would not be satisfied until he had caused the 300*l.* to be deposited for Counsel to decide concerning it; so it lies under the seals of Captain Gary and the Commission Officers. This has already been advised into England by both parties, who await a final determination as to whom the money belongs, that so it may be brought to account accordingly. (2) The Company have been informed of the deposit of about 3,467 zerapheens belonging to the deceased Captain Hardey, half brother to Sir Gervase Lucas, which money belonged to the latter, who at his death was found to be indebted 500*l.* to the King, but Captain Gary deferred making Captain Hardey satisfy the debt in his lifetime and the said sum was alienated by will and given to a brother, who they hear is since dead. The Bombay authorities know not who will claim it and meanwhile it is there, awaiting the decision of His Majesty's Counsel in Law whether it belongs to His Majesty, or to the heirs of Sir Gervase and of Captain Hardey. This has been advised home to Lord Arlington by Captain Gary on the one part and by Gerald Aungier on the other. They desire Their Lordship's order for settling the matter, so that those concerned may be told, and then the said money shall be placed in the Treasury or otherwise disposed of according to Their Lordships' order. The Company will send by their ships now bound for Surat directions to their President and Council to pay the 300*l.* to those who shall be lawfully

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

empowered to receive it, or else to pay it into the Company's cash in India and it shall be made good in London when the right owner shall be proved, the advices hitherto having been very obscure. (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 2, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 626).

Captain Arnold Browne states that there were brought home aboard the *Loyal Subject*, for account of Anthony Smith of Surat, under colour of two chests of wine, two chests filled with cloth rash; hereupon the captain is told to ascertain exactly the contents of the chests, inform the Court, and take care to secure the fine due; order is also given for a clause to be inserted in the Surat letter touching the said Smith [*in the margin:* 'to be removed from Surat']. John Culmer to be paid 25*l.*, according to a bill of exchange drawn by Jonathan Aston on the Company. Captain Limbry to be given 5*l.* for his care and pains in dispatching the *London*, and to be allowed half-pay in the *Experiment* from October 1 to the time of her departure from Gravesend. Jane Cooper, whose husband is a soldier at Bombay, is given 10*s.* from the poor-box. Dr. Butler to be given 40*s.* and his servant 10*s.* for curing Henry Roberts, a mariner. The petition of Thomas Palmer is referred to the Shipping Committee. On consideration of the great loss and sufferings of Philip Gyffard, Chief at Kārwār, who has been ten years in the Company's service, order is given for 20*l.* of his salary to be paid to his father. The sum of 20*l.* to be paid to the assignee of Mr. Ward at Jambi, on account of salary, for his present relief. John Hamson, Junior, is given 20*l.* for his pains in the Company's service, paid his disbursements, thanked for all he has done, and told that there being little occasion for correspondence the Court will not trouble him for the future. Isaac Reynardson petitioning to be entertained as a factor at Surat, he is told that no more are to be sent out this year, but if he applies next year he shall be entertained. Mr. Burges, employed as secretary at Bombay, to be given a yearly salary of 25*l.* A letter from Mr. Van Overbeek of Hamburg is read and referred for consideration until advices from Surat relating to copper are received. Henry Spencer, attorney to Ralph Scrivener, to be paid according to an award now read. The owners of the *Rebecca* and *Constantinople Merchant* to be obliged by their charterparty to dispatch the said ships from Gravesend by the 10th instant. Permission to export certain goods and merchandise is granted to the following persons, viz.: Sir Samuel Barnardiston, Sir Henry Oxinden, Captain Arnold Browne, Oloff Swen-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

son Bergh, Messrs. Graves, Carpenter, Gray, Smith, Sambrooke, Junior and Crawley. Captain Browne gives in an account of eighteen half pieces of scarlet found in the two chests for account of Anthony Smith. (1¾ *pp.*)

PURCHASE AND DISPOSAL OF CORAL, FEBRUARY 3, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvA, p. 74).

Thirty-one chests of coral bought, whereof three of Barbarisco, three of Riccaduty, and eight of Terraglia are reserved for Fort St. George; three of Barbarisco and five of Terraglia to be shipped in the *Loyal Subject*; and three of Riccaduty and six of Terraglia to be shipped in the *Berkeley Castle. Annexed is a list of presents to be sent to* Surat, Bantam, and Jambi, viz.: amber, silver, and carved ivory-hafted knives, also razors, tweezers, and scissors. One dozen amber-hafted knives to be sent as presents to the Kings of Bantam and Jambi. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 4, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 628).

The owners of the *Loyal Subject* to be paid 1,000*l.* imprest. The accounts of John Powell, Robert Hoare, Mrs. Harris, and George Smith to be examined. John Eades, administrator to the late John Peachy, to be paid 20*l.* in accordance with a report now read. Ordered that a general court of sales be held on April 12 next. James Mariner, chief mate in the *Rebecca*, confesses that he has some cloth rash and scarlet cloth aboard, and asks to be allowed to take it to Bantam; this is granted on condition that at his return he shows a certificate from the Agent and Council that the said cloth was landed there; he is promised that if he behaves well during the voyage consideration shall be had as to the fine. At the request of Mrs. Bridget Hardy, directions are ordered to be sent in the Surat letter for the money she claims, which is in deposit at Bombay, to be received into the Company's cash, so that it may be paid out to those appointed to receive it. Payment, in accordance with a report now read, to be made to Nathaniel Turpin, administrator of the late John Forrester. John Bathurst to be paid 40*s.* for drawing patterns done by Mr. Hall to be sent to Surat. The commanders of the Surat and Bantam ships to bring in an account of all 'mulctable' goods aboard their vessels. Captain William Limbry to be allowed 14*l.* for fresh provisions. Permission money, due on musk and other fine goods brought home in the *Madras* and *Richard and Martha* belonging to the orphans of Quarles Browne, is remitted. Two letters from St. Malo and

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Morlaix, dated January 28 and 29 are read, in which is an account of what ships are setting out for the Indies; order is given for the gentleman who received these letters to be desired to request his correspondents to continue their intelligence, for which due acknowledgement shall be made. The Company's seal to be affixed to their answer to Mrs. Hallet's bill in Chancery. (1½ *pp.*)

TREASURY WARRANT, FEBRUARY 4, 1670 (*Public Record Office: Out Letters Customs*, II, pp. 68–9).

To the Auditor of the Receipt to cause payment to be made out of certain months of the Customs farm, detailed, of the order drawn (on the money warrant of September 24 last) for 3,309*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* to the East India Company, and of the further order drawn on the Treasury warrant of 1668, October 11, for 112*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* for one year's interest to September 5 last on the sum of 1,869*l.*, part of said 3,309*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*: it appearing that neither of the said orders has been executed nor any money issued thereupon.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 9, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 629).

Sir William Bolton desires to be paid 100*l.* from the proceeds of goods belonging to Mr. Mainstone, being so much owing to him by Mainstone which Sir John Lewis had order to pay; the Court reply that if Sir John writes them a letter to this effect and undertakes that the sum shall be allowed by Mainstone on his account, order shall be given for its payment, and Sir William must give a written discharge for its receipt; the Court further declare that no more payments are to be made on Mainstone's assignments until his account with the Company is cleared. Mr. Daniel's request to have delivered to him fourteen chests of taffetas sent home by Mr. Powel in the *Blackamoor* and *Unicorn* is referred to certain Committees. No payment from the two months' wages allowed yearly to mariners in the Company's service is to be made to any but near relatives, masters, or mistresses. Captain Arnold Brown to have delivered to him twenty pounds weight of beads; and the Captain stating that the cloth found in his ship is not broadcloth but cloth rash, the Husband is directed to examine it and bring a pattern to show the Court. Treasure and cloth for shipment in the *Loyal Subject* to be sent down by coach or water, accompanied by a guard. Michael Godfry is admitted to the freedom by service. Jacob Moleski to be allowed to take his son, a child of five or six years, with him to Surat in one of the Com-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

pany's ships, on paying his passage. Sir William Hooker to be allowed 25*l.* for damage done to the *Friendship* of Hull (of which ship Sir William is part-owner) by the *Experiment*. John Orton's petition is referred to Captain Brookhaven. George Papillon to be allowed to send 10*l.* in bullion to Surat permission free. A draft of a bill, which William Legate intends to exhibit in Chancery against the Company, is read, and the Committee for Lawsuits desired to instruct Moses what answer to make to it. (1½ *pp.*)

A MEETING OF THE ARBITRATORS TO END ALL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE COMPANY AND THE OWNERS OF THE *GREYHOUND*, FEBRUARY 9, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvA, p. 75).

Resolved that the owners' demands touching the loss of a cable and an anchor shall be allowed; also interest at fifteen per cent. per annum for 400 rials of eight (one half of what is alleged was not paid in time), from December 20, 1666 to the time of payment, being in September and October, 1668; that the demand for a dock for the ship not concerning the Company, no notice shall be taken of it; the owners to allow the Company 3*s.* 3*d.* the rupee for the 8,392 rupees taken up of the Company's factors in the Bay, for which the commander of the ship signed an obligation to allow 3*s.* 9*d.* the rupee; a verbal report to be made to the Court concerning the fine on calicoes belonging to Browne, the purser, also that certain calicoes be allowed to Captain Vincent, his wife, and child, and to Captain Gunn; the owners to allow the Company for saltpetre delivered short of what was laden in the ship, and they to be allowed for waste of saltpetre at the usual rate; nothing to be allowed the owners for port charges. On February 11 it is agreed that the interest to be allowed to the owners for the 400 rials of eight shall be passed to their credit at 6*s.* 8*d.* the rial, or 3*s.* the rupee. (¾ *p.*)

PRIVATE TRADE DELIVERED FROM ABOARD THE *BLACKAMOOR*, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN PRICE [*undated*], (*Ibid.*, p. 75).

Calicoes and taffetas landed at Falmouth, and some cowries delivered aboard a Canary ship, all belonging to the gunner, Mr. Daniel, one of the mates, and the purser; also 100 pieces of calicoes belonging to Mr. Brewster and delivered aboard the Canary ship. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 11, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 631).

Sir William Warren is given permission to send forty brass plates in the *Hannibal* to Surat. Colonel Blount applying about the adventure of

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

the late Captain Ashly, to whose widow he is executor, the Accountant is told not to make any transfer of the said adventure without special direction. Captain Arnold Brown presents an account of the cloth and lead shipped in the *Loyal Subject*, and alleges that part of it was taken aboard by the King's officers and others; the matter is referred to the Committee for Private Trade. John Goodyer is admitted to the freedom by service. The account of tares on saltpetre bags returned in the Coast shipping to be stated in the same way as in the accounts for the *Rainbow* and *Loyal Merchant*. Isaac Foxcroft requests that the letter lately sent by his father touching some further encouragement may be taken into consideration; he is told that the Court have a due sense of the Agent's care and faithfulness and although he cannot be gratified in the manner proposed, yet as opportunity occurs his sufferings and services shall be remembered. Payments, in accordance with reports now read, to be made to John Bird, administrator of John Powell, to William Gross, and Simeon Freeman, or to their respective assigns. Arundel Wastfield's petition to be examined. The Committee for the Treasury to affix the Company's seal to the contract made with the Commissioners for His Majesty's Ordnance, which Harbert is to present to them to-morrow morning and receive the counterpart, the former contract to be withdrawn and cancelled. Captain Arnold Brown takes leave of the Court. Sir John Austen to be allowed to send out to his brother 300*l*., or thereabouts in bullion, and some wine, the permission for which is to be placed to his account. Directions to be given to the captains of the Surat shipping to buy at Johanna or Madagascar (if they touch there) a young male and a young female negro and leave them for service at St. Helena on their return. The owners of the *Anne* to be paid imprest. Permission is granted for exportation of goods (particulars of which are now read), to the following, viz.: Thomas Sheriff, Stanhope Mill, James Barker, Isaac Reynardson, John Mascall, Mr. Wynn, and Mrs. Powell. (1½ *pp*.)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN ARNOLD BROWNE, FEBRUARY 11, 1670 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 312).

The Turkish men-of-war are now sailing in greater force than formerly, not only within but without the Straits; therefore no ship of the Company's is to sail alone from the Downs, but all are to keep company as much as possible till past the Canaries. On arriving in the Downs, Browne is to summon aboard his ship such other captains of the vessels

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

designed for Surat as shall be there, and agree with them how best to keep together in their voyage to India, making Bombay their first port. All are to sail 20 or 30 leagues to the westward of the Madeiras, to keep their guns mounted and their ships clear and ready for defence against the assault of an enemy. Hear that some ships of force are setting out from France for India, but do not know what they may attempt, even to the breach of the treaty between the two nations; therefore the captains are to be on their guard, keep together while in India, as well as on their homeward voyage, and be careful what passengers they take on board and give them good accommodation. Desire Browne to buy at Johanna, or any other place he may touch at, two young blacks, one male and one female, and bring them back to St. Helena. (¾ *p.*) *A letter to the same effect is written to each of the other commanders of the Surat ships.*

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 16, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 632).

John Fenn requests to be allowed to transfer his adventure of 1,400*l.* (which formerly belonged to Sir George Smith), and declares he is ready to pay the 900*l.* claimed by Mr. Beacham for the use of Smith's children, if he may be secured from the attachment of Mr. Andrews; the Court, not wishing to interfere in the dispute between Fenn, Andrews, and Beacham, and understanding that Sir George is security for Page and other factors who are indebted to the Company, refer the matter to the Accountant, Secretary, and Auditor to examine and report upon. Payment to be made to Edmond Biggs. Henry Wyat's petition to be examined. The Husband is told to deliver the saltpętre lately bought by the Commissioners of the Ordnance and give in to the Court an account of what it amounts to, that a further assignment may be made for the rest of the money due, besides that already made for 15,000*l.* according to contract. The report of the Committee, to whom the request of Mr. Daniel concerning delivery of taffetas sent home by Mr. Powell was referred, is read, and it appears that the Company have been at considerable charge in maintaining the factory at Kāsimbāzār during the making of the silk, and that Powell is employed there as a factor and so not allowed to trade in that commodity; nevertheless, the Court consent to the silk being delivered on Daniel paying 7*s.* 6*d.* for each piece, which is only three-fourths of the usual penalty. The Committee for the Coast and Bay to consider what sorts of silks made in the Bay are fit to be appro-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

priated for the Company's use. Permission is given to Sambrooke to send out to Bantam some paper and some copper lace, and to the Secretary to send out olives and anchovies. Mr. Northey informs the Court of the trouble he has had about the adventure of Sir William Bateman, which was decreed to him in the Exchequer, and that he has been advised to take out a bill in that court against the Company; hereupon Moses is desired to confer with Mr. Northey and appear for the Company. Captain Fisher to be allowed to ship out for account of his owners some cloth and guns. Borax, striped stuff, and ebony wood brought back by William Mitchel in the *Unicorn* to be delivered to him, if Captain Harman approves. Captain Zachary Browne to be allowed to send out some broadcloth to Bantam. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 18, 1670 (*Ibid.*, p. 634).

Permission to ship out certain goods is given to William Peake, John Bird, Captain John Cox, and Sir John Austen. The Court order that for the ensuing year a book is to be kept in Aston's office in which the Secretary is to register all goods permitted to be sent out, and the Husband all parcels he allows to be sent out for account of owners, commanders, and seamen. The account of Hugh Cooley, seaman, who died at Surat, to be examined. Payments to be made to Captain John Prowd and Henry Wyat. At the request of Ion Kenn his dispute with the Company is referred to arbitration. Sir William Bolton to be paid 100*l.* on the account of William Mainstone, in accordance with the desire of Sir John Lewis. On a report from the Committee for the Treasury that, upon examination of the cash account since the beginning of this Stock, it appears that above 300 payments have been made by the Cashier without any warrants to vouch for them, the matter is referred to the consideration of the Committee for General Accounts, and Cossens, assistant to the Auditor, is told to examine the Court Books and ascertain what warrants or orders have been passed, and report. Edward Turney, purser in the *Constantinople Merchant*, to be repaid half the fine on some salloes found to be shorter than usual. Harbert to give in a certified statement of what is owing to the Company by the late Sir George Smith; and the Secretary to state in writing what bonds of security Sir George entered into for any of the Company's factors. Sir Thomas Bludworth and William Gunn, owners of the *Greyhound*, to be paid 1,311*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, in accordance with an award now read. William Hope to be paid for books. Mr. Clough's covenants of arbitration to be delivered

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

to him. Certain Committees to examine the breach in the battlements over the wool hall in Leadenhall. Treasure to be shipped aboard the Bantam ships. (1¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 23, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 635).

Permission to ship out certain goods to Surat is given to Thomas Pettit, Richard Bass, Richard Fisher, William Harvey, and Mr. Lucy. A petition is presented from the inhabitants of Poplar, praying the Court's favourable approbation of Mr. Samuel Peck to be curate of the chapel there, he being 'a person of orthodox principles, edifying example, and civil deportment'; they are told that their desires shall be taken into speedy consideration. A warrant to be made out for payment to the Farmers of the Customs of half the customs payable on the twelve ships returned last year, and for 800*l.* more on account of what customs shall become due from the Company. Broadcloth and lead to be shipped in the *Berkeley Castle*. Captain Price, commander of the *Blackamoor*, inquiring what information has been given against his ship's company, he is told that an order has been issued for an account to be drawn up of goods landed privately from his ship. On reading reports from the Accountant and Secretary of what is owing to the Company by the late Sir George Smith, and what bonds of security he had entered into, and Mr. Fenn stating he has cleared the account and is willing, if he may transfer the adventure, to leave 500*l.* with the Company for any demands that may be made by Paige, for whom Sir George stood security, the Court consent to Fenn transferring 1,000*l.* of the said adventure and decide to consult with counsel about his proposal. Humphrey Faircliff reports the finding of some red cloth in a beer puncheon on board the *Berkeley Castle* and two pieces of red 'sarges'. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, FEBRUARY 25, 1670 (*Ibid.*, p. 636).

Permission to ship out goods mentioned in bills of particulars now read is given to John Moore, Thomas Gray, John Graunt, Paul French, and Sir Francis Clarke. Captain William Badiley, commander of the *Rebecca*, takes leave of the Court. On learning that some persons are waiting without to testify to William Cooley being brother to Hugh Cooley, and to his having taken out letters of administration, the Court, having heard 'one Williamson' and Mr. Cox touching this matter and received no satisfactory information, but on the contrary grounds to suspect some collusion, declare that no money will be paid to William

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Cooley until clearer proof is given of his being brother to the intestate. The Court, understanding that Cox has of late frequented the Accountant's office, give order that only those who have business concerning the Company's affairs are to be allowed to go into that office, of which only Herbert and Altham are to have the keys. Aston is directed to ascertain who stood security for Hugh Cooley when he was entertained in 1658 to serve in the *London*, and the Secretary to find out what security was given in the Prerogative Court by William Cooley on taking out his letters of administration; also upon what grounds John Cox was made administrator to John Spencer, who died in 1657. Dr. Herman Van Klenck and his family to be permitted to take passage in the *Constantinople Merchant* for Bantam in accordance with an order of November 29 last. (1 *p.*)

SAMUEL SAMBROOKE TO CAPTAIN ARNOLD BROWNE, FEBRUARY 25, 1670 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 337).

Browne's letter of yesterday to the Company came too late to be communicated to the Court; so no answer can now be given concerning the transgressing seamen. Humphrey Lush has been entertained for Bombay and is to go in Browne's ship. The Company's packet has been given to Mills, the purser, who has promised to leave by the morning tide and so should arrive to-morrow. Browne and the rest of the commanders are to sail at the first opportunity. (½ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO THE COMMANDERS OF THE BANTAM FLEET, FEBRUARY 25, 1670 (*Ibid.*, p. 338).

Giving them instructions similar to those already given to the commanders of the ships bound for the Coast and Surat. But in a postscript Captains Badiley and Horseman are told that, if they are in the Downs and none of the Company's other ships are there and the wind is fair, they are to set sail at the first opportunity. (½ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO THE KING OF JAMBI, [FEBRUARY, 1670] (*Ibid.*, p. 347).

Have conferred with the gunmakers and find there are no muskets or blunderbusses made of the length mentioned in his Majesty's letter to King Charles, nor any such small brass guns, and that these would take some long time to produce; therefore have sent the nearest procurable, viz., two pieces of ordnance, forty shot to each, two blunderbusses with bandoliers, six swordblades, ten yards of green satin, ten yards of scarlet cloth, two parcels of gold lace, six amber-hafted knives, one fowling-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

piece, and three barrels of gunpowder. Hope that when the King sees how neat, light, and serviceable the iron guns are, he will not desire any brass, which are dearer and very difficult to obtain. His Majesty can be supplied with as many of these neat, iron guns as he likes to order from the Company's factors, also with anything else, at reasonable rates. Should His Majesty still desire some brass guns, these shall be made as cheaply as possible and sent, but in case he should be in want of any now, the Company have sent some to their factors, and of these His Majesty is to have the first refusal. Have heard that their factors have received 'some unkindnesses' and that, through some mistake, 1,000 peculs of the Company's pepper have been seized. Being confident the King will before now have seen justice done and the pepper, or its value, restored, they forbear to enlarge on the matter. His Majesty will find the Company's trade to his country much to his advantage. They have directed their factors to behave with all due respect, and hope they may receive the same in return, with protection for their trade, and no abuses in future, for the Company specially desire to maintain a good correspondence with all the Princes of the East. (1½ *pp.*) *A like letter was written to Pengran de Rattoe.*

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 2, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 637).

Permission to export certain goods is given to Messrs. Andrews, Freeman, and Cradock. Captain Arnold Browne sends a list of cloth and lead belonging to some of his ship's company and still on board, and prays that some favour may be shown to the owners; the matter is referred to the Committee for Private Trade, and the Captain told that the persons concerned shall be shown favour according to their behaviour in the present voyage. Samuel South, a young man related to, and recommended by Lord Ashley, is entertained to work in the Company's office, and is promised that, when he shall be sent to India, a salary shall be given to him. The owners of the *Loyal Merchant* to be allowed to ship out 5,000 rials of eight permission free. Goods to be delivered to Captain Price. Payment on account of freight to be made to the owners of the *Blackamoor*. The accounts of Francis Fletcher and Richard Napier to be examined. Payment to be made to George Smith. Captain Zachary Browne and Captains Horsman and Fisher take leave of the Court. At the request of Francis Chamberlyn, the dispute about his brother Richard's account is referred to arbitration. Certain Committees to adjust

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

and report on the Auditor's account of disbursements. Goods returned in the *Blackamoor* to be examined, that it may be ascertained what to return to the owners in respect of damage received during the voyage. Order is given for one-third of all seamen's wages to be reserved in India for the relief of their wives and relations in England. The petition of Jane May is referred for consideration. No assignment of any adventure is to be entered in the transport book till Harbert is satisfied that the persons concerned are duly qualified, according to the rule of the Court, both to assign and accept of such adventures. The request of Mr. Richardson for allowance of tare on bags of saltpetre lately bought from the Company is referred to the consideration of certain Committees. Some Committees to meet at the Leadenhall Warehouse on the 10th instant to value calicoes for sale. (2 *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN BROWNE, MARCH 2, 1670 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 348).

Have been informed of his desire concerning his officers and men, and though willing to meet them in many ways, yet with regard to the few prohibited commodities the Company must keep strictly to their rules or else give up trade. Have decided to consider the said officers and men on their return, according to their behaviour during the voyage. Hope the *Berkeley Castle*, *Anne*, *Constantinople Merchant*, and *Rebecca*, if not the *Loyal Merchant*, will be in the Downs ready to sail with Captain Browne in a few days, if the wind stays as it is. (¼ *p.*)

A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE FOR ACCOUNTS, MARCH 2, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvA, p. 76).

The following orders are issued: John Harbert and the Auditor to settle the account of Richard Seaborne, and the old account of the Farmers of the Customs. The account of the late William Daniel to be drawn up and delivered to Mr. Jolliffe, who is also to be reminded about the business of the *Morning Star*. Captain Prowd to settle the account between the Company and Thomas Gould, and Samuel Sambrooke to insert a clause in the letters to Surat and Bantam giving orders for an account of the cost of the ships *Charles* and *George* sent to Surat, and the cost of the ship *Bantam* sent to Bantam, that so it may be ascertained whether the Company gains or loses by the employment of these vessels in the East. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 4, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 640).

Captain Risby, commander of the *Loyal Merchant*, takes leave of the Court. The draft of a commission appointing Captain Conny Governor

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

of St. Helena, also instructions for the Governor and Council of that island, are read and approved. The commanders of the *Constantinople Merchant, Rebecca, Berkeley Castle,* and *Loyal Merchant* are told that unless their vessels are hastened to the Downs, they will be proceeded against for breach of charterparty. The owners of the *Berkeley Castle,* Peter Cooke, and Christopher Thomlinson to be allowed to ship bullion, merchandise, and other goods, particulars of which are now read. The saltpetre bought by the Commissioners of His Majesty's Ordnance to be weighed and delivered to James Leece, who has been appointed by Captain George Wharton to receive it. The owners of the *Unicorn* to be paid 2,000*l.* on account of freight. Chintz and quilts belonging to Mr. Hobby and Sheriff Edwards to be put up at the Company's candle at the next sale; but the Court order that in future no goods except those belonging to the Company are to be sold at their candle. Being told that William Cooley and others are waiting to vouch that he is brother to Hugh Cooley, the Court, having received information that Hugh Cooley had no brother but left some children, refuse to see the said persons and direct that Moses be consulted with as to how the said Cooley may be prosecuted and punished for fraudulently procuring letters of administration, and that the Judge of the Prerogative Court be told, so that letters may not be granted upon such slight pretences; and it is referred to the Committee for Lawsuits to ascertain what letters of administration have been granted to Cox, upon which any money has been paid to him by the Company. Sir John Banks having procured payment of the 3,309*l.* due to the Company from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, order is given for the account depending between the King and the Company to be referred to Sir John and Sir Samuel Barnardiston, who are to use their best endeavours to adjust and settle it. (1½ *pp.*)

SHIPS, WITH THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF THEIR CARGOES, SENT TO THE INDIES IN 1669–70, MARCH 10, 1670 (*Court Book,* vol. XXVA, p. 76).

To the Coast and Bay: the *Return,* Captain William Whitehorne, with a cargo to the value of 29,223*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*; the *Rainbow,* Captain Richard Goodlad, cargo to the value of 36,770*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*; the *Zant Frigate,* Captain Andrew Parrack, cargo to the value of 17,283*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*; the *Coast Frigate,* Captain Thomas Hall, cargo to the value of 21,975*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; the *Mediterranean,* Captain Richard Goodlad, cargo to the value of 19,858*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*; the *Happy Entrance,* Captain Edward Swayne, cargo to the value of 26,528*l.* 19*s.* For Surat: the *Loyal Subject,* Captain Arnold Brown,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

cargo to the value of 28,895*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*; the *Hannibal*, Captain William Hill, cargo to the value of 21,091*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*; the *Berkeley Castle*, Captain Robert Fisher, cargo to the value of 32,946*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; the *Experiment*, Captain William Limbrey, cargo to the value of 15,635*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* For Bantam: the *Loyal Merchant*, Captain Henry Risby, cargo to the value of 11,587*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*; the *Anne*, Captain Zachary Browne, cargo to the value of 9,071*l.* 10*s.*; the *Constantinople Merchant*, Captain Nathaniel Horsman, cargo to the value of 6,471*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*; and the *Rebecca*, Captain William Badely, cargo to the value of 5,000*l.*; making a total of 282,339*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 11, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 641).

Captain Horsman, Captain Risby, or any other commander of the Company's ships in the Downs bound for Bantam to receive on board Peter Orson,[1] a servant of Dr. Klenck, and transport him and his provisions to Bantam. Captain Price, commander of the *Blackamoor*, stating that the information delivered to him mentions more goods than were landed by any of his ship's company, the matter is referred to the Committee for Private Trade to settle. Damaged cotton yarn and turmeric to be returned to the owners of the *Blackamoor*. The owners of the *Hannibal* to be paid 80*l.* for ten passengers taken on board for the Company's service. Hannah Blaiklock to be allowed to send out 5*l.* in pieces of eight and other things, particulars of which are read. The petition for employment of Thomas Perrot, whose parents died in India, is read, and order given for inquiries to be made of his uncle concerning his behaviour, and whether he is willing to fit him out for service. Mr. Fulford to be told to attend the Committee for Debts and to take away his goods, or they will be sold and proceedings taken against him for breach of contract. Sir Robert Southwell to be paid 20*l.* for expenses incurred in procuring letters from the Court of Portugal, and to be given a gratuity of fifty guineas for his trouble and care in that business. Examination and report to be made of the damaged goods taken out of the *Unicorn*. It is stated that on March 25, 1667, Thomas Thomlins transferred 1,000*l.* subscription to Captain Robert Brown, half of which was paid, but that the transfer has not yet been approved, as Thomlins was security for Sir Thomas Chambers; that account being now cleared, the Court confirm the transfer. The sum of 5*l.* paid by Captain Brown for his freedom is to be returned to him, in consideration of his former service. (1¼ *pp.*)

[1] Brother of the Klenck referred to on p. 278. In the *Dagh-Register*, *Batavia*, 1670–71, he is called Jan d'Ohrsen.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

RICHARD WATTS AT DEAL TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, MARCH 13, 1670 (*Public Record Office: S. P. Dom., Car.* II. 273, no. 179).

The fleet of merchant ships have sailed, but five East India ships are yet in the Downs.

RICHARD WATTS AT DEAL TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, MARCH 16, 1670 (*Ibid.*, no. 185).

The East India ships and one for Jamaica are still in the Downs. . . .

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 16, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 643).

Samuel South to be employed in the Accountant's office. The Paymaster to examine the certificates returned from the Surat ships, to see how many of the soldiers who received imprest are on board, and take care the securities of those who have not come are prosecuted. A letter from Messrs. Faircliff and Smith is read, touching broadcloth found on board Captain Lumley bound for Guinea shipped by endorsed cockets, and suspected to be prepared for the *Berkeley Castle*, directions are given for the Farmers of the Customs to be informed and such orders as are requisite procured from them. Sir Robert Southwell returns his hearty thanks for the gratuity given to him. Examination and report to be made of Jane Preston's petition. A bill for repairs to the Blue Warehouse is given in, and Papillon states that the roof is very defective and several of the sheds need repairing; the matter is referred for an estimate to be obtained of the cost of the repairs necessary. Saltpetre returned in the *Unicorn* to be offered at the candle at the next sale. The Deputy to be paid 22*l.* for expenses incurred for the Company's occasions, and the great inconvenience sustained. A letter from the Farmers of the Customs to their deputy at Deal about the broadcloth on board Captain Lumley having been obtained, order is given for it to be enclosed in a letter to be written to Messrs. Faircliff and Smith. (1¼ *pp.*)

HUMPHREY EDWIN TO NICHOLAS BUCKERIDGE, MARCH 16, 1670 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xxxvi, p. 35).

Is commanded to acquaint him that, if he does not speedily pay the money awarded to the Company, they will proceed against him 'as shall be most agreeable to right and justice'. *Appended is an account of several matters with which Buckeridge is to be further charged by bill in Chancery for transactions during his being in Persia.* These consist of fines on goods received from London and sent to India, on others sent

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

from India to England, and on goods sent from port to port in India; for freight of goods laden in the Company's ships from port to port in India; for exchange of moneys in Persia. A note by Edwin is appended, to the following effect: Sent the aforesaid paper to Mr. Moses with three bonds or covenants of indentures from said Mr. Buckeridge to the Company, the one for 2,000*l.* dated April 4, 1660, another. . . dated September 15, 1658, another for 2,000*l.* dated December 16, 1663, with a paper of old instructions and a bill in Chancery against the said Mr. Buckeridge. Dated March 29, 1670, and signed by Humphrey Edwin. (3 *pp.*)

HEADS IN ANSWER TO THOSE IN BUCKERIDGE'S BILL [?1670] (*Ibid.*, p. 39).

Neither Nathaniel Wych nor any other of the Company's agents ever compelled Nicholas Buckeridge or any other to enter the Company's service, as is suggested, for only those who wish are entertained; neither is it true, as is alleged, that Nathaniel Wych encouraged Buckeridge to seal the covenants mentioned, saying that notwithstanding the contents he might freely trade in India in the commodities mentioned in his covenants, provided he did not send them from England. The Company never heard of any such promise made to Buckeridge or others, neither had Wych power to give any such liberty, and those who have traded so, contrary to their covenants, have made or given the Company allowance or satisfaction freely for the same. They never increased Buckeridge's wages after the death of Mr. Garraway, neither were they, or their President and Council satisfied with his proceedings in the management of their affairs, for in March, 1662, they ordered that he should be called to account, upon complaint of the President and Council. Nor do they believe that any such declaration was made, as he alleges, upon his sealing new covenants. It is true that upon his arrival in England the Company did about August, 1663, refer the examination of his account to Sir Samuel Barnardiston, Mr. Jolliffe and other Committees, who inspected the extravagant charges only and reported. In December, 1663, he was entertained to serve the Company in a voyage to Fort St. George, where he was very disingenuous and did nothing, but only minded his own private interest and acted contrary to the instructions given to him, to the great loss and damage of the Company, of which at his return they complained and also of his unfaithfulness and irregular behaviour. They have none of Buckeridge's accounts or papers, neither have they at any time refused to let him see any books or papers relating to his accounts.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

At his desire to have all matters between himself and the Company concluded they used no threats and consented to his desire for a reference, when he chose Robert Thompson and Nathaniel Herne, and they chose John Page and John Morden. These arbitrators, after hearing both parties, awarded that Buckeridge should pay to the Company 537*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, which is far short of what is due to them, for his accounts in Persia were not just, as he has acknowledged some moneys he received for goods which were not brought or allowed to the Company's account. (1¼ *pp.*)

RICHARD WATTS AT DEAL TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, MARCH 18, 1670 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 274, no. 2).

. . . The five East India ships have left. . . .

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 23, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 644).

The petitions of Elizabeth Hutchins and Ann Waters are referred to the Committee for Private Trade. Certain Committees to make inquiries as to the ability and qualifications of Samuel Peck, recommended by the inhabitants of Poplar to be minister of the chapel at that place. Damaged cotton yarn and turmeric that came back in the *Unicorn* to be returned to her owners. On report that the rooms over the Gatehouse in the backyard are much out of repair and have not been used of late years, but could conveniently 'be layd' to the small tenement adjoining (which also belongs to the Company's house), to make it more commodious, some Committees are desired to view the said tenement and obtain an estimate of the cost of the necessary repairs; also to look at 'some few things that were set up by Mr. Duke', and report their opinions as to whether these should remain. Goods in Mr. Papillon's warehouse to be priced in readiness for the sale. The account of the late Kenrick Edisbury to be examined. On a report from Moses touching an award, the Court request the Secretary to remind them after the next election to appoint a time to consider about a form for awards which shall be effectual in obliging those concerned to perform their part; also how their President, Agents, Chiefs, and factors may be made liable for what is committed to their charge. Daniel Sheldon is admitted to the freedom by service. Moses's bill for disbursements to be examined, and 100*l.* given to him on account. Taffetas sent home by Mr. Powell in the *Blackamoor* and *Unicorn* to be delivered to William Daniel. The Farmers of the Customs to be told of the letter received from Messrs. Faircliff and

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Smith about the endorsed cocket, and desired to give orders for prevention of such practices in future. Being informed of some discoveries which may prove beneficial, made by their surveyors, the Court refer the matter to the Committee for Private Trade. Mr. Buckeridge to be prosecuted for his debt to the Company. The Company's seal to be affixed to their answer to Mr. Legate's bill in Chancery now read. The covenant entered into by Ursula Drax to be delivered to the Secretary. Mr. Fenn to be permitted to transfer his whole adventure on leaving 500*l.* in the Company's hands to answer Page's debt, and to be allowed five per cent. if the latter satisfies the Company's demands; Moses to draw up a covenant to this effect. (1¾ *pp.*)

DIRECTIONS FOR DRAWING UP THE COMPANY'S ANSWER TO THE BILL OF WILLIAM LEGATT, ADMINISTRATOR TO HUMPHREY BROOME [MARCH 23, 1670] (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xxxvi, p. 34).

William Drax, executor to the late Sir James Drax, appeared at the East India House on August 10, 1664, and requested, on behalf of the children of the said Sir James, that the Company would permit a parcel of redwood to be sold at their candle on the 30th of that month. This was granted, and accordingly the redwood (about twenty-three tons) was exposed for sale and bought by Humphrey Broome on certain conditions, as will appear by the contract signed and sealed by him. But no money was paid on account of the wood either by Broome or any other until August 5, 1665, when 106*l.* 7*s.* was paid, and further payments amounting to 220*l.* were made on December 12 and 14 following; since then no more has been paid for it. The Company state that their custom is quite different to what is set forth in this bill, for at the appointed time they do not deliver any part of such goods and reserve ten per cent. or more upon the remainder, but order the whole quantity to be cleared and paid for before any part is delivered. That Humphrey Broome, though obliged by his contract to pay in 30*l.* within fourteen days after the date of the same and to clear the wood on or before March 30, 1665, paid nothing until August 5 following, and refused or deferred to take away the wood, so that it was burnt in the late 'dreadfull fire of London'. The Company state that before the said fire neither Broome nor any other demanded the wood, it being in some warehouse or other place belonging to William Drax and not in the keeping or custody of the Company; that the 300*l.* of the 326*l.* 7*s.* paid to them on account of the redwood they paid to William Drax, and have remaining in their hands

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

only 26*l.* 7*s.*, which they are ready to pay to any person this court shall think fit to appoint to receive it. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 25, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 648).

John Dymond, one of the Company's almsmen, petitions for some relief, he being ill and weak; he is given 40*s.* Calicoes and indigo bought by Messrs. Aboab and Smith to be resold; also some cotton yarn belonging to Mr. Leshire. A satisfactory account being received of the 'ministerial abilities and good conversation' of Samuel Peck, he is elected chaplain at Poplar at an annual salary of 20*l.*; he is also to have the use of the Company's house, garden, and field there until further order. Payment, in accordance with a report now read, to be made to the executors or administrators of the late Richard Napier. Red pepper to be delivered to Charles Aston. Pepper bags to be made larger. Payment to be made to the owners of the *Greyhound*. Richard Harris to pay Harbert for Customhouse bills, and Harris's account to be examined. Ordered that the six months' time to be inserted in the contracts for the next sale is to begin from May 12, and that notice be given in the preamble that no other sale will be held until after August 12. Moses to read and report his opinion of the draft of the lease prepared for the Exchange Vaults. Notice to be issued that all votes for the election of Governor and Deputy are to be brought in on Monday, April 18, and a general court held on the following day in the afternoon to declare the choice made; also that votes for the twenty-four Committees are to be brought in on April 20 and 21, and a general court to be held on Friday, April 22, in the afternoon, to publish the names of those chosen. Thomas Winter to be paid 6*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, being half the cost of taking out a commission for examination of affairs at Fort St. George. A report touching goods landed from the *Blackamoor* is read, and the owners told that they may pay their mariners without any deduction, except for goods in the Company's warehouse. (1¾ *pp.*)

CERTIFICATE TOUCHING THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE DUTCH IN 1654, MARCH 26, 1670 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Holland*, vol. 186, f. 65).[1]

Sir William Thomson and Sir William Turner, chosen as arbitrators for the English Company and joined with the arbitrators chosen by the Dutch Company to end all differences between the two Companies, certify that the English Company demanded from the Dutch Company satis-

[1] See also *Dutch Records* (I.O.), vol. vi, p. 124.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

faction for a quantity of pepper taken out of the *Endymion* by the Dutch at 'Padognee' [Padang] on the west coast of Sumatra in 1649, and that the arbitrators acting for the Dutch declared it was one of the clearest demands the English had against the Dutch, and that the 85,000*l.* awarded to be paid by the Dutch to the English was (amongst other things) in satisfaction for pepper taken out of the *Endymion* and for damages sustained thereby. That the arbitrators on behalf of the Dutch Company proposed that a clause should be inserted in the draft of the award then drawn up to exclude the English from trade and commerce on the west coast of Sumatra for the future, but this was wholly rejected by those acting on behalf of the English Company, who insisted that the English were as free to trade with all governments and nations of India as the Dutch. 'All which is very well known to the worthy Dutch arbitrators that are yet alive.' *Signed by William Thomson and William Turner, in the presence of Robert Blackborne, Notary Public.* (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MARCH 30, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 646).

The bills of the apothecaries, Messrs. Whitchurch and Cooke [? Clarke], to be examined. Private trade brought back in the *Blackamoor* and *Unity* to be delivered. A demand of 42*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* by the Officers of the Exchequer, for fees on 3,421*l.* 16*s.* lately paid to the Company, is referred to Sir John Banks to settle. The ground warehouse in Leadenhall, next to Gracechurch Street, to be obtained for the Company's use on the best possible terms from the Committee for Christ's Hospital. Matthew Andrews asks that the 444*l.* 3*s.* 2⅔*d.* in the Company's hands, the proceeds of part of some tutenague mentioned in the report made on November 3, 1668, may be paid to him, if he gives security to save the Company harmless from Sir John Cloberry and his wife, whose discharge he has not yet procured; he is told that if he will buy an adventure of 400*l.* in the New General Stock and pledge the same for the Company's security, the amount he claims shall be paid. Thomas Toll's account to be examined. Captain Prowd to survey the ship being built by Captain Potter and advise how she may be made suitable for the Company's service if required; and do the like for the three ships being built by Captains Seaman, Cooley, and Wildy, if they wish. Goods returned in the *Blackamoor* to be delivered to John Brewster. Mr. Daniel reporting that some of the taffetas for which he paid the fine are missing, order is given for the same to be repaid to him, and for a letter to be written to the Bay to advise the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Chief and Council of this matter, that they may try to discover the perpetrator of the fraud. A person calling himself William Cooley, who claims to be brother of the late Hugh Cooley and, having obtained letters of administration for the estate of the latter, demands his wages, appears in court and alleges that Hugh Cooley was born in Herefordshire but can produce no proof; Edward Osborne and Jasper Dalby also appear in court (being well-known inhabitants of Stepney parish), and bring with them the daughter (as they affirm) of the late Hugh Cooley, whom Osborne, her uncle, has brought up from infancy, and he and Dalby state that Hugh Cooley was born in Stepney and had no brother at the time of his death; hereupon the Court, thinking that the letters of administration have been wrongly obtained and believing the person produced to be Hugh Cooley's daughter, give order for a certificate to be drawn up to this effect and signed by the Secretary; and, in order to prevent such practices in future, direct the Accountant to take care that no intimation is given to any one employed under him of what is due to any person deceased in the Company's service until order from the Court. (*2 pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 11, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvi, p. 650).

On hearing that the Committee for Christ's Hospital agree to let the ground warehouse in Leadenhall from the 'loop-hole[1] southwards next Grasschurch Street', and also a little warehouse on the east side of the Hall, for so long as the Company shall retain the rest of the warehouses, for a fine of 25*l.* and a yearly rental of 20*l.* to begin from Lady Day last, the Court desire those who are in treaty to conclude the agreement accordingly. Mr. Lucas states that he is building a ship of 240 tons, to be commanded by Mr. Bennet, and offers her for the Company's service; he is told that such small vessels are not wanted; that four new ones are being built, and no more will be freighted this year; but that, if any small ships are entertained, his shall be the first chosen. William Wight is admitted to the freedom by redemption. Payment to be made to the assigns of Francis Fletcher, and to Messrs. Whitchurch and Clarke, apothecaries. The petition of Alexander Buckler, who returned in the *Loyal Merchant* from St. Helena, is read, and certain Committees are desired to speak to the owners touching what is demanded for Buckler's passage. The covenants of arbitration in the cases of Ion Kenn and

[1] The opening in the wall by which goods were craned into the warehouse.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Francis Chamberlayn to be renewed, and the time extended to May 10, according to their desire. Moses to prosecute the suit for debt against Henry Paige. (1½ *pp.*)

A GENERAL COURT OF SALES, APRIL 12, 1670 (*Ibid.*, p. 651).

Sale of Jambi and Quilon pepper, light and mixed pepper, dust of pepper, cotton yarn, round Sarkhej indigo, sticklac, turmeric, saltpetre, brown and white longcloth, sallampores, parcallees, morees, bettellees, Oringal bettellees, allejahs, derebauds, taffetas, sayes, quilts, broad chintz, cotton wool, calico wrappers, sovaguzzees, with prices and names of purchasers. A ruby hatband, set up at 6*l.*, sold to Joseph Lory at 9*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* (4 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 15, 1670 (*Ibid.*, p. 655).

Mr. Sowton offers to procure copper at Stockholm at cheaper rates than it can be had at Hamburg, and promises, if the Company will employ him, to give due security for performance of what he undertakes; hereupon the Secretary is directed to remind the Court of this offer after the next election. Mr. Delavere to be given some allowance for damaged bettellees. Sir John Langham to be repaid what he has spent in the repair of the Blue Warehouses. The Committee for Private Trade are desired to meet this afternoon and dispatch all business referred to them. Warehousekeepers to give in at the first sitting of the Court after the election an account of goods remaining in their custody and sold before the 12th instant, and of those still unsold. The accounts of Moses, Edwyn, and Captain Prowd are reported by the Committees to whom they were referred, and approved by the Court. The draft of a lease of the Blue Warehouse from Sir John Langham to the Company is read and delivered to Stephen Langham to be perused. Edith Harris to be given an additional 40*s.* a year for her care and pains in looking after and keeping clean the Company's house. Mr. Wyldbore to be allowed the use of such papers concerning private trade returned in the *Coronation* as may be helpful to him in his trial. Saltpetre bags to be made of a uniform size. (2 *pp.*)

A GENERAL COURT, APRIL 19, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 1).

Sir William Thomson expresses his thanks for the honour done him by the generality in counting him worthy to fill the post of Governor for the past two years. He then gives a brief account of some of the Company's affairs, and the reason why no dividend has been declared in

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

answer to expectation. He announces that, as a result of the scrutiny of votes, Sir Andrew Riccard has been elected Governor, and Robert Thomson Deputy, for the year ensuing. Sir Andrew thanks the generality for choosing him, but pleads his inability to discharge so weighty a trust, on account of his age and many bodily infirmities, and desires that some fitter person may be chosen; but the Court pressing him, and the Committees promising their best assistance, he accepts the post and takes the customary oath. (¾ *p.*)

A GENERAL COURT, APRIL 22, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 2).

The Governor causes the names of those elected Committees for the ensuing year to be read. They are as follows: George, Lord Berkeley, the Honourable Robert Boyle, Sir Samuel Barnardiston, Sir John Banks, Sir Francis Clarke, Sir John Robinson, Sir William Thomson, Sir William Turner, Benjamin Albyn, Christopher Boone, John Bathurst, Thomas Bromfield, Michael Davison, John Goodier, Nathaniel Herne, James Houblon, John Jollife, John Morden, Thomas Papillon, John Paige, Maurice Thomson, Charles Thorold, Rowland Wynn, and Christopher Willoughby.[1] (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 27, 1670 (*Ibid.*, p. 3).

The request of Richard Cooke to be discharged from a bargain of saltpetre he bought of the Company in October, 1667, because of his great losses, is referred to certain Committees. Mr. Sowton to be treated with about his proposal to provide copper from Stockholm. Edith Harris to be given 5*l.*, she having fallen and bruised herself while attending to the Company's house. Sir William Thomson, Maurice Thomson, and Christopher Boone are desired to undertake the business of the Treasury for the ensuing year. Captain Harman offers the *Unicorn* for service, and is told that when his accounts are adjusted his offer shall be considered. The officers of the Company are re-elected according to custom, their annual salaries being as follows: Michael Dunkin, Cashier-General, at 200*l.*; Richard Harris, his assistant, 90*l.*, and as Beadle and Housekeeper, 30*l.*; Robert Blackborne, Secretary, 200*l.*; Elisha Coles, his assistant, 50*l.*; Samuel Sambrooke, Senior, Writer of Letters and Keeper of the Calico Warehouse, 200*l.*; Samuel Sambrooke, Junior, his assistant, 50*l.*; Humphrey Edwyn, Auditor, 100*l.*; Edward Byrche, his assistant, 50*l.*; Thomas Sprigg, Husband, 200*l.*; Francis Thomson, his

[1] The eight new members were Barnardiston, Sir William Thomson, Turner, Bromfield, Goodier, Thorold, Wynn, and Willoughby.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

assistant, 60*l.*; George Papillon, Warehousekeeper of Drugs, 160*l.*, and for managing the candle at the public sales, 10*l.*; Charles Aston, Keeper of the Pepper Warehouse, 80*l.*, and as Paymaster of the Marines, 30*l.*; Captain John Prowd, Surveyor of Shipping, 80*l.*; William Moses, Solicitor, 20*l.*; Michael Prescot, Surveyor of Private Trade, 20*l.*; John Harbert having been Accountant-General since last July, he is re-elected to that post at 130*l.* a year, and on presenting a perfect balance of the books on May 1 every year he is to be given a gratuity of 30*l.* for his encouragement; he is also to be allowed the same salary for the time he has officiated as Accountant-General, and the same gratuity on perfecting the balance of last year's books. Leventhorpe Altham is elected as assistant to the Accountant-General at 80*l.* a year, at which rate he is to be allowed for the time he has been in that employ, and upon the yearly balance of the books he is to be given a gratuity of 20*l.*; Peter Cossens, assistant to the Auditor, and Thomas Clayton, Doorkeeper, are re-elected and their respective salaries increased from 30*l.* to 40*l.* a year. The Committee for Private Trade to prepare an oath to be taken by the Surveyors of Private Trade. (2½ *pp.*)

A COMMITTEE TO TREAT WITH SAMUEL SOUTON ABOUT COPPER, APRIL 27, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvA, p. 77).

Mr. Souton states that rose copper is usually sold at 200 or 210 copper dollars the ship-pound of 299 lb. and the best season for its purchase is the winter. The commodity may then be procured for 280 copper dollars the ship-pound, free aboard with all charges paid, including customs. This is equivalent to 53⅓ bank dollars of eight shillings Flemish, and at the exchange of 35 shillings Flemish to the pound sterling, makes the cost 12*l.* 3*s.* 9½*d.* per ship-pound, or 4*l.* 11*s.* 0½*d.* [*sic*]. The charge of working the rough copper into plates is 3*s.* 11*d.* the cwt., at the same rate of exchange. Freight from Stockholm to London in a free Swedish ship is usually 3*s.* 4*d.* the ship-pound; so that copper in Hungarr plates at the dearest rate is 5*l.* 3*s.* the cwt., and at the lowest rate 4*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* the cwt. There is a thinner sort of copper, called sheet copper, for copper vessels, which costs 6*s.* the cwt. more than the plates. Another sort of copper, called new copper, is usually eight copper dollars cheaper than rough copper of old copper works. January and February are the proper months in which to buy copper, when, if a contract is made with the copper-men touching the quantity, three or four per cent. may be saved; and if one-fourth of the money is advanced, there may be a gain

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

of six or seven per cent. Mr. Souton thinks that the King's quantity of copper, which is usually about 6,000 ship-pounds, being one-third of all the copper raised yearly, might be bought at about 250 copper dollars the ship-pound, and His Majesty paid for the greatest part in broadcloth for his army. (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, APRIL 29, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 5).

A report from the Committees to whom the request of Richard Cooke was referred is read and approved. The petition of William Saxby, a writer in the Accountant's Office, is read, in which he acknowledges his sorrow for former neglect of duty, promises all possible diligence in the future, and prays to be continued in his employment; the Court agree to give him another trial, advise him, in order to shun all unnecessary company, 'to get himself tabled in some private house', and promise to consider his petition again next Friday. Thomas Butler and Robert Machen are re-elected writers in the Accountant's Office and given an additional 5*l.* a year. Turmeric bought by Mr. Woolley at the last sale to be examined, to ascertain what allowance should be made for stones, sticks, and trash found with it. The Committee for Private Trade to freight a ketch, or some other nimble vessel, to ply in the Channel in order to meet the Company's ships expected from the Indies; they are also to supply the officers aboard with the necessary instructions. A draft of the lease for the Blue Warehouses, with amendments by Sir John Langham, is read, approved, and ordered to be engrossed. (1¾ *pp.*)

HEADS FOR AN ANSWER TO THE BILL IN CHANCERY OF JOHN GREENHILL OF SARUM AGAINST THE COMPANY, MAY 3, 1670 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xxxvi, p. 38).

These respondents say that what was seized upon or brought to the account of Henry Greenhill after his death in the time of Agent Chamber was taken out again by the said Chamber (now Sir Thomas); so that nothing of his estate remained in their hands, as is falsely suggested in the bill. They deny that Sesadra Nague, Wardapa Nague, Henry Greenhill, or any for them or by their appointment have satisfied their debts of 5,555 pag. 21 fan. for which Greenhill became bound in case Sesadra Nague and Wardapa Nague should not pay, and that until 1659 they did not know but that the said debts had been satisfied in India; but upon receipt of their accounts from Fort St. George, in July, 1659, it

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

appeared that the money had not been paid to them or to their agents in India, except by a pretended account of salary made by Henry Greenhill in his lifetime, without any real satisfaction in money or goods, which occasioned them to stay proceedings against him until that time and afterwards in the hope that he would come to a fair end and pay what was justly owing to them. They do not know nor have they understood at any time that Sir Thomas Chamber or any others did by their order seize or take possession of Greenhill's books or writings. That by their own accounts kept in India, and by a writing written and sealed by Greenhill, there was owing to them in 1654 by Sesadra Nague and Wardapa Nague 5,555 pag. 21 fan., or 2,222*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*, which the said Greenhill became bound to pay them if Sesadra Nague and Wardapa should not. In order to satisfy or partly satisfy them Sesadra Nague, or some other on his account, paid or caused to be paid into the respondents' cash in India on or about June, 1658, 1,513 pag. 16 fan. The remainder of the debt, 1,542 pag. 4 fan., was cleared by Greenhill on his account of salary, without any real satisfaction, and the debts of Wardapa Nague, amounting to 2,500 pag. 1 fan., was paid as follows: 1,741 pag. 11 fan. 4 cash part by Greenhill on account of his wages, and a further part 758 pag. 20 fan. 2 cash by Frederick Skinner, who lived at Bantam, Greenhill pretending that Skinner owed him this sum; but the latter, so far from owning the debt, alleged that Greenhill owed or damaged him in his trade to the sum of 20,000 rials. So the respondents had no satisfaction from Skinner or otherwise, and the remainder of Wardapa's debt, being one fanam, was charged by profit and loss, and it appears that 1,542 pag. 4 fan. of Sesadra's debt and 1,741 pag. 11 fan. 4 cash of Wardapa's debt were both cleared by particular directions of Greenhill upon his account of salary and amounting to 1,313*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, although really there was not so much due to him, and Greenhill's salary being ordered to be paid to the complainant distinctly by itself, there remains due to these respondents 1,313*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* besides 758 pag. 20 fan. 2 cash which Skinner refused to pay, amounting to 303*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*, making a total of 1,616*l.* 17*s.* due to these respondents upon the bill or balance of account of Sesadra and Wardapa Nague, besides interest for the same. The money for salary, etc. which Harbert thinks the Master will report to be due to Greenhill from June 10, 1655, to June 20, 1658 is 36⅓ months, which at 100*l.* per annum is 302*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* *Signed* Humphrey Edwin, May 3, 1670. (1¼ *pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 4, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 7).

Damaged calicoes to be examined and the requisite allowance made for them. The petition of Joan Carrel is referred for examination. The two keepers of the Exchange to be given their annual gratuity of 5*s.* apiece and 3lb. of pepper each. Edward Osborne, who has obtained letters of administration for the goods and chattels of the late Hugh Cooley, mariner, thus making the former administration void, to be paid the wages due to the said Cooley, being 39*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* Payment to be made to Thomas Toll or his assigns, in accordance with a report now read. The adventurers in the Fourth Joint Stock to be credited in the Company's books with the interest of 500*l.* from the time it was lent to this day. Warrants to be made out for payment of what is due to the commanders for signing the bills of lading for treasure and jewels carried to and brought back from the Indies. The Cashier-General to provide the Husband with an account of the value of all jewels received from India, that he may clear the customs due upon them. Thomas Dethick and Company at Leghorn to be written to and desired to provide coral. The Committees for the Treasury to affix the Company's seal to their answer to Mr. Greenhill's bill in Chancery. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 6, 1670 (*Ibid.*, p. 9).

A report is read from the Committees to whom Mr. Sowton's proposal to supply copper from Stockholm was referred, in which, after giving a detailed account of the prices of copper from Hamburg and Stockholm, they state that copper from the latter place at the highest rate may be per cwt. 10*s.* 11*d.* cheaper than the lowest from Hamburg. They think if Sowton is employed to purchase the copper, a contract should be drawn up between him, his security (John Metford), and the Company, and all copper ordered should be laden yearly between May 1 and August 31 at the latest. This is agreed to and order given for Sowton to be credited with 4,000*l.* sterling on Mr. Banks and Company, merchants at Hamburg; Metford is approved of as security for the punctual performance of what shall be committed to Sowton, and the Committees are desired to draw up instructions for Sowton's proceedings, give him a letter of credit for the 4,000*l.*, and see that securities are taken both from him and Metford. On information that fourteen tons of copper have been imported from Barbary, order is given for the quality and price to be ascertained and reported. Robert Woolley to be allowed 13*l.* 10*s.* on turmeric he bought at the last sale. It being suggested that

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

a piece of plate should be given, as is usual, to Henry Johnson, who built the Company's ship *Experiment*, it is resolved to consider this when a further account of the ship is received. The time limited in the covenants of arbitration between the Company and Messrs. Kenn and Chamberlayn having expired, it is by mutual consent extended to June 17. At the request of Alderman Hussey, one of the owners of the *Blackamoor*, the matters in dispute with the Company and the owners of that ship are referred to arbitration. Mr. Richbel of Southampton to be paid 25*s.* for money he disbursed for the Company in 1668. The owners of the *Berkeley Castle* to be paid 24*l.* for three passengers taken out in that ship. The Auditor to insert the allowance of tare in the certificates he makes out on goods sold. The Committee for Private Trade to employ such vessels and men as they think fit, to secure all private trade brought back in the ships now expected. The request that a wash-house may be built for the accommodation of the Chaplain of Poplar and his family is agreed to, and Captain Prowd is directed to pay a sum not exceeding 22*l.* for this out of the Stock belonging to the Almshouse. (3 *pp.*)

WARRANT TO SIR GEORGE CARTERET, MAY 7, 1670 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 25, f. 160).

To pay to Philip Howard, Captain in the regiment of Guards, 304*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* to be paid by him to the East India Company, being a balance remaining from 1,000*l.* assigned to them on the Additional Aid, for payment of interest on a loan for the Navy, of which both principal and interest are now repaid.

THE COMPANY TO SAMUEL SOWTON [AT STOCKHOLM], MAY 10, 1670 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 352).

Having occasion for some copper, which is to be bought cheaper at Stockholm than at Hamburg, and understanding that Sowton intends residing at the former place, and being confident of his care and faithfulness, they commission him to buy copper Hungar plates to the value of 3,000*l.*, to spend 500*l.* in rough copper, and 500*l.* in sheet copper, and to lade it in two or more good Swedish vessels sailing for London not later than September 15, consigned to Thomas Sprig, merchant, in London. For payment he is to draw on Messrs. Banks of Hamburg, who have been told to accept such bills as Sowton or his assigns shall present. Desire him to procure the said copper as cheaply as possible and ship it quickly, for, if they find it more convenient than buying at Hamburg,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

they intend to commission him to purchase a far larger quantity yearly. Desire frequent advices from him. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 11, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 12).

All who have not paid for or cleared their goods from the respective warehouses to be summoned to do so. With regard to the purchase of copper, Messrs. Sowton and Mitford declare that it is customary to allow half per cent. for drawing money, but the Court declare they are not to expect anything but the two per cent. for buying; nevertheless, if Sowton manages the business to the Company's advantage, they will take it into consideration. Resolved that the following sorts of copper shall be bought at Stockholm, viz., Hungar plates to the value of 3,000*l.*, rough copper, 500*l.*, and sheet copper, 500*l.*, all to be laden in good, free Swedish ships that will engage to sail from thence by September 15. It is referred to the Governor to give all necessary instructions to Sowton for buying, shipping, and drawing money for the said copper. John Banks is informed of the orders given to Sowton to purchase copper to the value of 4,000*l.* at Stockholm, and for drawing bills on him and his brothers, Charles and James at Hamburg, to be by them recharged to the Company; he declares his readiness to serve the Company in this at one third per cent. for provision, besides the port of letters and brokerage; and the Court order that any bills of exchange to the value of 4,000*l.* drawn on the Governor, or whoever else is appointed, are to be received and paid. A note for 188*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* due to the Company from Sir Edward Turner is delivered to Dunkin. The owners of the *Unicorn* to be paid 2,400*l.* for freight and demurrage, and order is given for the account of that ship to be adjusted with Captain Harman. George Willoughby to be allowed 4*l.* for baftas delivered to him instead of sovaguzzees. Copper to the value of 5,000*l.* to be bought at Hamburg, and the Committee for Buying Goods to treat with Mr. Banks for buying it at the cheapest rates, not exceeding sixty rix dollars the ship-pound. The Company's seal to be affixed to the counterpart of the lease granted by Sir John Langham for the Blue Warehouses. Turmeric bought by Mr. Woolley for several grocers to be examined. (2½ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO THE COMMANDERS OF THE SHIPS EXPECTED FROM SURAT, THE COAST, AND BANTAM, MAY 12, 1670 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 352).

Captain Prowd, intending to go to Deal and thereabouts, has the Company's orders to board any of their ships arriving during his stay.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

He is to be treated civilly and consulted as to what may best conduce to the advantage and interest of the Company. In compliance with charterparty, the captains are to be very careful that no goods of any description are taken out of their vessels until they arrive in the Thames, or receive orders from the Company. (¼ *p.*)

TREASURY MINUTE, MAY 13, 1670 (*Public Record Office: Minute Book* III, pp. 324–5).

The report of the East India Company about Mrs. Hardy is read. My Lords can do no more in this business.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 18, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 14).

The Governor is desired to give order to Mr. Banks to buy the quantity of copper at Hamburg formerly resolved on in Hungar plates at the cheapest rates, and to ship it at the first opportunity. A warrant for 300*l.* to be made out for payment to the Lord Mayor and Commonalty of London and the Masters and Wardens of the Mercers Company, for the fine agreed upon for the Exchange Vaults. The Company's seal to be affixed to their answer to Mr. Northey's bill in the Exchequer. George Legate to be commissioned to buy at Genoa six chests of coral, not exceeding 4 cwt. each, viz., four of Grezio and two of Ricaduti; and the Governor is desired to give order for their lading and consignment, and for drawing the value by bills of exchange on himself. The petition of Henry Brewster is referred for examination. Payment to be made to Ion Kenn, in pursuance of an award now read. A lease for the Brick Warehouses in St. Helens, signed and sealed by Sir John Langham, is delivered to the Court. The Farmers of the Customs to be paid 5,000*l.* upon account, and the owners of the *Coast Frigate* 56*l.* for seven passengers who went in her to India. (2 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, MAY 20, 1670 (*Ibid.*, p. 16).

At the request of Mr. Sowton, order is given for all bills of exchange drawn by him or his assigns on Messrs. Banks, merchants at Hamburg, for payment of copper purchased at Stockholm, to be accepted and paid. On information that the indenture of covenants signed and sealed by Mr. Portman at Surat has been brought back without the signatures of any witnesses, order is given for a copy of the said covenants to be sent to the President and Council, who are to see the same signed and sealed by three or more witnesses in due form of law and return them to England, when the former indenture shall be cancelled or given up to

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

any one appointed by Portman to receive it. Captain Maples offers for service a new ship of three decks, burden 500 tons, lately built at Southampton and named the *Victory*; he is told that she shall be surveyed, and, if the Company have occasion for more tonnage and he gives the names of some sufficient persons willing to enter into charterparty, his offer shall be considered. Sir Samuel Barnardiston reports that the President of Surat has sent him some shirts and baftas to be delivered to the Masters and Wardens of Trinity House for use of the poor under their care, and asks that the fines on the said goods may be remitted; but the Court, considering it contrary to the practices of the Company that money received for charity within their factories should be otherwise disposed of (except by special order from home) than for the use of the Company's own almshouse and of such decayed mariners as have been in their service, direct that the President and Council be written to about this, and Captain Chamlet notified to attend the court and tell what he knows of the transaction. John Banks and Company to be authorized and commissioned to buy at Hamburg 5,000*l.* worth of Hungar plates at the cheapest rate possible, lade them in the first good ships for London, and cause bills for payment to be drawn at the cheapest rate the exchange will allow, either at sight or as they conveniently can, the value of which shall be repaid to Banks, who is to consign the said copper to Thomas Sprigg. After some debate touching objections made against Messrs. Dethick at Leghorn, the Committee for Lawsuits are directed to consider the draft of the bond to be entered into by their security, and the Governor is desired to dispatch the commission for buying the coral lately resolved on by the next opportunity. To avoid the inconvenience caused to adventurers in the present General Stock whose names are the same, Harbert is directed to take care to insert in all future transfers the 'additions and titles' of the parties concerned. (1¾ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO MESSRS. DETHICK, CHARLETON, AND ACOURT [AT LEGHORN], MAY 23, 1670 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 353).

Acknowledge their letter requesting orders for the purchase of coral. Enclose several objections made by the Auditor to their last account current, and expect satisfaction for the same. Commission them to spend 10,000 dollars in Grezio coral, and 2,000 dollars in Ricaduti, both which they are to buy as cheaply as possible and see that it is large, sound, and clean. The Teraglio sent last year was so bad they do not

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

order any more, for it can be had almost as cheaply in London. Tell them again that many persons have offered to furnish the Company with better and cheaper coral, but they are unwilling to leave old correspondents for new; so desire them to buy and dispatch the coral by the first good ship, and draw upon them for payment. (¾ *p.*) *The Auditor's objections are appended. In these Edwin objects to the charge for attendance at the arrival of the coral boats, and for boat-hire, the coral being taken ashore by the owners. He also objects to the large percentage charged on brokerage, etc.*

THE COMPANY TO MESSRS. DETHICK AND COMPANY [AT LEGHORN], MAY 27, 1670 (*Ibid.*, p. 354).

Enclose a copy of their last letter, and desire that the orders therein given may be strictly observed. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 8, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 18).

Moses reports that John Stanyan, who is to be examined in the cause depending between the Company and Mr. Chappel, wants some letters that were detained by the Court; and it appearing that a transcript was taken of Stanyan's letter-book, order is given for the said transcript to be delivered to him, and Mr. Wynn is desired to examine the rest of the letters and papers remaining in the Treasury and report concerning their contents. Captain Wharton, instructed by Colonel Legg, Lieutenant-General and Treasurer of the King's Ordnance, brings an assignment of 4,025*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* charged on His Majesty's Revenue of Firehearths, next in course after the 15,000*l.* lately given the Company, which is in full payment for the whole parcel of saltpetre, and desires that some one on behalf of the Company may see the same registered in the Exchequer; hereupon Dunkin is told to do so. Captain Wharton then produces a debenture for 533*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*, payable to the Company for interest, and desires the Governor's receipt for it and also that when the assignment is registered and the debenture made out the Governor will give an acquittance, the former bill of imprest of 15,000*l.* to be cancelled; the Court consent, and the Governor is desired to give receipts accordingly. At the request of Captain Chamlet, payment is made to the owners of the *Sampson* of 2,000*l.* on account of freight and demurrage; and the captain offering her for further service, order is given for a survey to be made both of the *Sampson* and the *Unicorn*. The owners of the *Crown* to be paid 16,000*l.* on account of freight and demurrage; and Captain Hyat offering that ship for further service, order is given for a survey to be taken of her also. Godfrey Lee, Junior, is admitted to the freedom by

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

patrimony. Payment to be made to the administratrix of the late Captain Ward of what is due on the quarter per cent. allowed on such treasure as he carried out in the *Constantinople Merchant*. Sir Samuel Barnardiston reporting a discourse with Secretary Trevour touching Trombay and Salsette, adjoining Bombay, it is referred to the Committee for Dutch Affairs to consider and report what in their opinion is fit to be done in the matter. Private trade returned in the *Sampson* and *Crown* to be delivered to the owners and commanders, after the Husband has given an exact account of it to the Committee for Private Trade; the said owners and commanders to deliver to John Goodier, Samuel Sambrooke, Captain Stringer, Captain John Norbrooke, Captain William Bass, and Mrs. Ackworth several goods (particulars of which are now read) returned in their vessels, free of fine. Mr. Puliston's account to be examined. On being told that this last week a lighted match was found in the Exchange Vaults, which it is thought may have been dropped through the grates by some of the guards who watch on the Exchange, the Court, 'looking on it as a singular act of God's providence that noe harm ensued', direct that shutters of iron or tin be made for the said grates to prevent the like danger in future. Turmeric bought by Mr. Woolley to be examined. A letter from Hamburg is read, advising that copper at present is sold at 59½ to 60 rix dollars the ship-pound, and may probably decline in price; hereupon it is referred to the Governor to direct John Banks and Company (if their advices are equally encouraging), to buy another 5,000*l.* worth of Hungar plates, in addition to those already ordered. The Committee for the Treasury to make timely provision of such bullion as will be needed for the ensuing year, and the Committee for Buying Goods to do the same with regard to cloth and other commodities necessary for India. The account of William Smith to be examined. Mr. Woolley to be allowed for dust and trash found in the turmeric he bought. (3 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 10, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 21).

Upon consideration of advices from Bantam brought by the *John and Margaret*, the Court give order for a ship of 250 tons or 300 tons to be entertained and dispeeded to Bantam from Gravesend by the last day of this month. Copies to be made of such of Stanyan's letters as are necessary for the Company to keep, and given to Stanyan if he desires them. The fine on some chintz brought back in the *Sampson*, belonging to Captain Bass, to be charged to his account. The sum of 51*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

to be paid to John Grimwade, administrator to the late Philip Travers, and a further sum of 22*l.* to be paid to his executors, for distribution amongst such of his children as are most in want. The sum of 11*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* to be paid to Christopher Boone for what he and Mr. Wynne spent in the business of Thomas Skinner. Dunkin to deliver some fine goods, received from Sprigg, to the persons to whom they belong, on payment of the permission money. (1½ *pp.*)

A COMMITTEE FOR SHIPPING, JUNE 10, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvA, p. 77).

In accordance with an order received from the Court, the ship *Anne*, commanded by Captain Abraham Dawes, is entered to sail from Gravesend for Bantam on the 30th instant; and it is resolved to suggest that the *Greyhound*, commanded by Captain William Goodlad, should accompany her there.[1] (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 11, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 22).

The new ship called the *Anne*, commanded by Captain Dawes, is entertained for a voyage to Bantam, and order is given for the *Greyhound* to be surveyed and, if found suitable, she also is to be freighted for Bantam; both ships to be ready to sail from Gravesend by the last of the month. Complaints being made that several commanders of the Company's ships neglect to keep order and good government in their vessels, and have not given their men the usual allowance, or provisions suitable for a voyage to the Indies, notwithstanding the strict charge laid upon them to do so, and it being the desire of the Court that ships in the Company's service and all people sailing in them should be kept under good discipline and 'in the fear and service of God', and be well accommodated for preservation of life and health, it is resolved that in future great caution shall be exercised before any commander, who has acted in the manner complained of, is re-entertained. The Committees appointed to examine the account of the *Unicorn* are desired to inquire into the complaints made against Captain Harman for ill usage of his men during his last voyage. The Agent and Council at Bantam to be written to and directed to dispeed back the ships now sent out to them in the order of their arrival. Report to be made concerning the chests of chirurgery lately sent to the respective factories, some being complained of as defective. (1½ *pp.*)

[1] A note is appended that the *Anne's* cargo amounted to 12,510*l.* and that of the *Greyhound* to 10,142*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; and that the two ships sailed on 9 July.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 15, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 24).

Samuel Sowton comes to take leave of the Court before going to Stockholm, and is told that if the 4,000*l.* worth of copper already ordered is shipped before August 15 next, and if Hungar plates can be procured at fifty-eight rix dollars the ship-pound, or under, and delivered on board, he is authorized to buy another 4,000*l.* worth of the said plates, provided they are shipped in September and consigned to Thomas Sprigg in London; for payment he is to draw bills of exchange upon Messrs. Banks at Hamburg, who have order to accept and pay the same, and order is hereupon given for Messrs. Banks to be advised of this and told to recharge the said bills upon Sir Andrew Riccard. Cotton yarn returned in the *Blackamoor* to be examined, Captain Price stating it has been returned as damaged, but that the greater part is good and merchantable. The account of Mr. Bale to be reported. On a report from the Committee for the Treasury of their difficulty in procuring bullion for the Company's service, Messrs. Papillon, Paige, Herne, and Houblon are desired to assist the said Committees in this matter. Henry Hunter is admitted to the freedom by patrimony and Thomas Manning by redemption. A bill of exchange, drawn by the Agent and Council at Bantam and payable to Captain Matthew Crover, is accepted, and order given for it to be paid when due. Two parcels of diamonds returned in the *Crown* to be delivered to Isaac Foxcroft and the permission charged to the account of Agent Foxcroft; also certain ginghams and parcallaes, sent to several persons named in a note of particulars now read, to be delivered to Isaac Foxcroft free of mulct. Margaret Hamm to be paid 5*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* The following persons are nominated for employment at Bantam, viz., George Henbury, Edmond Hales, Albinus Willoughby, and Messrs. Browning and Rowden. John Stanyan's original letters to be given up to him after copies have been taken, examined, and attested. The owners of the *Loyal Subject* to be paid 24*l.* for three passengers sent in that ship to Bombay. The Accountant presents an exact balance of the Company's books and is given a gratuity of 30*l.*, and Altham is given 20*l.*; the former is told to rectify the several accounts, which being done, the Committee for Accounts are to peruse the books and give what instructions they think fit for settling all with due method and order. A report of work necessary to be done in the *Anne* and *Greyhound* is read and delivered to the two commanders, who promise to have it performed; the Deputy is desired to hasten the dispatch of the said ships, and Sambrooke told to

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

prepare their charterparties; they are to leave Gravesend by the last of this month and, if they arrive at Bantam by December 31, they are to be dispatched thence on the last day of January following. Order is given for fifty thousand dollars to be shipped in the *Anne*, and forty thousand in the *Greyhound*, and the Deputy and Mr. Willoughby are desired to provide what presents and mum they think should be sent to Bantam. (2½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 17, 1670 (*Ibid.*, p. 26).

Resolved that a dollar, or piece of eight, brought from Bantam on account of private trade shall be valued at 5*s.* Francis Chamberlayn to be paid 607*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* The account of the late Samuel Hamm, mariner, to be reported. On information that Ellis Crispe has been admitted to the Council at Bantam the Court approve, and order that his salary be increased to 40*l.* per annum. Samuel Crispe is given leave to send to Ellis Crispe at Bantam 6½ hhds. of Spanish wine. Samuel Scottow and Philip Colley are entertained as factors for India at an annual salary of 30*l.* apiece, and William Rivett and Thomas Gray are accepted as security in 1,000*l.* for Colley. Edmond Hales and George Henbury are entertained as writers for India each at 10*l.* a year. Margaret Hocket, administratrix to Samuel Hamm, to be paid 9*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* A letter is read from Sir Henry Oxinden, stating that he and his son James are executors to his late brother, Sir George Oxinden, and desiring that all convenient dispatch may be given to what concerns his estate; the Court, having a due respect for the good services of the deceased, but being informed that some things prejudicial to the Company took place during his Presidency, that his estate is kept private in the hands of persons appointed by himself and has not been brought into the Company's cash according to order, and wishing that everything may be clearly and fully understood, that right may be done to the Company and every respect shown to the memory of Sir George, order the matter to be referred to the Committees for Surat Factory, to consider what they think fit to be done. Some coral and a barrel of succinum [i.e. amber] returned in the *Blackamoor* to be delivered to Henry Brewster free of fine, but on eighty pieces of double taffetas he is to pay 5*s.* apiece. A bag of sweet seeds and a fardle of toys to be delivered to Thomas Arwaker, and some curtains and calicoes to Frances Mitchell for the use of herself and child, all free of fine. (2 *pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

TREASURY MINUTE, JUNE 17, 1670 (*Public Record Office: Minute Book* III, p. 352–4).

The officers of the Mint called in, and Alderman Backwell, about Backwell's proposition for coining small money, and his proposition is read. Backwell says he has 5*s*. 3½*d*. of the East India Company for each ounce of silver; that he cannot afford this so cheap for minting terms, because there [*i.e.* from the East India Company] he has ready money, but here in the Mint it must be some time coining. The paper is delivered to the officers of the Mint to consider and report. . . . Ordered that the officers of the Mint also coin about twenty samples of divers moneys, whereby to know the minting charge thereof.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 22, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 28).

Nathaniel Scottow, merchant, and William Stringer, citizen and founder, both of London, are accepted as security in 1,000*l*. for Samuel Scottow. The request of Captain Hendbury that his son lately entertained as a writer may be dismissed from that employment is granted. Examination and report to be made of the account of William Uvedale. Mr. Soane asking that some white pepper, sent to Mr. Wadder by Lawrence Chambers, may be delivered to him, he being Wadder's assignee, the matter is referred to the Committee for Private Trade to consider what licence Chambers had for sending home white pepper, to have the same brought into the Company's warehouse and ascertain and report to whom it belongs and what is best to be done. Lead in the *Greyhound* to be bought from the owners at 13*l*. a fother. The account of Mr. Lannoy for dyeing cloth rashes and perpetuanoes to be settled. Mr. Everson to be treated with about some Hungar plates. The petition of three seamen belonging to the *Sampson*, for delivery of a small parcel of indigo brought back in that ship is referred to the Committee for Private Trade. The Husband to take charge of some musk, seed pearls, and bezoar stones claimed by Mr. Hampton, administrator of the late Thomas Harrington, and report, Mr. Wynn to be appointed arbitrator, in the room of Mr. Hobby, in the dispute between the Company and Mrs. Dutell. Philip Colley and Humphrey Edwyn allowed to send to Bantam several goods. The request of Mr. Summers, that some calicoes sent to him by Mr. Wilson, chaplain at Surat, may be delivered free of fine, the proceeds to be given for charitable use, is referred to the Committee for Private Trade, who are to let Mr. Summers have the goods, allow as many pieces to Wilson's friends free of fine as they think fit, and charge

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

the fines on the remainder to Wilson's account. John Dowse is entertained as a writer for India at 10*l.* a year, and Anthony Clapham as a factor at 20*l.* a year, and Sir Christopher Clapham and William Clapham are accepted as security for Anthony in 1,000*l.* Warrants to be made out for imprest due to the owners of the *Anne* and *Greyhound*, and to the commanders for primage and average. Stationery to be provided for Bantam. (2 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 24, 1670 (*Ibid.*, p. 30).

Permission is granted to Anthony Clapham, Samuel Scottow, Thomas Papillon, and Samuel Sambrooke, Junior, to send to Bantam in the *Anne* and *Greyhound* several goods, particulars of which are now read. Katherine, wife of Thomas Moore, a factor at Masulipatam, to be paid one-third of her husband's salary, it appearing from books returned from that place that nothing has been paid to Moore; and order is given for this to be notified in the next letters to Fort St. George. Captains Dawes and Goodlad to be allowed to ship out cloth to Bantam. John Taylor is admitted to the freedom by patrimony. The draft of a letter to the Agent and Council at Bantam is read and referred to Messrs. Jollife and Papillon, who are desired to read the Marine Articles and insert in the said letter those they judge necessary. The Committee for Private Trade to ascertain and report in what capacity Mr. Taswel's son was entertained by Captain Lord, and the terms upon which he was left at Bantam. Certain Committees are desired to state the Company's case with regard to Macassar, and take the advice of Sir William Turner and Sir Walter Walker about it. Sir John Lewis presents a bill of exchange for 550*l.*, drawn by the Agent and Council at Bantam upon the Company, payable to himself for the account of Mainstone; the Court refuse to accept the bill, having received dubious advices concerning it. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JUNE 29, 1670 (*Ibid.*, p. 32).

James Young and Samuel Moyer, Junior, are admitted to the freedom by patrimony. Humphrey Beane offers the ship *Victory*,[1] Captain Westlake, commander, for the Company's service; she is accepted at the usual rates, and order is given for the three new ships offered by Captains Seaman, Cooley, and Potter December 15 last, to be entertained on the same terms as other vessels of a like burden; the owners to be obliged to carry a larger proportion of gunpowder than usual. The Governor reports that on receipt of a letter from Sir John Trevour, he, Sir William

[1] Afterwards renamed the *Massingberg*.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Thomson, and Mr. Albyn waited on the King last Monday, who told them of a proposal made to himself which he judged might be of advantage to the Company, and that 'if it came to any effect, it must be by keeping it secret for a while', and a full inquiry about it need only entail the expenditure of 100*l.*; hereupon the Governor is desired to see to this matter and give what directions concerning it he thinks fit, and if it is brought to maturity to inform the Court. The accounts of Samuel Chapman and Captain Stringer to be examined. A list of debts owing to the Company is read, and the Committee for Lawsuits desired to do their best to get them paid, and sue such debtors as they see fit. A letter from Messrs. Rolt and Childe, dated in Gombroon February 18 last, is read, and order given for the clause concerning the two per cent. consulage now received from the English to be considered this day sennight. (*2 pp.*)

A COMMITTEE FOR BUYING GOODS, JUNE 29, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvA, p. 78).

Copper at 5*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* the cwt. and rose copper at 5*l.* 6*s.* the cwt. bought from Joas Everson and Captain Burkin, the money to be paid by the beginning of September next, but the copper to be sent at once to the Company's warehouse. (¼ *p.*)

RICHARD WATTS AT DEAL TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, JUNE 30, 1670 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 276, no. 217).

The great Bishop of Persia arrived to-day as ambassador to His Majesty, and has gone to London, where he intends to remain *incog.* until his retinue, which is coming over in an East India Ship, has arrived. He came by land with only one attendant.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 1, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 34).

Seed pearls and musk belonging to Thomas Harrington, who died in his return from India, to be delivered to his executor, Mr. Hampton, permission free; and the permission due from William Harrington to be put to the account of the said Thomas Harrington. The petition of Nathaniel Owen is referred to the Committee for Private Trade. Sir John Lewis again desiring that the bill of exchange drawn by the Agent and Council at Bantam for Mr. Mainstone's account may be accepted, he is told that a clearer relation of this matter is expected by the ships now due. Orders to be sent in the next letters to Bantam for Mr. Taswell and Mr. Mainstone to be sent home. Thomas Perrott is elected a writer for Bantam at 10*l.* a year. Treasure to be sent on board the *Anne* and *Greyhound*. An abstract of errors in the Bantam books, drawn

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

up by the Auditor, to be transmitted to the Agent and Council of that place. Examination and report to be made of the allegations against Lawrence Chambers. Edmond Hales, Senior, and Thomas Alsop are accepted as security in 500*l.* for Edmond Hales, Junior. Samuel Chapman to be paid 10*l.* on account of salary. Samuel Scottow and — Smith are given leave to ship out goods, particulars whereof are now read. The factors lately entertained for India to be given 5*l.* apiece, when their securities have been accepted. John Stileman, a factor lately returned from Bantam, to have his private trade delivered to him free of fine; and a like privilege is accorded to Richard Moore. Letters and papers returned from Masulipatam and some Portuguese papers, which are to be translated, to be referred to the Committee for the Coast and Bay. Calicoes sent by the Rev. Wilson, minister at Surat, to Mr. Summers to be delivered to the latter, and the fine of 7*s.* 6*d.* on each piece to be charged to Mr. Wilson's account, and he to be told (in the next letter to Surat) that, in consideration of his extraordinary pains in propagating the Gospel, the Company has awarded him a gratuity equal to the sum the said fines will amount to, which is to be placed to his credit, but that the Court will 'forbear to permit any such things in the future'. The owners of the *Castle Frigate* to be paid 1,800*l.* on account of freight and demurrage. (2 *pp.*)

NOTES FROM THE HAGUE, JULY 4, 1670 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 276, no. 212).

. . . . In eight days three things have happened of great importance, viz., 1. The arrival of the Dutch East India ship, whose lading cost 4,300,000 livres, and will yield 11,200,000; of this six millions will furnish a fleet bound for the Indies, 1,500,000 go towards payment of debts, and 2,800,000 to pay interest, etc., besides which a considerable stock will remain. . . .

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 6, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 36).

Mr. Rushworth recommends Colonel Talbot as suitable for employment in the Company's service in the Indies; hereupon the Committee for Plantations are desired to read the last advices from Surat and report what officers and how many soldiers should be entertained for Bombay. Captain Birket offers a new ship, with Captain Cruft as commander, and is told that no answer can be given at present, but if, on arrival of this year's shipping, there is found to be occasion for her, she shall be entertained before any other. On information that Mr. Hounsel, a minister

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

of learning and exemplary life, is willing to serve in the Indies, order is given for inquiries to be made as to his abilities and good conversation; and, these proving satisfactory, he is to be notified to attend next Friday's court. The Court desiring that the Portuguese residing in Bombay should be instructed in the Protestant religion, and the true worship of God taught and promoted among them, declare that if Mr. Hutchinson (assistant to Mr. Sterling, minister at Bombay) will study the Portuguese language he shall be given 50*l.* on preaching his first sermon in that language, and an additional 20*l.* a year for carrying on that work. Two more Committees are desired to assist in examining the allegations brought against Chambers. Bills of exchange amounting to 8,000*l.*, drawn by Samuel Sowton on Messrs. Banks at Hamburg in payment for copper bought at Stockholm, to be paid by the Committee for the Treasury as they are presented and become due; also some other bills of exchange amounting to 10,000*l.*, paid for copper bought at Hamburg by Messrs. Banks and Company, to be accepted and paid by the said Committee as these in their turn become due. The Governor to give directions to Messrs. Banks to buy, in addition, 200 or 300 ship-pounds of Swedish copper Hungar plates at the cheapest rates procurable. Sir William Warren and Captain Bayley propose to build a ship of 450 tons with three decks, to be commanded by Captain Hopefull Bendal, to be launched in September, 1671, and ready to sail in the November following upon the terms formerly published; the Court declare that, if they build such a vessel within that time, 20*s.* per ton extraordinary shall be allowed for her freight the two first voyages to the Indies and back. The accounts of Roger Grout and Lieutenant Francis Willoughby to be examined. The owners of the *Greyhound* to be allowed to ship out 4,000 pieces of eight, and the owners of the *Anne* 2,600 pieces of eight, and permission is granted to the two mates in the *Greyhound* to take out Norwich stuffs and tobacco. Mr. Thomlinson to be allowed to ship out to Bantam, for the account of Agent Dacres, a cask of copperas, provided it is well and tightly packed. A survey of the *Unicorn* is read, and order given for the report concerning Captain Harman to be handed in. Captain Prowd to take account of the quality and quantity of stores and provisions aboard the *Anne* and *Greyhound* and dispeed those ships to Gravesend, and certain Committees to speak with the owners and appoint a competent successor in case of the mortality of either of the commanders. The petition of some ticket porters to be continued at the Pepper Warehouse is referred to the Committee for that warehouse. (2½ *pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 8, 167ϕ (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 38).

Albinus Willoughby is entertained as a factor at a yearly salary of 30*l.*, and Christopher and George Willoughby are accepted as his security in 1,000*l.* The owners of the *Castle Frigate* to be paid 600*l.* on account of freight. Permission is granted to Anthony Clapham, Philip Colley, Albinus Willoughby and Mr. Durley to ship out several goods, particulars of which are now read. Captain Chamblet offers the *Sampson* for further service; she is accepted, and order given for particular conditions to be drawn up and signed by her owners, and the work, mentioned in a survey of her now produced, to be performed. A good report being given of the 'learning and pious conversation' of Mr. Hounsel, he is elected to serve as chaplain in one of the factories on the Coast or Bay at an annual salary of 50*l.*, with a gratuity of 50*l.* a year, as he shall be found to deserve; 20*l.* to be allowed him for making the necessary provisions for his voyage. The Court, hearing that there is not a sufficient supply of stores on board the *Greyhound*, direct Captain Prowd to tell the commander to take in what is judged necessary; the Captain is also to hasten the dispatch of that ship and of the *Anne* from Gravesend. The accounts of John Greentree and Robert Sharp to be reported. A warrant for 50*l.* to be made out to Caleb Hooke, attorney to Walter Hooke, chaplain at Masulipatam, for one year's gratuity due to the latter. Examination and report to be made of damaged pepper and other goods returned in the *John and Margaret*. Roger Grout or his assigns to be paid 42*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*, according to a report now read. The account of the *Leopard*, depending between the King and the Company, is referred to Sir John Banks, who, with the advice of the Governor or his deputy, is to bring it to a fair issue. The Husband to deliver the private trade brought home in the *John and Margaret* and *Castle Frigate* to the owners, after taking an account of it to give to the Committee for Private Trade. The Court, being told that the rooms over the gatehouse in the backyard are out of repair and have not been used of late years, and that they may 'conveniently be layd to the small tenement adjoining' (which also belongs to the Company's house) to make it more commodious for a dwelling, desire some of the Committees to see to this, report their opinions, and give in an estimate of the charge for repair both of the tenement and rooms. (*2 pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

FRANCIS BELLOTT AT PENDENNIS TO CHARLES PERROTT, JULY 11, 1670 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 277, no. 44).

The *Gift* ketch, belonging to Broad Hempston, has arrived with provisions, bound for the seas to meet the East India Company's ships. . . .

THOMAS HOLDEN AT FALMOUTH TO JAMES HICKES, JULY 11, 1670 (*Ibid.*, no. 46).

The *Penryn Merchant* of Falmouth has arrived from Ireland with timber and horses; also the *Charity* of London, belonging to the East India Company, which has put to sea again to cruise between Falmouth and the Land's End, and meet six other East India ships expected home.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 13, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 40).

At the request of Captain Thomas Harman, commander of the *Unicorn*, the difference between the owners of that ship and the Company is referred to arbitration. The Auditor to read the standing rules and directions sent to the several factories in India touching the management of the Company's affairs, and certify in writing which have been disregarded and by whom. The owners of the *John and Margaret* to be paid 2,000*l.* on account of freight and demurrage. Permission is given to Captain Dawes, commander of the *Anne*, to ship out another 2,600 dollars. Robert Bretton and Thomas Crofton to be allowed to ship to Bantam wine mentioned in the note of particulars now read. The Committee for Shipping, with the help of Captain Prowd, to prepare an exact account of all stores and provisions necessary to be carried out in the Company's freighted ships, in proportion to their respective burdens, that the owners may know exactly what is provided. Factors entertained for Bantam take leave of the Court. The owners of the *Blackamoor* to be paid 1,521*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* in accordance with an award produced in court. (1½ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN DAWES, JULY 13, 1670 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 363).

Understanding that there are Turkish men-of-war lying about the Madeiras and the Canaries, they desire him to sail at least thirty leagues to the westward of these Islands. If the *Greyhound* leaves the Downs with him, then they are to keep company until they are past the Canaries, for their mutual safety. He is to sail at the first opportunity, keep good order in his ship, and take good care for the accommodation and health of his people. (½ *p.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE COMPANY TO SAMUEL SOWTON [AT STOCKHOLM], JULY 15, 1670 (*Ibid.*, p. 363).

Have heard from Messrs. Banks at Hamburg, who have drawn two bills upon them for 500*l.*, which they have paid, and another two for the like sum, which they will pay when due. Have expected to hear from him but have not done so; so now they desire him to send word what copper he has bought, its price, and when it will be laden; also what money he has drawn on Messrs. Banks, with anything else worthy of note. (¼ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO JAMES CLIFFORD AND JOHN KNIGHT, JULY 15, 1670 (*Ibid.*, p. 364).

Have heard from Captain Prowd that a cable, three bales of canvas, and two hawsers are wanted in the *Greyhound*, all which Captain Gunn promised should be sent; desire to be informed if this has been done. Instruct them to make an exact list of the men in the *Greyhound* with their names, and if any of the Company's expected ships arrive in the Downs and have not met the ketches, Clifford and Knight are to go with Edward Wright and Thomas Maning (who are in the *Anne*) aboard them, dividing themselves equally among the said ships. They are to tell Wright and Maning to make a list of the men in the *Anne*, and to follow the Company's former orders should any of their ships from the Indies come into the Downs. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 15, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 42).

Goods bought by Mr. Davies as morees, but which he alleges are sallampores, to be examined, and Moses to look up the contract for them and advise what is fit to be done. Moses is also directed to bring an action against John Cheval for non-performance of his contracts. The matter in dispute between Company and Thomas Gould is, at his request, referred to arbitration. The Governor reports what proceedings have been taken in the business communicated by the King June 27 last, and the matter is referred to the Committee for Shipping and certain other Committees[1] for consideration and report; all present are enjoined to secrecy. (1 *p.*)

JOHN CARLILE AT DOVER TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, JULY 15, 1670 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 277, no. 66).

Three East Indiamen, and several others from Virginia, Gallipoli, and the Straits have sailed by for London. . . .

[1] Termed in the margin the 'Committee for discoveries'.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

RICHARD WATTS AT DEAL TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, JULY 18, 1670 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 277, no. 72).

Besides the five East Indiamen formerly advised, forty-eight sail have since arrived from the Straits. . . .; also two ships from London bound for the East Indies. . . .

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 19, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 43).

The Governor reports that by letters received from Stockholm, communicated by Mr. Metford, it is advised that the moneys drawn by Sowton's correspondent on Messrs. Banks and Company at Hamburg have been applied by Sowton to his own use and not in buying copper for the Company; hereupon the Court direct that Messrs. Banks be notified not to accept or pay any more bills of exchange from Sowton or his correspondent until further order, and that a letter be written to Sowton to tell him of this and desire a clear account of what he has done. A letter is read from Thomas Dethick and Company, and order given for the clause in the Surat general letter touching coral to be transcribed and sent to them, with a further commission to buy Grezio coral to the value of 20,000 dollars at the cheapest rate procurable. Bills of exchange for money taken up in the Bay by the Chief and Council at Balasore, payable to John Lethulier and others, to be accepted and paid. Letters received from Fort St. George and the Bay by the *Antelope* and *John and Martha* are read. Benjamin Thorowgood is admitted to the freedom by patrimony. (1 *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO SAMUEL SOWTON [AT STOCKHOLM], JULY 19, 1670 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 365).

Messrs. Banks of Hamburg have lately drawn on them for 3,900 rix dollars, the value of which has been drawn by Sowton. The Company paid part of this and accepted the remainder, but since doing so they understand from Mr. Medford that the said sum is for the account and disposal of Sowton himself; therefore they have desired Messrs. Banks not to accept any more of Sowton's drafts till further order. As regards what Sowton has bought or shall buy for them according to order, when they are satisfied about it, Messrs. Banks shall be directed to accept his bills for the amount according to agreement. (¼ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO MESSRS. BANKS [AT HAMBURG], JULY 19, 1670 (*Ibid.*, p. 365).

Their bills for copper have been and shall be punctually paid. Understand that Samuel Sowton, or his assign, has drawn upon Messrs. Banks

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

for 3,900 rix dollars; this also shall be paid, but having been informed that this sum was not disposed of according to their order or intention, they desire that no more bills from Sowton may be accepted until further order, which shall be given as soon as they hear from Sowton in answer to their letter to him, copy of which they now enclose. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 20, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 44).

William Wood and Captain Lord offering the *John and Margaret* for further service, they are told that, as the goods returned in her last year were very much damaged, nothing about re-entertainment can be decided until a survey has been taken of her; and it is referred to Captain Prowd to see this done, and report. At the request of Gifford Bale, the dispute touching the account of the late James Bale is referred to arbitration. Certain Committees are desired to consider the request of Timothy Wilks, Senior, about the half-year's salary which his son desires may be paid to him. A charge of misdemeanour, with depositions, against Captain Young having been received from the President and Council of Surat, and Captain Toldervey and Mr. Adams having given in their remonstrances against him, and Captain Young having also delivered in a representation of his grievances and other matters relating to the Company's affairs at Surat, the Committee for Surat is desired to examine all the papers and report. The petition of Thomas Clarke is referred to the Committee for Private Trade. Stephen Allen's account to be reported. Order is given for a general court of sales to be held on Tuesday, August 16, for disposal of the goods returned in the *Sampson*, *Crown*, *Castle Frigate*, and *John and Margaret*; the cargoes of the other five ships to be sold about September 20 next. Timothy Cloudsley to be paid 10*l.* upon account of the gratuity due to Mr. Brigs, chaplain at Bantam. Three bags of seed pearls belonging to the late Thomas Harrington to be delivered to Walter Hampton, and the permission charged to Harrington's account. The Governor reports what Mr. Goddard told him about the probability of Sir William Godolphin obtaining a licence from the Court of Spain for two of the Company's ships to trade yearly at the Manillas, and certain of the Committees are desired to treat with Mr. Goddard, and draw up the necessary letters and instructions for speedily procuring the said licence, and endeavour to obtain it some time in October next. (1½ *pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

RICHARD WATTS AT DEAL TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, JULY 20, 1670 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 277, no. 83).

Sixteen merchant ships outward-bound have sailed, and there are only two East Indiamen in the Downs. . . .

RICHARD WATTS AT DEAL TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, JULY 22, 1670 (*Ibid.*, no. 89).

The two East India ships sailed last night; there are no vessels in the Downs.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 22, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 45).

A bill of exchange for 233*l.* 14*s.*, drawn by the President and Council of Surat, payable to Thomas Martin, is accepted. Sambrooke to be given some assistance in preparing for view goods in his care that are to be sold. Mr. Aston to see that the pepper in his charge is sifted and ready for delivery after the sale. The tonnage necessary for the Company's occasions to be proportioned as follows: 2,000 tons to be sent to Surat, 2,000 tons to Bantam, and 1,800 tons to the Coast and Bay. It is resolved that if there shall be occasion for another vessel for the Company's service, the new ship built by Captain Kedger shall be entertained before any other. The Husband is directed to go aboard the five ships on their arrival home and receive into his charge all the diamonds, jewels, and other fine goods brought back by the commanders as private trade, and secure them in the Company's warehouse until further order. Moses to bring an action against Robert Davies for money owing to the Company. A report from the Committee for Plantations is read, in which it is opined that a complete company, consisting of a captain, lieutenant, ensign, two sergeants, and one hundred soldiers, should be sent by the next ships to Bombay, and in order to be certain of obtaining sober men, that the officers should be engaged at once, that by their knowledge and industry the company may be completed; to this the Court agree. By desire of William Blake, late Chief at the Bay, the charges brought against him are referred to the Committee for the Coast and Bay. Mr. Blake to be permitted to bring ashore chests, etc., containing his apparel, household stuff, and other necessaries, after examination to see that no jewels or fine goods are landed with them. Colonel Talbot is elected to serve the Company at Bombay in such employment as they shall think fit, if upon inquiry he is found to answer to the character given him and is willing to accept the terms offered. Upon a motion that the care and charge of the Company's affairs (which daily

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

increase) be committed to some select persons to manage, according to a resolution passed on April 6, 1668, it is resolved to consider this matter on the 29th of this month. The arbitrators appointed to settle the difference between the Company and the owners of the *Blackamoor* are also requested to decide touching the twelve yards of scarlet belonging to Mr. Bridger brought home in that ship. The Committee for Shipping [Plantations *in the margin*] to make the several provisions mentioned in the report made by the Governor. Moses to be paid 150*l.* on account of disbursements made for the Company, and certain Committees are desired to examine and report on his account. (1¾ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO THOMAS DETHICK AND COMPANY [AT LEGHORN], JULY 22, 1670 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 365).

Are not well satisfied with their answer to the Auditor's exceptions, nor do they give satisfaction concerning the bad quality of the Teraglio coral, which the Company's factors would have returned had it been worth the freight. Commission them to buy Grezio coral to the value of 20,000 dollars (over and above the 12,000 formerly ordered) at the cheapest rate procurable, and see that it is clean, sound, and unexceptionable of its kind, and draw bills for the same, which shall be accepted. They may remember that about two years ago the Company bought from an Italian a parcel of coral, rather dearer than that bought by Messrs. Dethick, and that it sold beyond the proportion of its cost. Although Messrs. Dethick did not know of any Teraglio coral being sent from Leghorn to England, yet the Company met with a parcel casually brought from Leghorn, and bought it at the price mentioned in their former letter. Expect their best care in the provision of coral, and desire advices from time to time of their proceedings. Would have the coral sent in one or two good English ships, or in fish ships, or the greater custom will have to be paid. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 27, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 47).

At the request of Samuel Moyer and Captain Crover, the dispute about the account of the *Castle Frigate* depending between her owners and the Company is referred to arbitration. Mr. Deth tenders the *Speedwell*, burden 300 tons, commanded by John Payn, and is told that she shall be entertained if there is occasion for more shipping. The Husband to find a warehouse for gruff goods returned as private trade and consigned to the Company. A bale of neckcloths belonging to Mr. Thomson, minister at Fort St. George, to be delivered to his assignee, if no fine is

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

due on them. Certain Committees to see that the diamonds, musk, amber, and other fine goods brought into the treasury are delivered to their owners. The accounts of — Benson, Roger Lorimore, John Kent, and Hugh Roberts (to whom Hugh Jones is administrator) to be reported, Mr. Woder undertaking to repay the money due on Hugh Roberts's account if demanded within a year. Payment to be made to Samuel Chapman and Robert Sharp. Mr. Powell and Captain Henry Young to be allowed to land the several goods mentioned in bills of store now read. The draft of a letter to be sent to Sir William Godolphin, the King's Envoy extraordinary in Spain is read and approved, and the Governor desired to sign it in court. The Company's seal be affixed to their answer in Chancery to the bill of complaint exhibited by Joseph Chamberlayn and others. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, JULY 29, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 49).

Copper to be bought from Mr. Mariscoe at 5*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* the cwt. Certain Committees to meet at Leadenhall, on Tuesday morning at eight o'clock, to price the calicoes in readiness for the sale. Noah Bridges presents Captain John Goffe's covenant signed and sealed, and order is given for it to be placed in the treasury. The account of the late Mr. Carteret to be reported. A bill of exchange for 343*l.* 15*s.* drawn by the President and Council of Surat, payable to Richard Ball, is accepted. The accounts of John Bourne, John Catturnes, Robert Moy, and Percival Stanny to be examined and reported. The petition of Nathaniel Harris is referred to certain Committees. Payment of 13*l.* 1*s.* to be made to Jane, wife of John Benson, mariner, in part of what is due on his account, for relief of herself and two children. Captain Young asking for a copy of the charge against him, he is told to apply to the Surat Committee, who will give him copies of such papers as he desires. Order is given for the work mentioned in the survey of the *Crown*, now read, to be done. White pepper belonging to Lawrence Chambers to be delivered to Mr. Soane on payment of the freight and fine due. Ion Kenn is admitted to the freedom by service. A report touching Colonel Talbot is read, but consideration concerning it deferred until the Deputy returns from the country. A small ship of about 100 tons to be bought for employment in the Company's service. Consideration concerning the nominating of some persons to inspect the general affairs of the Company is again deferred until after August 16 next. Goods brought home on

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

account of private trade to be placed in the warehouses reserved for that purpose. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 3, 1670 (*Ibid.*; p. 50).

Ordered that the Company's seal be affixed to certain Articles of Agreement now read. The accounts of Stephen Allen, Edward Alcock, James Cruft, and Charles Master to be reported. Two chests containing apparel to be delivered, after examination, to Captain Toldervey. Matthew Bateman is admitted to the freedom by redemption. At the request of Mr. Sedgwick and Captain Hyat, the dispute between the Company and the owners of the *Crown* touching her account is referred to arbitration. Payment to be made to Gifford Bale, and to Hugh Jones, administrator to Hugh Roberts. A small empty cabinet brought home in the *London* to be delivered to Sir Thomas Bludworth. The account of Mr. Hoskins to be reported. On information that the charge for repair of the small tenement in Lime Street belonging to the Company's house, and of the two rooms over the gatehouse in the backyard, which it is found 'may well be layd to the said tenement to make it a commodious dwelling house', will amount to 26*l.*, and that Charles Aston desires to become tenant of the same and proposes to make the repairs with the said sum without further charge to the Company, order is given for a warrant to be made out to him for the amount, of which he is to give an account. The private trade of John Burford, chief mate in the *Humphrey and Elizabeth*, to be delivered to him free of fine. (1¼ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 5, 1670 (*Ibid.*, p. 52).

On information that some one well known to Mr. Carteret was very active in helping to quench the fire behind the Exchange, even to the danger of his life, the Court desire certain Committees to gratify him with either 2*l.* or 3*l.*, as he shall be found to deserve. Turmeric bought by Sir Samuel Barnardiston to be examined, and report made as to what should be allowed him for stones, etc., found with it. Harris's bill for candles to be reported. Nathaniel Harris, formerly servant to Mr. Longland at Leghorn, and Abel Payn, who has an excellent testimonial from several merchants and others at Plymouth, are elected to serve the Company. Samuel Sambrooke, Senior, to employ James Adams in the Calico Warehouse until further order. A copy of the last will of Sir George Oxinden, presented to the Governor by James Oxinden, is produced in court, and order given for the clause in the letter to Surat concerning

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

the said will to be reconsidered and amended. Mr. Paige states that a small ship called the *Flying Eagle* has been bought, and that William Stevens, part-owner and an able mariner, wishes to serve the Company in her; hereupon Stevens is appointed master and commander at a salary of 6*l.* a month. After consideration of the preamble which is to be read at the next general court, it is resolved to allow two per cent. for prompt payment to all buyers taking away their goods before November 16. Payment to be made to Messrs. Alcock, Kent, Bourne, Masters, Allen, and the attorney of James Cruft, according to the several reports now read. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 10, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 53).

Edmond Lewyn is admitted to the freedom by redemption and — Otghar by patrimony. John Robinson is elected a writer at 10*l.* a year. Captains Baily and Medford offer the *Humphrey and Elizabeth* for further service, and pray that 1,600*l.* may be imprest to them for payment of their men; they are told that when the ship is delivered their desires shall be considered, and Captain Prowd is directed to survey her. Captain Miller, one of the owners of the *John and Martha*, begs for 1,600*l.* imprest to pay his men, and is told that Captain Goffe has engaged that ship and her freight for the Company's security in the business of the Nabob, transacted by Mr. Blake in the Bay, and until a satisfactory account of this is received nothing can be done. China ware, scrutores, and screens in the great cabin of the *London* to be delivered to Captain John Privet. Mr. Johnson offers to build a three-decker for the Company's service, to be ready by November, 1671, upon the terms of encouragement formerly held out; he is told that Captain Earning has lately made a like offer and, if it is for the same vessel, she shall be entertained. John Cooke's petition to be examined and reported, and the petition of Samuel Griffith, apothecary, to be entertained as a purser, to be referred to certain Committees. Peter Cooke is entertained, his employment to be decided later. Payments to be made to Robert Moay and Edward Gill. The accounts of Thomas Hall, and Captain William Barton, deceased, to be examined. Some cuttanees and other things mentioned in a note now read to be delivered to Mrs. Ackworth. (1¼ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO THOMAS WOODCOATE, AUGUST 11, 1670 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 366).

Send a packet for Consul Lanoy, enclosing another to their Chief and

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

factors in Persia, and desire they may be forwarded by the first good conveyance. (¼ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO CONSUL DELANOY AT ALEPPO, AUGUST 11, 1670 (*Ibid.*, p. 366).

Thank him for his care in sending the packet from Persia, and desire him to forward the enclosed packet to their factors at Gombroon by the first opportunity. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 12, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 55).

The accounts of John Sledd, Thomas Boone, and of the late Warwick Pett to be examined and reported. The Accountant to take especial care that no search is made in the Company's books touching the accounts of factors or others deceased in the Indies without order from the Governor, Deputy, or some of the Committees. Peter Cooke, who is now admitted to the freedom by service, to be given a salary of 100*l.* a year, and when at Bantam to take his place as Third, next to Mr. Chambers, in the Council. A pot of musk brought back in the *Bombay* to be delivered free of fine to Captain Chamblet. Captain Prowd to present next Friday a report of the ships he has surveyed, that they may be allotted to their several employments. Jambi and mixed pepper to be priced at 9*d.* the lb., and Malabar pepper at 10*d.* the lb. Resolved to have it stated in the preamble, that at the sale in September next none of the Company's goods are to be set up at lower rates than now expressed in the printed papers, and no further sale will be held until April 1, 1671. (1 *p.*)

THE KING TO SIR THOMAS CHICHELEY, AUGUST 12, 1670 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 35 A, f. 15).

We have considered the excessive rates of saltpetre, and therefore of gunpowder, during the late war with the Dutch, and the inconveniences to our subjects by the digging up of their vaults, cellars, stables, etc., to find saltpetre. Therefore, that we may always have a standing magazine thereof, we authorize you to contract with the East India Company for such a quantity of saltpetre as may augment our present store to 1,000 tons, when double refined and fit to make powder, the value to be secured to the Company out of any money assigned to the Lieutenant of Ordnance.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE COMPANY TO THOMAS DETHICK AND COMPANY [AT LEGHORN], AUGUST 15, 1670 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 373).

Enclose a packet for Consul Lanoy, with one enclosed to their Chief and factors in Persia, and desire these may be forwarded by the first good conveyance. (¼ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO CONSUL DELANOY [AT ALEPPO], AUGUST 15, 1670 (*Ibid.*, p. 373).

Their preceding letter by way of Marseilles was sent off without the packet for enclosure. This letter comes via Leghorn with a transcript of the said packet, which they desire may be forwarded speedily. (¼ *p.*)

A GENERAL COURT OF SALES, AUGUST 16, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 56).

Sale of cotton yarn, Jambi and Malabar pepper, mixed pepper, dust of pepper, Carmenia wool, olibanum, myrrh, aloes socatrina, Lahore and Sarkhej indigo, flat indigo, dust of indigo, indigo shirts and skins, bales of shell-lac, seed-lac, and stick-lac, green ginger, cassia lignum, cowries, red earth, sticks of sappan wood, saltpetre, white and brown longcloth, salampores, morees, parcalles, ginghams, brown bettellees, Guinea stuffs, niccannees, brawles, broad and narrow tapseiles, broad and narrow chintz, Serwange chintz, pautkaes, serjas, derebauds, byrampauts, broad, narrow, and blue baftas, sovaguzzees, mercollees, and damaged calicoes returned in the *Crown*, with prices and names of purchasers. (9 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 19, 1670 (*Ibid.*, p. 65).

The desire of Captain Earning that the offer of Mr. Johnson to build a three-decker may be accepted is agreed to, provided she is ready to sail from Gravesend by November 1, 1671, that the names of the commander and mates presented to the Court are approved, and the ship fitted to the satisfaction of the Company. It is resolved that four more factors shall be entertained, and the Committee for Shipping and Plantations are desired to give in the names of those qualified for employment. Warrants to be made out for payment on account of freight and demurrage to the owners of the following ships, viz.: the *Antelope*, *Humphrey and Elizabeth*, *Bombay Merchant*, and the *John and Martha*. Henry Powel is admitted to the freedom by service. A survey to be taken of the *Bombay Merchant* and of the *Antelope*. Messrs. Wood and Andrews offer a new ship of 400 tons burden now being built at Wiven-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

hoe to be ready next year; they are told that the Court cannot resolve anything in the matter at present. The Husband to take charge of the copper sold by Mr. Mariscoe, who is to be allowed full discount for its value on the goods he bought at the last sale. Several Committees testifying to the abilities and fitness of Joseph Ward he is entertained as a factor at 30*l.* a year. Examination and report to be made of the private trade, consisting of cowries and sugar candy, brought home in the *Bombay Merchant.* Captain Prowd to ascertain and give in a written report of ships that will be ready to sail by November, when they will be appointed to their several stations. Dudley North, recommended by John Roberts, is entertained as a writer at 10*l.* a year, and Michael North and John Roberts are accepted as his security in 500*l.* John Cooke's account to be examined. The following men are accepted as security for Abel Payne: Peter Shepherd of the Inner Temple and Stephen Dyer in 500*l.*, and Hopkins Awbrey in another 500*l.* At the request of John Mitford that the stop put to the acceptance and payment of Mr. Sowton's bills of exchange may be taken off and they paid by Mr. Banks and Company at Hamburg, the Governor is desired to write to Messrs. Banks to this effect. A warrant for payment of 5,876*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* to be made out to the Farmers of the Customs in payment for goods brought home in the Company's shipping last year. Nathaniel Herne to arbitrate in the room of Mr. Albyn in determining the dispute between the Company and the owners of the *Castle Frigate.* (2 *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO MESSRS. BANKS [AT HAMBURG], AUGUST 19, 1670 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 373).

Enclose a copy of their last letter, since writing which they have received advice of the arrival of Sowton, with an account of what he has done for them at Stockholm. Desire them to accept and pay bills from him (with what has already been accepted) to the value of 4,000*l.* sterling, according to their first order. (¼ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO SAMUEL SOWTON [AT STOCKHOLM], AUGUST 19, 1670 (*Ibid.*, p. 373).

Are glad to hear of his safe arrival. His account of copper bought for them and Mr. Mitford's desire have caused the Company to recall their former order to Hamburg, and they have now written to authorize Messrs. Banks to accept bills from Sowton to the value of 4,000*l.* in accordance with his first commission. Desire the copper laden at once that it may not arrive too late. The year being far spent, and copper dearer,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

they do not enlarge their commission, for if discouraged by the danger of the seas or the enhanced price, they might cease to buy at Stockholm in future. Wish to know what price copper is likely to be in the spring, and when it will be best to order what they will want next summer. (½ *p.*)

A COMMITTEE FOR BUYING GOODS AND PREPARING CARGOES FOR THE INDIES, AUGUST 20, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv A, p. 88).

For Surat a cargo is to be provided to the value of 100,000*l.*, consisting of broadcloth, various other cloths, copper, elephants' teeth, coral, alum, lead, silver, and tin. For Bantam: rials of eight, broadcloth, other cloths, and lead, to the value of 25,000*l.* For the Bay: broadcloth and other cloths, lead, copper, tin, coral, swordblades, looking-glasses, knives, etc., for presents, to the value of 50,000*l.* For the Coast: broadcloth, and other cloths, lead, coral, brimstone, alum, copper, gold, and silver, to the value of 115,000*l.* Mr. Boylstone is desired to dye a parcel of green broadcloth, for which, if found suitable for the Company's occasions and if it sells well, he is promised further orders. Boylstone states that he is expecting from Bond and other clothiers a considerable parcel of scarlets; this the Committees decide to buy if, on examination, it is found good and the price is approved. It is decided to encourage Mr. Greene, who is to be directed to dye the superfine cloth 'bespoake in Wiltshire'. Mr. Blake thinks that copper plates will sell readily in the Bay; also elephants' teeth, 'the larger the better'. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 24, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 67).

Certain Committees are desired to consider about Mr. Mainstone's bill of exchange now presented, the advices received concerning it, the answers formerly given, and report what they think should be done. A letter from Sir Thomas Chichely, Master of the King's Ordnance, is read, in which there is a proposal to buy 500 tons of saltpetre; order is given for a general court to be summoned next Wednesday afternoon to discuss this matter. Resolved that no more factors or writers shall be entertained at present. Captain Henry Young petitioning for the delivery of several goods returned in the *Humphrey and Elizabeth*, the Husband is told to examine and report concerning them, also to examine the private trade returned in the *Antelope* and *John and Martha*, and notify the Committee for Private Trade, that they may attend if they wish; the said Committee to report what they think should be done

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

about the cloth carried out by the mate in the *Sampson*. A warrant for 60*l*. to be made out to the Governor to be used for the Company's service. In accordance with reports now read payments are ordered to be made to Percival Stanny, John Cooke, and Thomas Boon, or his assigns. The owners of the *Bombay Merchant* to be paid an additional 2,000*l*. on account of freight and demurrage. A petition from Richard Lee is read, and referred to the Committee for Shipping. The following ships are allotted to their several stations, viz.: for the Coast and Bay: the *Sampson, Humphrey and Elizabeth*, the *Bombay Merchant*, Captain Cooley's new ship (the *East India Merchant*), and Captain Potter's new ship (the *European*) for the Coast and also for Bantam; the commanders and owners to be obliged by their charterparties to have them ready to sail from Gravesend by November 10 next at the latest. For Surat: the *London, Massingbird, Antelope*, Captain Seaman's new ship (the *Falcon*) and Captain Wildy's new ship (the *Phoenix*), the smallest of the four freighted ships to be sent to Bantam. For Bantam: the *Unicorn, John and Margaret, John and Martha*, and Captain Cruft's new ship (the *Unity*). (2 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 26, 1670 (*Ibid.*, p. 69).

Two bills of exchange drawn by the Chief and Council in the Bay, payable to S[igno]r Lambertus Sanders, are accepted. Resolved that a general court of sales shall be held on October 4 next. Payment to be made to Thomas Sheroff, according to a report now read. The Committee for the Treasury to send 12,000 dollars on board the *Crown* and *Flying Eagle*, and the Committee for Plantations to provide what piece-goods they think fit for the said two ships; also 200 pigs of lead for the *Crown*. Resolved that a fine of 4*d*. a pound shall be put upon all the white pepper lately returned in the Bantam ships over and above the two per cent. allowed the commander and owners. William Wood proposes to build a new ship for Captain Crover, if the Company will entertain her, but he is told that at present nothing can be decided in the matter. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, AUGUST 31, 1670 (*Ibid.*, p. 70).

A warrant for 1,000*l*. to be made out to Charles Aston to pay the men in the *London*, the Committee for Shipping, or any two of them, to be present at the payment and ascertain whether any youths were (as is alleged) entertained as able seamen at the going out of the ship. Messrs. Delanoy, Harbin, Aldersey, and Rawlyns to be employed to dye the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Company's cloth, etc. Committees to meet at Leadenhall next Tuesday at eight in the morning to price the calicoes in readiness for the sale. The accounts of John Kent, Hugh Roberts, Nathaniel Owen, and George Smith to be examined and reported. The petitions of Clarivance Grubb and Eleanor Benison are read and referred to the Committee for Private Trade. John Lindsey, goldsmith, is admitted to the freedom by redemption; and, because of good service done the Company the redemption money is returned to him. According to reports now read warrants are to be made out for payments to John Robinson, Thomas Hall, Mary Barker, Roger Lorimore, and Peter Pett. A letter to be prepared to send to the Agent and Council at Bantam. Peter Cooke to be allowed 20*l.* for fresh provisions. The petition of William Woollaston is referred to the Committee for Shipping. Captain Miller offers the *John and Martha* for service, with Captain Goff as commander; he is told that the ship shall be surveyed, but Captain Goff cannot be accepted as commander until the matter touching Mr. Blake is cleared. George Smith's account to be examined. Permission is given to Captain Philip Hyat, Peter Cooke, and Captain Stevens, each to ship out ten pieces of cloth, and to Edmond Cary purser of the *Crown* to ship out five pieces. Abel Payn to be employed as a factor at 20*l.* a year. The petition of Charles Higginson and Henry Winton is read, and the Husband directed to certify how much sappanwood came back for the Company's account in the *John and Margaret*, and how much was sold at the last sale. Josias Smith, late mate in the *Sampson*, to be paid 523½ rupees at 2*s.* 3*d.* a rupee, in full of the proceeds of prohibited goods belonging to him and sold at Surat. (1¼ *pp.*)

A GENERAL COURT, AUGUST 31, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 72).

The Governor states that they have met to consider a proposal submitted by Sir Thomas Chicheley, Master of the King's Ordnance, to contract for 500 tons of saltpetre for His Majesty's service, to be paid for by assignments on the Hearth money in course, with interest at six per cent. every six months till all is paid. Sir Thomas Chicheley's letter is read, and after serious debate it is resolved to authorize the Court of Committees to treat with him for sale of the said quantity of saltpetre upon good security. William Allington presents a paper containing rules and orders for prohibiting all private trade to the Governor, Deputy, Committees, and all officers at home, and penalties to be imposed for infringement of the same; after a long debate it is resolved to defer

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

further consideration of the paper until Thursday, September 8; meanwhile copies of it are to be given to all who desire them. (*2 pp.*)

RICHARD WATTS AT DEAL TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, SEPTEMBER 2, 1670 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 278, no. 117).

The *Welcome*[1] from Bantam has buried 50 out of 70 men which she carried out, and the survivors lay much blame to the master, because he would not stop at any port, having been leaky for seven months, and the pumps perpetually going the whole of that time. She is manned with Dutch and mulattoes, and has above 400 tons of the East India Company's goods in her. . . .

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 7, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 74).

The owners of the *Humphrey and Elizabeth* to be paid 1,000*l.* on account of freight and demurrage. Sir Thomas Chambers and Alderman Love to be allowed to read and take abstracts from the account of William A'Court. Certain Committees to treat with Sir Thomas Chicheley about the saltpetre he wishes to buy from the Company. All goods brought back in the *Satisfaction* (except saltpetre) to be put up for sale on October 4. Payment, according to a report now read, to be made to George Smith and Nathaniel Owen. A report touching bills of exchange payable to Sir John Lewes, for account of William Mainstone, late Chief at Jambi, is read; the Committees find that Mainstone has taken considerable sums of money out of the Company's cash at Jambi, and bought and sold their goods to a great value, for which abuses the Company has no sufficient satisfaction, and Mainstone having been positively ordered to return to England by the first opportunity, the said Committees opine that all bills upon his account should be refused, and he told that upon his return home the Company will be willing to account with him and adjust all matters in dispute; to this the Court agree. Captain Prowd and Robert Wilson to be accepted as security in 1,000*l.* for Joseph Ward. Mr. Hounsil, entertained as minister for the Bay, is to be paid his salary and gratuity in India as it becomes due, to be allowed 20*l.* for necessaries for the voyage, and a library to the value of 30*l.* is to be sent to the Bay, for which he is to present to the Court a list of books necessary, but not exceeding that sum; passages are also to be allowed him for his wife, one maidservant, and Mrs. Goddard, and for Richard Morris, his man-servant, who is to be permitted to accompany

[1] Apparently this is an error for the *Satisfaction*.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

him and have a soldier's pay; all provisions the minister takes with him are to be freight free. (2 *pp.*)

A GENERAL COURT, SEPTEMBER 8, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 76).

The Governor reports that last Tuesday the Committees met Sir Thomas Chicheley, who told them that he had no other security to give for the saltpetre desired for the King's service than assignments on the Hearth money, which he thinks will not be sufficient for it all, but the rest shall be secured to the Company's satisfaction, and interest paid half-yearly at the Tower till the principal is paid; no price was agreed upon, as Sir Thomas expects to see the Court again. The Governor desires the directions of the generality in this matter. Hereupon it is debated, and finally resolved that the Committees shall be authorized to perfect a contract with Sir Thomas for the said 500 tons of saltpetre on the best terms possible. Mr. William Allington's paper concerning the prohibition of private trade is considered, and referred to several Committees to discuss and report what they think should be done, and the care of this matter is especially recommended to Sir William Thomson. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 9, 1670 (*Ibid.*, p. 77).

A warrant to be made out for payment of 20*l.* to Mr. Hounsill for fresh provisions for his voyage. After reading a letter from Lord Craven, the Court give order for the goods returned in the *Humphrey and Elizabeth* and consigned to the Master and Wardens of Trinity House to be delivered to them, and the fines due on them and on goods returned in the *Sampson* to be charged to the account of the President of Surat and Mr. Strensham Masters; the fines on goods returned formerly and consigned to the said Master and Wardens to be charged to the account of the late Sir George Oxenden. The President to be written to and told to give an account of what money has been collected by way of charity for relief of the poor, and of what shall be received in future on that account, as it is all to be disposed of for use of the Company's Almshouse at Poplar. Examination and report to be made of the petitions and accounts of John Booker, John Bond, Mary Sargeant, Deborah Lord, Henry Toone, and Mary Fitch. Colonel Talbot to be notified to attend the Court next Wednesday. The sum of 2,000*l.* to be impressed to the owners of the *Sampson* on account of freight. Perpetuanoes to be provided for the Company's service. Sambrooke to give in an account of goods bought by Mr. Fulford. Charles Higinson and Henry Winton to be paid for sappanwood. (1½ *pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 14, 1670 (*Ibid.*, p. 78).

Major Taylor requesting that his brother's account may be stated, and his sufferings and services against Sivāji taken into consideration, the matter is referred to several Committees. Henry Powell asking that the goods he brought back in the *Antelope* may be delivered, certain Committees are desired to examine and report on their quality and quantity. Temperance Fowler's petition and account to be examined and the Agent and Council in the Bay to be written to and told to ascertain what goods and estate Mr. Fowler possessed at his death, see that all are sold and the money brought into the Company's cash, and an account of the same sent home by the next shipping. The transfer of 1,000*l.* in the General Joint Stock made by Sir James Modiford at Jamaica to his kinsman Charles Modiford, and attested under the hand and seal of the Governor of Jamaica is allowed. A silk-dyer, an assistant, and a throwster to be procured to serve the Company in the Bay. Payment to be made, according to a report now read, to the assigns of William Smith. John Jemmat's account to be examined. A bundle of musk containing 268 ounces, valued at 20s. the ounce, to be delivered to Robert Hatton; and a parcel of diamonds to Sir Goddard Nelthorp, each to pay four per cent. permission, and as neither musk nor diamonds were registered in the Company's factory the said permission money is to be placed wholly to the Company's account and nothing to be allowed to the Chief of the factory from whence they came or to the commander who brought them home. A tub of china returned in the *London* to be delivered free of freight to James Woodhouse, who is to be allowed to send out in the *Flying Eagle* 50 gallons of Rhenish wine, in bottles, for the account of Prior Mansfield. The petition of Edward Alcock to be examined. John Paige to take care of the papers delivered to the Secretary by Mr. Herne, and hasten the bringing in of the provisions mentioned. (1½ *pp.*)

A COMMITTEE ON THE BUSINESS OF MR. BLAKE AND CAPTAIN GOFFE, SEPTEMBER 14, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. XXV A, p. 79).

Upon a report from Moses about the bond given by Captain Goffe to Shem Bridges, and the proceedings of Blake, etc., in the Bay concerning 'the business of the boxes', it is resolved that Moses shall draw up a bill in Chancery against both men, advise with Counsel on such points as are thought convenient, and ascertain whether the Captain, being in command of the *John and Martha* and engaged by charter-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

party with the Company, has power to discharge the freight of his ship. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 16, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 80).

John Catlyne, a London merchant, is accepted as security with Captain Prowd for Joseph Ward, in the place of Robert Wilson. Sir John Banks is desired to ascertain and report what moneys are charged upon the receipt of the Hearth-money in course, and consult with the Deputy whether it will be better to place the interest of such moneys as shall be payable to the Company from the King for saltpetre in the Office of the Ordnance or in the Exchequer. Payment to be made to Deborah Lord. Mr. A'Court's account to be attested by Herbert as a true copy from the Company's books. Payment to be made to the owners of the *Crown* for imprest, and to Captain Philip Hyat for primage and average. That a timely provision may be made of arms, ammunition, and stores for Bombay, and the fleets designed this year for the Coast and Bay, Surat, Bantam, and the South Seas may be seasonably dispatched so as not to lose their monsoons, the Court desire the Committee for Shipping, with such other Committees as they please, to go on board the ships, see that all are fully manned and equipped according to contract, and dispeeded from Gravesend within the time limited by charterparty; the Committees to agree among themselves which of the three fleets each shall inspect and take care of; and all to report their proceedings to the Court from time to time. The Company's seal to be affixed to the counterpart of the *Crown's* charterparty. Captain Prowd to ascertain which lascars on board the *Satisfaction* are free, and which servants, and whether the free men desire to return to India, and to see that they are kept together and sent back if they wish it; he is also to do his utmost to hasten the dispatch of the *Crown* and *Flying Eagle* to Gravesend. On a suggestion that one of the Bantam ships may be appointed to transport such families as desire to go to St. Helena (people being wanted on the island for its better defence and security), it is referred to the Committee for Shipping and Plantations to encourage as many young persons to go there as they see fit, and report which of the four ships designed for Bantam should be employed for this service, and when to be dispatched; the matter is especially recommended to the care of Mr. Davison, who is also to inquire about a minister for the Island. Examination and report to be made concerning the goods brought home by Captain Hutchins in the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Antelope. Payment to be made to Jane Benson. Obadiah Sedgwick, a London grocer, and John Wigg, a London merchant, are accepted as security in 2,000*l*. for Peter Cooke. Mr. Fulford not having paid, according to contract, for goods bought of the Company, these are ordered to be priced and resold. Goods in George Papillon's warehouse to be priced for the sale. The petition of James Adams is read, and order given that he be continued in Sambrooke's warehouse until further notice. (2 *pp*.)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 21, 1670 (*Ibid*., p. 82).

John Man and Jeremy Norris are admitted to the freedom by redemption. Resolved that it be left to the Agent and Council at Bantam to make the necessary provision of warehouse room, using the utmost frugality; that 15,000*l*. shall be invested at the Coast, and 12,000*l*. at Surat in goods proper for Bantam, and a ship of about 250 tons sent thither to be employed in opening up a trade at Japan, etc., the Committee for Shipping to procure such a vessel ready to sail next November, and also to see about the casting of the brass guns desired by the King of Bantam and Karea. It is also resolved that in future the clause in charterparties forbidding ships to go to the West Coast of Sumatra shall be omitted, and in the next letter to Bantam the Agent and Council told that the Court approve of their proposal touching trade at Japan and Formosa and will give it all due encouragement by sending out a ship on purpose for that design. The Committee for Bantam and the South Seas to consider and report whether it is advisable to restrain the pursers and officers of vessels sent to Bantam from going, as they have been accustomed, to Batavia. Directions to be given in the next general letters to Surat, the Coast and Bay, Bantam, and the South Seas, for all Englishmen found trading in India in any prohibited goods to be sent home. Permission is given to Peter Cooke to ship out certain goods. Captain Goff to be allowed to go as commander in the *John and Martha*, provided he gives, within seven days, security to save the Company harmless from all demands concerning Mir Jumlah's boxes, said to have been unskinned and opened by Mr. Blake. Woollen cloth, lead, and other goods to be provided for Bantam. It is resolved that the warehousekeepers shall be allowed to deliver goods to buyers to the value of the money paid for them, if they pay ten per cent. on the lot of which such goods are part, this ten per cent. to be allowed when the whole parcel is taken away. (1½ *pp*.)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 23, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 83).

The Committee for Private Trade to meet about the business concerning the *Antelope*. Permission is given to Mr. Squire and Leonard Girle to ship out wine and other things to Bantam, and to the owners of the *Crown* to send out 4,000 rials of eight for the use of that ship. Morris's bill for carpenter's work done about the Company's house to be examined. The request for delivery of private trade returned in the *Antelope* belonging to Henry Powel is referred to the Committee for the Coast and Bay, as the value of the goods is upwards of 10,000*l.*; the Auditor is to inform the said Committee what is owing by Powel to the Company. Baftas to be delivered free of fine to Matthew Andrews and Christopher Willoughby. A warrant for payment of 444*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* to be made out to Matthew Andrews, being part of the proceeds of some tutenague remaining in the Company's hands, Andrews having bought an adventure of 400*l.* in the New General Stock for the Company's security against any demands from Sir John Cloberry and his wife; interest at the rate of five per cent. is to be allowed for the said sum from February 17, 1669. Payment to be made to the assigns of Nathaniel Fitch. The dispute about the account of the *Bombay Merchant* is referred to arbitration. On the recommendation of Mr. Morden, Mark Brearcliff is entertained as clothdrawer to the Company. Examination and report to be made of the accounts of Henry Gainpin, Henry Arnold, Stephen Hall, and Robert Standard. William Denning and David Shepard are entertained as setters of the Company's clothrashes and perpetuanoes, they to give 100*l.* apiece security. Mr. Bromfield recommends Mr. Whitehorne as a clothdrawer; but as there are enough already he is told he shall be considered when any more are wanted. The preamble to be read at the next general sale is considered and the Court resolve that there shall not be another sale until after April 4, 1671. The request of Captain Crover, on behalf of the owners of the *Castle Frigate*, that Mr. Davison may take the place of Mr. Herne as referee in the dispute depending between the Company and the said owners is granted. (*2 pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 28, 1670 (*Ibid.*, p. 86).

Captain Stevens' desires are referred to the Committee for Shipping. William Sadler, recommended by Mr. Prestwood, and — Lewes, recommended by Sir William Thomson, desiring to be employed as clothdrawers, they are told that when there shall be occasion for more than

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

are at present employed they shall be considered. Treasure to be sent aboard the *Crown*; also 500 dollars, to be used as the Agent at Bantam shall direct. The Shipping Committee to treat and settle with Colonel Talbot next Friday about serving the Company at Bombay. Mr. Dethick and Company at Leghorn to be written to and instructed to buy six chests of Grezzio coral as reasonably as possible, this to be instead of the like quantity Mr. Legate was commissioned to buy at Genoa. Payment, according to a report now read, to be made to John Pantol, administrator of Stephen Hall. Some allejahs to be delivered free of fine to Mrs. Andrews, they being for the use of herself and her relatives. The condition of the medicine for use of the ship's company, returned from Bombay in the *Sampson*, to be examined. Mr. Lucas offers a new ship of 220 tons, with Roger Bennet as captain, and the Shipping Committee are desired to see that she is surveyed, and treat with Lucas for her entertainment, provided she will be ready to sail from Gravesend by November 15. The commanders of the Coast and Bay shipping to attend the Court next Friday to sign agreements for their voyages, and a list to be prepared of the other ships entertained for Surat, Bantam, and the South Seas, so that the time of their departure from Gravesend may be fixed, and the commanders enabled to make their arrangements accordingly. Roger Lock, dyer of London, is approved as security in 100*l.* for William Denning. Francis Willoughby's account to be examined. The following goods to be delivered free of fine: preserved ginger, nutmegs, cloves and mangoes to Mrs. Dacres, five cwt. of benzoin to George, Lord Berkeley, and two Japanese boxes returned in the *London* to Sir John Lewys, to whom some musk, a parcel of diamond bort, and some bezoar stones are also to be delivered on payment of permission. The owners of the *Bombay* to deliver free to Mr. Petit two pieces of salloes. (1¾ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO THOMAS DETHICK AND COMPANY [AT LEGHORN], SEPTEMBER 29, 1670 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 374).

On further consideration they think fit to enlarge their former commission for coral, and now request them to buy an additional six chests of large, sound, and clean Grezio, at as reasonable a rate as possible. (¼ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, SEPTEMBER 30, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 87).

A report on some necessary explanations concerning Captain Backer's Articles of Agreement touching 'a discovery' is approved. A warrant to

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

be made out for payment of 45*l.* to the Governor,[1] who is to dispose of it in accordance with the debate now had. Ships going out this year to be obliged by charterparty to sail from Gravesend as follows: those for the Coast and Bay by November 22, those for Bantam and the South Seas by January 10, and those for Surat by February 10; the commanders not present to-day to be summoned to attend the next court after the sale to receive directions. The Shipping Committee to consider and report what proportion of kentledge should be provided for the Bantam and South Sea ships, and what iron guns the commanders of the ships shall be obliged to take in. Captain William Stevens to be given 16*l.* for fresh provisions and 7*l.* 10*s.* for primage and average. Peter Cooke to be allowed to ship in the *Crown* 3,000 pieces of eight for his own account. Francis Morris to be paid 57*l.* Isabella Nichols, whose husband is a soldier at Bombay, to be granted a passage thither with her three children. Edmund Hunt, who returned in the *Antelope*, having served as a schoolmaster at the Fort, to be allowed his passage. (1 *p.*)

A COMMITTEE FOR SHIPPING AND PLANTATIONS, SEPTEMBER 30, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv A, p. 79).

Colonel Talbot appears and is told that at his request and that of his friends the Court are willing to entertain him in the capacity of captain of a company at Bombay and, if he accepts, terms shall be arranged; he replies that he had heard a Deputy Governor was to be sent there, which was the reason of his application; that he does not wish to go in any 'under capacity', though he would always obey the commands of the President and Council at Surat. It is considered that a chest of chirurgery should be sent to Bombay, with medicines suitable for the general distempers there, also muskets, barrels of powder, swords (better than those formerly sent, which they wrote were 'but shadowes'), iron, steel, coals, one hundred able soldiers, two or three armourers or gunsmiths, with what other handicraftsmen procurable, as carpenters, sawyers, masons, and smiths; also ten culverin, ten demi-culverin, ten sakers and some great shot. In pursuance of another order from the Court it is considered and thought necessary to send this year to St. Helena either the *Unicorn* or the *John and Martha*, fifty planters with their wives, some deals, spars, fir-poles, nails, staves, saws and axes, and a good minister, if one is to be had on reasonable terms. The ship to touch at St. Iago and there buy

[1] The warrant is entered as 'Governour for C.B.'. Possibly these initials stand for the Captain Backer of the entry immediately preceding.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

six 'Assee Negroes',[1] two males and four females; also twelve lusty young negroes with their wives. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 3, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 89).

A report is read from the Shipping Committee touching a vessel with provisions and planters to be dispatched to St. Helena, and the Committee told to provide the provisions named at once and select either the *Unicorn*, the *John and Martha*, or the *John and Margaret*, whichever can be soonest ready, agree with the owners about demurrage, and report to the Court. The said Committee further report the result of their negotiations with Colonel Talbot, and their recommendations as to stores for Bombay. Hereupon they are directed to take care that everything named is provided and appoint some fit person to see that it is done. Lead and copper to be sent aboard the Coast shipping. A survey to be taken of the *Satisfaction*, when some of the Shipping Committee are to attend. The Committee for the Coast and Bay to meet weekly on Mondays for the dispatch of business until the departure of the ships; and the Committee for Private Trade to place 'guardians' in the ships designed for the Coast and Bay, who are to take account of all goods and provisions sent aboard. The *Crown* and *Flying Eagle* to be dispatched from Gravesend with all convenient speed. A list to be prepared of all factors in the Company's service at Surat, the Coast and Bay, Bantam, and the South Seas, and presented to the Court next Wednesday. (1½ *pp.*)

A GENERAL COURT OF SALES, OCTOBER 4, 5, AND 6, 1670 (*Ibid.*, p. 90).

Sale of cotton yarn, Jambi, Malabar, and Quilon pepper, white and light pepper, scummings and dust of pepper, aloes socatrina, myrrh, benzoin, olibanum, Lahore indigo, flat and round indigo, dust of indigo, indigo shirts and skins, tincal, sugar, sugar-candy, green ginger, turmeric, stick-lac, cowries, sappanwood, saltpetre, broad and narrow tapseils, nicannees, broad and narrow chintz, pautkaes, derebauds, mercolees, byrampauts, sovaguzzees, broad and narrow baftas, Guinea stuffs, brawles, longcloth, brown and blue longcloth, sallampores, blue sallampores, bettellees, oringal bettellees, brown bettellees, broad and narrow diapers, brown dungarees, ginghams, parcallaes, allejas, silk allejas, sannoes, humhums, sailcloth, cossaes, taffetas, raw silk, quilts, and morees. With prices and names of purchasers. (16¾ *pp.*)

[1] Asinegoes, or small asses.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 7, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 108).

Damaged pepper returned in the *Satisfaction* to be delivered to her owners, who are to be paid 2,500*l.* on account of freight; and order is given for a survey to be taken of the said vessel. The Court, being told of Captain Southwell's harsh and cruel treatment of his ship's company in the last voyage, of the bad food given to them, whereby many became ill and died, and of his carelessness about paying the lascars hired in the East, and concerning their return home, refer the matter to the Committee for Bantam and the South Seas for examination and report. A paper from Thomas Skinner, presented by some French gentlemen, is read, and they are told that it shall be considered and an answer given in due time; and the Court refer it to the Committee for Lawsuits, who are to confer with the Attorney-General and report what, in their opinion, is fit to be done. The owners of the *Humphrey and Elizabeth* to be paid 1,000*l.* on account of freight and demurrage. At the request of Captain Lord, the dispute about the account of the *John and Margaret* is referred to arbitration. A representation from Captain Goff is read, giving his reasons for bringing home Mr. Blake; these not satisfying the Court, it is resolved that he shall not go as commander in the *John and Martha*. Private trade to be delivered to the owners of the *John and Martha*. Passengers and provisions for St. Helena to be sent in the *Unicorn*, and that ship to be dispatched as soon as possible. Richard Waring is admitted to the freedom by patrimony. A report touching Thomas Farley, late surgeon at Bombay, is read, by which it appears that he returned in the *Sampson* at the earnest desire of Captain Chamblet, who told the President and Council at Surat that his own surgeon was sick and he could not venture home without one, so the President agreed to Farley going, and referred him for his wages of 2*s.* 6*d.* a day to the Company; but the Committee who give in the report think that these should be paid by Captain Chamblet and if he will not do so, then the Company is liable, as Farley was shipped by order of their President; hereupon the Court direct that the President be written to and desired to certify why the Company should pay wages to an officer in a freighted ship. James Fabian's account to be examined. A report is read about some money due to Lieutenant Francis Willoughby and claimed by Mrs. Stringer, his administratrix; but on information that some of the intestate's near kindred are living, the Court resolve to defer acting until they are told of this. The Secretary to write to Matthew Andrews and tell him of the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Court's desire to have a written account from him of what he knows touching the 28,000*l.* of the Company's cash taken by President Wyche from Tulcidas, that some speedy course may be taken for its recovery from his administratrix. (*2 pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 12, 1670 (*Ibid.*, p. 110).

Francis Farrar's account to be examined. Samuel Charleton, a surgeon in Persia, who went out with Mr. Rolt and was given 5*l.* for fresh provisions but no settled salary, is now, by the Court's order, to be allowed 50*s.* a month during his employment in the Company's service. Thomas Farley, a surgeon at Bombay, who returned in the *Sampson*, to be allowed his full wages of 2*s.* 6*d.* a day during the voyage, half this sum to be paid by the Company, the other half by the owners of the ship. The petition of Edmund Bugden is read and referred to the Committee for Private Trade. Ralph Knolles and Thomas Elkin, clothworkers of London, are accepted as security in 100*l.* for Edmund Snow, cloth-setter. Upon petition and recommendation John Carter is entertained as a cloth-setter. A warrant for payment of 3*l.* to be made out to the Governor, he having spent that sum in the Company's service. Mr. Blake's request that the goods he brought home in the *John and Martha* may be delivered to him, so that he may take advantage of the present market, is referred to the Committee for Private Trade. A paper from Captain Henry Young concerning certain deficiencies noticed by him in the government of Bombay, and some neglect in the management of the Company's affairs at Surat, is read, and referred to the Surat Committee, who are to examine and report on it, and on matters mentioned in the charge exhibited against the said captain, with his answer to the same. Sir John Banks states that the Committees, to whom Thomas Skinner's paper was referred, opine that neither the Court nor they themselves have considered it sufficiently to be able to give an answer. Tincal to be delivered to Daniel Sheldon, and allejas, returned in the *Satisfaction*, to William Young free of fine, they being for himself and several other planters now returning to St. Helena. The commanders of the Bantam and Surat shipping to be summoned to attend next Friday's court. The petition of Augustin Gonsalvis is referred for consideration. A report concerning the account of the *Castle Frigate* is presented, in which the Committees find that there is due to the owners 2,019*l.* 17*s.*, which in their opinion should be paid; they also consider that the fine on white pepper brought back in the said vessel is too great, and recommend some

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

mitigation; hereupon the Court, on consideration of the report and of Captain Crover's petition concerning the said fine, direct that an abatement of 11*d.* per pound be made, the account altered accordingly, and paid. (2 *pp.*)

A COMMITTEE FOR BUYING GOODS, OCTOBER 12, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv A, p. 82).

Resolved to provide and send to Bantam by the first ships the following goods, viz., scarlet and other coloured cloths and piece-goods, lead, quicksilver, vermilion, black Spanish skins, some large coral and some large amber. Mr. Greene to be directed to write to Mr. Miller and tell him to dye twelve half-pieces of his first and seasoned sort of cloths to be stamell in grain, to be ready in London by November 10. Mr. Morden is particularly desired to take care about the quantities of the above-mentioned goods. The Husband is directed to send treasure, kentledge, etc., in the ships designed for the Coast and Bay as follows: In the *Sampson*, bullion to the value of 29,000*l.*, lead, copper, brimstone, alum, broadcloth and other cloths; in the *Bombay Merchant*, bullion to the value of 28,500*l.*, lead, copper, brimstone, alum, and sundry cloths; in the *East India Merchant*, bullion to the value of 28,000*l.*, lead, copper, brimstone, and cloths; in the *Humphrey and Elizabeth*, bullion to the value of 24,500*l.*, lead, copper, brimstone and cloths; in the *Europe*, bullion to the value of 26,000*l.*, lead, copper, brimstone and cloths. He is to send the copper already in his custody; the lead to be provided by Sir Thomas Bludworth, Messrs. Moore and Canham, and the alum by Mr. Crispe. The *Massingbird*, *London*, *Antelope*, *Falcon*, and *Phoenix*, designed for Surat, are to be provided with lead, copper and guns. (3 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 13, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 113).

After considering the necessity of entertaining additional persons, more especially because of the intended settlement of some new factories in the South Seas, the Court resolve to entertain, in addition to those already employed, three factors and four writers for Bantam, two factors and six writers for the Coast and Bay, and eight factors and seven writers for Surat and Bombay, and to receive petitions for employment next Wednesday. Ordered that no Committee shall from henceforth write to any factor in the East about the Company's affairs, but only to advise concerning the faithful discharge of duty, or to admonish concerning anything acted contrary to the same. Thomas Sherlock, who

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

went out as steward in the *George*, and was entertained by the President and Council at Surat but at no settled salary, is to be allowed 30*l.* a year, and his father to be desired to give security for him. Bedingfield Heigham and William Crowch are accepted as security in 1,000*l.* for Joseph Cox, packer and hotpresser. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 14, 1670 (*Ibid.*, p. 114).

The accounts of John Goodier, William Uvedale, and William Moses to be examined and reported. Sugar candy to be delivered to Mrs. Harris. A petition is read from Mary, widow of William Field, who was employed as waiter on board one of the Company's ships lately returned, and officiated as surveyor when Mr. Prescot was disabled, and in that employment contracted a distemper of which he died, leaving his wife and four small children in a very poor condition, and it is resolved to allow her 10*l.* in consideration of her husband's extraordinary service. The Committee for Private Trade to send fit persons to be present at the closing of the palatines of the ships now outward-bound, who are to see that a due proportion of ballast is taken in, and no prohibited goods put under the palatines. Commanders of the ships for Bantam and Surat are informed of the date for their leaving Gravesend, desired to sign their charterparties, and get ready to sail accordingly. All trade in raw silk from the Bay, and of tincal from the Coast and Bay is prohibited, under penalty of a fine of 5*s.* the great pound for silk, and of 3*l.* the cwt. for tincal, this to be inserted in all charterparties and bonds. Payment of 57*l.* 7*s.* to be made to the assigns of John Greentree. Captain Anthony Earning is accepted as commander of the *John and Martha*, and order is given for her owners to be paid 2,000*l.* on account of freight and demurrage. The son of Thomas Skinner asks for an answer to his father's paper lately presented to the Court; he is told that it has not yet been considered. (2 *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO THOMAS PAPILLON [AT DEAL], OCTOBER 14, 1670 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 382).

Thank him for his two letters from Deal. Approve of what he has done in 'the composing and setling of things', and for supplying Captain Backer with 12*l.*, which shall be allowed to Mr. Prescott's account. (½ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO PETER COOKE, OCTOBER 14, 1670 (*Ibid.*, p. 382).

Find it impossible to obtain the brass guns desired by the King of Bantam, they being so exceedingly difficult to cast. Desire Cooke to inform their Agent of this, but not to let the King know. They will send His Majesty what they can procure. (½ *p.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE COMPANY TO PETER COOKE, OCTOBER 18, 1670 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 383).

On further consideration they desire him to tell the King of Bantam that the winter season having come and the ways being bad is a hindrance to obtaining the brass guns, but that next summer they will procure as many as possible and send by the first ships. ($\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 19, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 116).

Mr. Martin states that he is interested in an adventure of 281*l.* 5*s.* which belonged to the late Henry Coxwell but has been transferred by Mrs. Brayn to Mr. James; Martin bought a fourth part of the said adventure and owns another fourth part in right of his wife, and he requests that no dividends may be paid to James until his own case has been heard; the matter is referred to Moses. In pursuance of the Court's order of the 14th instant all trade in tincal is to be excluded from the order for indulgences in private trade, and the Agent at Fort St. George and the Chief and Council at the Bay are to be informed that the Company have appropriated tincal to themselves exclusively, also all raw silk from the Bay. Several petitions for employment are read and referred until the Committees shall have obtained information as to the qualifications of those petitioning. It is resolved, in confirmation of a former order, that no one above the degree of a factor or writer shall be entertained this year. Mr. Blake being unwilling that the proceeds of his goods should be put into the Company's cash, the Committee for Lawsuits are desired to consider and report how these goods, consigned to the Company and claimed by Blake, can be secured for the use of the General Joint Stock until the dispute is settled. The proposal of the owners of the new ship now being built by Captain Johnson at Blackwall that Captain John Pearce should go in her as commander is approved. A survey of the *Satisfaction* is read. Sir John Banks reports a further conference had with the Attorney-General, who is of opinion that no answer should be given to Thomas Skinner's paper. Suitable relief to be given to Augustine Gonsalvis, a native of India, who is to be sent back to Fort St. George. ($1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*)

A MEETING OF THE SURAT COMMITTEE CONCERNING CAPTAIN HENRY YOUNG, OCTOBER 19, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv A, p. 86).

Upon examination the captain states that he has to tell the Company of many important matters which have been greatly to their prejudice

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

at Surat; these he is willing to impart to any two of the Committee, provided they promise not to disclose the names of those from whom he has received the information, as it would be very prejudicial to them during the continuance of some persons in India. The captain further desires that his information may be taken by Sir William Thomson and Mr. James Houblon. (½ *p.*)

A MEETING OF THE SURAT COMMITTEE ABOUT THE MISCARRIAGES OF CAPTAIN ROBERT SOUTHWELL, OCTOBER 19, 1670 (*Ibid.*, p. 86).

Upon examination, Captain Robert Lord states that, when he was at Bantam, he and others were desired by the Agent to take a survey of the provisions in the *Satisfaction*, which they did, and found a sufficiency of good bread, beef, and pork; there was also some old meat, but it was sweet. That the ship's men when sick at Bantam complained of the old meat they had had during the voyage; he further states that he believes his men were unwilling to serve Captain Southwell because of his treatment of his own company. Captain Privett reports a rumour at Bantam that the mortality of Captain Southwell's men was caused by the old beef they had during the voyage. Captain Crover says that the Agent at Bantam understood there were bad provisions on board the *Satisfaction*, but upon examination what remained was found to be good, and during the voyage from England to Bantam only 3 hhds. of beef and 2 hhds. of pork were used, and the men, as they lay sick at Bantam, said they had enough provisions during the voyage, such as they were. (½ *p.*)

A GENERAL COURT, OCTOBER 20, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 118).

Sir William Thomson states that, in pursuance of an order of the Court, the Committees have met several times and taken an account of what the private trade of the Committees amounted to for the last seven years; they find that the permission money out and home was not much above 300*l.*, which is very inconsiderable in regard of what has been reported; he then tells the generality of the arguments used for and against the prohibition of private trade contained in the paper referred to them, and what has been agreed to offer to the Court, viz., that the Governor, Deputy, or any member of the Court of Committees, or any of the Company's officers or servants in Europe be forbidden to trade to the Indies, or any place within the Company's charter, in any commodities whatsoever, prohibited or unprohibited, except in the General Stock, or in the joint stock with the owners of any ship or ships in which they have a share; any one disobeying this rule to be discharged from his

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

place or employment, and forfeit to the Company double the value of what he has so traded in, which forfeiture the Company may take out of any stock or dividend, or from such salary or wages as are due to him. It is also resolved that any one discovering any such private trading and informing the Governor, Deputy, or Committees, shall receive (if the same is proved to be true) one-quarter part of what shall be recovered. That this rule may be the better observed, it is resolved that the Governor, Deputy, and Committees who shall hereafter be chosen shall, before taking their oaths, promise to observe this rule, and all officers or servants of the Company shall, at the time of their election or before taking their oaths, subscribe their names and set their seals to a copy of this rule, which is to be engrossed in a book assigned for that purpose. Nevertheless the Governor, Deputy, and Committees are to be allowed to send out yearly to the value of 20*l.* to buy 'cabinets or other toyes for their own private use'. It is also resolved that no adventurer or freeman of the Company shall be permitted to trade directly or indirectly to any place within the limits of the Company's Charter except in jewels or other fine goods and things of great value and small bulk; and that the Court may permit the owners of ships freighted by the Company to trade in a joint stock with the rest of the owners and the commanders, seamen, and such factors or others as are or shall be employed in the shipping or service of the Company abroad to trade in such commodities for their own accounts only, and under such conditions as the Court of Committees shall allow, notwithstanding any precedent order to the contrary. Ordered that this resolution be further considered on Tuesday, November 1, at nine o'clock in the forenoon. (*2 pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 21, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 120).

The Committee for Shipping to consider what stores and provisions should be provided for the freighted ships employed by the Company. A report is read of several miscarriages of the Company's factors and servants at the Fort and elsewhere on the Coast of Coromandel, and order given for these to be considered next Tuesday. John Dashwood is admitted to the freedom by redemption. Richard Waring having to transfer an adventure of 750*l.* in the General Joint Stock to Mrs. Cornelia Devisscher as security for money borrowed from her to clear goods he bought of the Company, it is suggested that the 5*l.* due from Mrs. Devisscher should be remitted, the transfer being only by way of mort-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

gage; to this the Court do not agree, but order that, when she shall re-assign the adventure, then the 5*l.* shall be refunded. A survey of the *Satisfaction* having been delivered to her owners, Captain Prowd is told to ascertain and report what the seamen object against Captain Southwell. A survey of the *Antelope* is read. A box of bezoar to be delivered free of freight and permission to Thomas Hoskins, lately employed as a factor, and order is given for his account to be reported. Several petitions are read from persons who desire employment in the Company's service. (1¼ *pp.*)

DIRECTIONS GIVEN TO JOHN COOKE, OCTOBER 21, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. XXV A, p. 82).

To provide for the Bay of Bengal four dozen amber-hafted knives, one dozen small agate-hafted knives, and two dozen silver-hafted knives, forty pairs of divers sorts of spectacles, forty pairs of scissors, and some ordinary knives to the value of 40*s.* (¼ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN HYATT, OCTOBER 21, 1670 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 383).

They are told that he has aboard his ship two soldiers in the Company's service, Robert Elling and John Browne, who are married and have children, and finding they are not fit to go so long a voyage have asked to be discharged. Desire the Captain to discharge them and take their bonds to refund the 33*s.* already paid to them, and forward the said bonds to the Company. He is also to inform the Agent at Bantam and Mr. Cooke of this. (¼ *p.*)

SIR G. DOWNING TO THE GOVERNOR OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY, OCTOBER 21, 1670 (*Public Record Office: Out Letters, General*, II, p. 369).

To attend my Lords on Wednesday about money due to the King from said Company, for freight of some of the King's ships made use of by them in the East Indies.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 25, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 121).

A satisfactory report having been received of the qualifications of those petitioning for employment, it is decided to elect fifteen factors and twenty writers, whose names are as follows: factors, Isaac Reynardson, Frances Capell, Edward Littleton, Captain John Shaxton, Nicholas Throckmorton, John Tivill, George Wilcox, Henry Walthew, Samuel Walker, John Dornay, Robert Marshall, Samuel Hervey, John Chace,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

John Gofton, and Francis Day. Writers: Nathaniel Lownes, Samuel Darnelly, Jeremy Goodier, John Hornigold, Stephen Gwillym, John Pening, Gervas Gifford, George Gosnold, Thomas Pace, John Dowse, Bartholomew Harris, Frances Bowyer, William Parker, John Byam, George Knipe, Richard Jenings, Joseph Tivill, Oliver Thurloe, John Walsal, and Thomas Browning. The petitions of James Adams and Samuel Burges for employment to be considered apart. The petitions of Gabriel Bowden,[1] whose mother is a native of the Bay of Bengal, and of Clement du Jorden, whose father is a chirurgion at Fort St. George, to be allowed passage in the Company's shipping are granted, they to go free of charge. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 25, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 122).

A report touching the miscarriages on the Coast and several clauses in the general letter from the Fort are read, and order is given for the several particulars therein noted to be answered in the next letters to the Agent and Council. Resolved that the Warehousekeeper at the Fort be assisted in embaling goods by servants of the Company and not by strangers; also that when Agent Foxcroft returns to England the Second at the Fort shall be made Warehousekeeper, and the Third Accountant, no factor abroad to hold both posts. Goods brought home in the *Antelope* belonging to Henry Powell to be delivered, he to pay the Company's dues and the freight to the owners, but the fines on some taffetas brought for the use of his wife and family to be remitted. A bill to be exhibited in Chancery against Messrs. Blake and Bridges. Upon complaint that several factors abroad are unable to live on one-third of their salary as allowed at present, order is given for each to be paid 15*l.* annually, provided that sum does not exceed one-half their allotted salary. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 26, 1670 (*Ibid.*, p. 123).

Upon petition, Isabella Burrowes, whose husband, a porter at the Calico Warehouse, lost his life through falling 'from the loophole in Leadenhall', leaving her in a 'sad and mean condition', is given 20*l.* Upon report that a strict and careful examination has been made by Mr. Cossens, the Auditor's assistant, of the Company's cash books, journals, and ledgers kept from the beginning of this Stock to Septem-

[1] Son of the Gabriel Boughton who had been conspicuous in securing trading rights in Bengal.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

ber, 1669, and several great errors discovered, which being certified will make the cash accounts balance, order is given for the Committee of General Accounts to read the particulars notified by Mr. Cossens and direct the settling and rectifying of the said books of accounts as they see fit, and report to the Court. A report is read from Captain Prowd about Captain Southwell and, it being put to the vote whether he shall be continued as captain of the *Satisfaction*, the ayes and noes being equal, the Governor desires until Friday to consider before giving his casting vote. Payment to be made to the owners of the *Bombay Merchant*. Mr. Blake presents several written proposals, which are referred to the Committee for Lawsuits, who are desired to settle this business if possible. Thomas Seamore's account to be reported. Two reports concerning payments due to the late William Gainpin and the late Jeremy Gregory are read, and the sums mentioned ordered to be paid to those legally empowered to receive them. The passage of Captain Henry Young's brother, who came home in the *Humphrey and Elizabeth*, to be paid by the Company. Upon petition, Captain Hutchins is allowed some calicoes for the use of his wife and family free of fine, and to have his other goods delivered upon making the usual payments. The widow of Roger Fowler, a dyer at the Bay of Bengal, to be paid the wages due to her late husband, with an additional 15*l.* according to the pleasure of the Court. Marmaduke Rowden Esq[re]. and Marmaduke Bowyer, woodmonger, are accepted as security in 500*l.* for Francis Bowyer. Peter Jackson is admitted to the freedom by redemption. (1½ *pp.*)

SIR G. DOWNING TO SIR JOHN BANCKS, OCTOBER 26, 1670 (*Public Record Office: Out Letters, General*, II, p. 373).

Mr. Jolliffe and Mr. Pepys to attend my Lords on Wednesday about the money due to the King from the East India Company for freight of the *Leopard*, etc.

WARRANT, OCTOBER 26, 1670 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Entry Book* 26, f. 91).

For a grant to Thomas Pinfold of 450*l.* adventured by Sir William Bateman in the stock of the East India Company, and seized for the King by the sheriff of Middlesex, because Bateman was outlawed at Pinfold's suit in 1668, for a debt of 600*l.*

WARRANT, OCTOBER 28, 1670 (*Ibid.*, 34, f. 53).

To Joseph Williamson, for the books relating to trade with China,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Japan, and India, taken in the two East India prizes, and now in the State Paper Office, to be delivered for the use of the East India Company.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, OCTOBER 28, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 125).

The following securities are approved: Thomas Goddard, merchant, and John Hall, packer, in 1,000*l.* for Samuel Walker; William Peachy, Benjamin and John Whetcomb and Henry Dornay in 1,000*l.* for John Dornay; William Sherlock, haberdasher, and Thomas Jordan of Charleswood, Surrey, gentleman, in 1,000*l.* for Thomas Sherlock, one of the Company's factors. The Governor states that after deliberation, and on the testimony of merchants who have employed Captain Southwell in several voyages when he showed great care and diligence, he has decided to continue him in the Company's service for another voyage; this is ordered accordingly, and the Captain promises to be diligent and to take great care of his men. On representation that some advantage has accrued to the master and owners of the *Satisfaction* by the death of many of the ship's company in the last voyage, and that some consideration should be given to the widows and relatives of the deceased, Captain Southwell is recommended to have 'a conscientious regard to them'; he is also directed to be careful in transporting the blacks who assisted in bringing back his ship to England, and this he promises to do. Mr. Davison to inform the Court next Wednesday how many passengers are ready to go to St. Helena. The Committee for Shipping to settle with the commanders of the ships bound for Surat and Bantam concerning kentledge. The arbitrators appointed to determine the business of Mrs. Duteel to be allowed until April 16, the covenants to be renewed accordingly. The Court consents readily to the request of the Bishop of London that the cause depending in the Exchequer between himself and the Company, touching the 1,600*l.* due to Mrs. Eulalia Andrews, may be brought to trial. The Auditor to deliver to Captain Henry Young a copy of the Company's charge against him. A warrant for 100*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to be made out to Major John Taylor, executor to Randolph Taylor, in full of salary, and an additional 60*l.* thought fit to be allowed because of his good services rendered against Sivāji at his 'invasion' of Surat. Cowries bought by Mr. Huling, and said to be very foul, to be put into a merchantable condition. Salary due to the late Henry Arnold to be paid to those legally empowered to receive it. Orders to be sent to the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Coast, the Bay, and Bantam, for such waterfowl as are mentioned in a paper now read, to be procured for the King. Alice Mathews to be paid two-months' wages extraordinary on account of her husband's entertainment, on producing sufficient authority. (2 *pp.*)

A COMMITTEE FOR BUYING GOODS, OCTOBER 28, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. XXV A, p. 87).

It is decided to provide for the several factories at the Coast and Bay, Surat, Bantam, and the South Seas, for sale and presents: looking-glasses, amber, silver, agate- and ivory-hafted knives, Sheffield knives of several sorts, scissors of several sorts, barbers' cases (some rich and some ordinary), triangular, multiplying, magnifying, burning, prospective, globe, and drinking glasses; also glasses with wax figures, spectacles, and sword blades. (1½ *pp.*)

A GENERAL COURT, NOVEMBER 1, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. XXVII, p. 127).

A report is read from the Committee of the General Court concerning private trade and, it being put 'by the ballat' whether or not to approve the same, the answer is given in the negative. On a further question whether the Court of Committees has power to grant permission for private trade (which is implied both in the preamble and in the oath administered to freemen of the Company), after some debate, approbation is declared of what has been done with regard to such permission, and the generality authorize and empower the Court of Committees to permit or restrain private trade for the future as they shall find most beneficial to the Company. They also order that a register be kept of what private trade the Court shall think fit at any time to permit. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 2, 1670 (*Ibid.*, p. 128).

Two dyers to be procured to serve at the Bay. Directions to be given in the general letter to Fort St. George for sending the pinnace *Diligence* to Bombay, and for the *Madras*, if not sold, to be laid up or sent to Bantam. 'Six young ingenious seamen' to be procured to serve the Company as pilots in the Bay. John Richards, recommended by 'several noble personages', is told that enough factors and writers have already been elected for this year, but that when an opportunity offers he shall be considered. On a good report from the Fort of the industry and good service of John Edwards and John Viccars, their salaries are increased to 20*l.* annually each. Francis Howell is admitted to the freedom by redemption. Mr. Sheldon's request, that tincal returned for

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

his account in the *John and Martha* may be delivered, is referred to the Committee for Private Trade, who are to see that all private trade returned in that ship and in the *Antelope* is delivered to the respective owners and to charge them with the over-tonnage. The owners of the *Crown* to be paid for twenty-two passengers sent in that ship. Richard Bretton, administrator of Henry Arnold, to be paid 15*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* Salary due to William Uvedale to be paid to those legally empowered to receive it. Some 3 hhds. of beef returned in the *London* to be distributed amongst the poor at Poplar. A warrant for 10*l.* to be made out to Mr. Albyn, on account of William Thomson, minister at the Fort. Interest to be allowed Mr. Herne at the rate of six per cent. on 1,300*l.* lent the Company on Dunkin's note. Private trade to be delivered to James Adams and the fines due put to his account. (1½ *pp.*)

SIR GEORGE DOWNING TO THE GOVERNORS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY, NOVEMBER 2, 1670 (*Public Record Office: Out Letters, General*, II, p. 378).

The Governors of the East India Company and Mr. Pepys to attend my Lords on Monday about the business of the *Leopard*, etc.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 3, 1670 [AFTERNOON] (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 130).

On information that Francis Bowyer, lately elected a writer, is fully qualified to be a factor, the Court give order for him to be employed in that capacity, and proceed to assign to the factors and writers lately elected their several stations and salaries as follows: factors for Surat, Bombay, etc.: Captain John Shaxton, Isaac Reynardson, Francis Capell, George Wilcox (for Bombay), Samuel Walker, Nicholas Throckmorton, John Chard, each at 25*l.* per annum, and Francis Day at 20*l.*; Writers: Jeremy Goodier, John Pening, Bartholomew Harris, Nathaniel Lownds, Samuel Darnelly, John Hornigold, and John Walsal, each at 10*l.* per annum. For the Coast and Bay: factors: Edward Littleton, John Gofton, and Samuel Hervey, each at 25*l.* per annum, and John Tivill at 20*l.*; Writers: John Byam, Thomas Pace, Stephen Guillym, Gervase Giffard, Thomas Browning, Oliver Thurloe, and George Knipe, each at 10*l.* per annum. For the South Seas: factors: John Dornay at 40*l.* per annum, Francis Bowyer, Henry Walthew and Robert Marshall at 30*l.* per annum; Writers: George Gosnell, John Dowse, Richard Jennings, Joseph Tivill, and William Parker,[1] each at 10*l.* per annum.

[1] A note is added that he 'did not proceed'.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A question as to whether factors shall be allowed any tonnage on their returning home is answered in the affirmative, and it is resolved that the Committees for Surat, etc. shall consider and report what proportion to allow to those who have served the Company either as President, Agent, Chief, councillor, or factor. It is further resolved that no commander, owner, or mariner shall be allowed to bring home any coloured ginghams from the Coast under a penalty of 5*s.* a piece, and that no goods shall be fetched away from the Pepper Warehouse before 12 or after 2 o'clock. (2 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 4, 1670 (*Ibid.*, p. 132).

A letter from Sir George Downing is read, and Sir John Banks and Mr. Jolliffe are desired to attend the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury next Monday afternoon about the ship *Leopard*. Captain Young moves that Mr. Adams may be ordered to proceed with the charge brought against him concerning the death of Mrs. Adams whilst the commanders lately returned from Surat are in town, or that he may be allowed to sue Adams for the slander; but the Court refuses to interfere in this matter. Henry Powell requests that freight demanded from him for goods returned in the *Antelope* may be remitted, and also the fines on some taffetas and chintz which are for the use of his wife and himself; he is told that when it is determined what allowance of tonnage is to be made to persons such as himself, any he has paid in excess shall be refunded; meanwhile his taffetas and chintz are to be delivered free. Books and papers belonging to Randolph Tailor to be delivered to his executor, Major Tailor, the Auditor having had a fortnight to read and extract from them anything useful for the Company. The Court having received a satisfactory account of the ability of William Nokes, he is elected to serve as minister at St. Helena at an annual salary of 50*l.* and to be given such land, cattle, servants, etc. upon his arrival there as Mr. Davison shall direct; he is also to be allowed 20*l.* for fresh provisions and other necessaries for the voyage. The Shipping Committee to confer with Captain Shaxton about raising the company of 100 men formerly appointed to serve at Bombay, and to consider and report how the present establishment of commanders and officers there may be reduced, also to provide the stores, mentioned on October 3 last, for Bombay. The account of Captain Toldervy to be examined. Mrs. Carpenter to be allowed to ship in the *Sampson* for the use of her son several goods, particulars of which are now read, and Matthew Manwaring is

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

also granted permission to send certain goods aboard that ship. The following securities are approved: Richard Cooper, winecooper, Thomas Benier, vintner, and Thomas Rowell of Kingston, Surrey, gentleman, in 1,000*l.* for George Wilcox, factor; Philip Giffard of London and William Warren, merchant, in 500*l.* for Gervase Giffard, writer; Stephen Gwillym, Senior, of New Inn, Middlesex, gentleman, and Henry Dornay, tobacconist, in 500*l.* for Stephen Gwillym, Junior, writer; Ralph Marshall of London, gentleman, and John Ram, merchant, in 1,000*l.* for Robert Marshall, factor. Upon a verbal report from the Committee appointed to speak with Mr. Blake about his proposals, order is given for the Committee for Private Trade to direct the delivery of Blake's goods to him from time to time. (*2 pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 9, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 134).

The Surat Committee to consider and report upon the petitions of James Adams and Samuel Burges, and concerning Captain Young. The account of Captain Toldervy to be reported. Certain Committees to wait on His Royal Highness and ask for protection for carpenters and caulkers employed in refitting the Company's ships at Blackwall and Deptford, that they may not be impressed into the King's service. Information to be obtained about a person, said to be the King of Bantam's servant, who desires a passage. Two silk dyers, one expert in dyeing black silk, to be procured for the Bay. An order stating the amount of private trade to be allowed to the Company's Presidents, Agents, Chiefs, factors, and servants abroad, and the allowance of tonnage in the Company's ships on their return home, is read and approved. It is to the following effect, viz., on going out they may export all or any commodities not prohibited by their indenture of covenants, amber included, provided the same is registered with the Secretary, and his ticket obtained for embarkation of all such goods; upon their return to England they are to be allowed to bring back their estate in spices, silks, certain piece-goods (a full list is given), tortoiseshell, and opium, or any unprohibited commodities, on paying freight for the same at the rate the Company is paying that same year. No President or Agent from Surat, Fort St. George, or Bantam is to ship above five tons; no Chief in Persia, the Bay, Masulipatam, or Macassar, and no Deputy at Bombay, Second at Surat, the Fort, or Bantam to exceed three tons; while all others, who are of Council at the said places, are not to exceed two tons; and factors not of Council to be

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

allowed one ton only; all the goods to be registered in the respective factories where the owners have served, in a book set apart for the purpose, and a certificate of them to be transmitted to the Company by the Agent or Chief of the place from whence they come, and all to be brought into the Company's London warehouse. During their stay abroad they may send to England certain jewels, spices, piece-goods, tortoiseshell, and opium (a full list given), provided these are duly registered, sent home in the Company's shipping, and permission money paid for them. They are also to be allowed to trade from place to place in all the commodities of the country (calicoes to the South Seas and pepper from the South Seas excepted), provided they do not lade any in the Company's ships nor send to or receive from any port or place in the South Seas; the said trade to be in their own stock and not in any belonging to the Company, and a register is to be kept in each factory of the quantity of such private trade, with the names of the places to or from which it is sent, and of the ships in which it is conveyed. The order expressly sets forth that if any of those employed by the Company shall abuse the liberty thus given and make use of the Company's shipping or estate for their own private account, or trade to or from the South Seas, or neglect to register their goods, they must expect no advantage or benefit, but will be obliged to pay all fines and penalties mentioned in their indenture of covenants. All persons concerned are to take notice of this order and to act by it, all former orders for indulgences being hereby revoked and made void. The Coast and Bay Committees are desired to ascertain and report the names of all private traders residing on the Coromandel Coast and in the Bay of Bengal who are not in the Company's service. Lead to be shipped in the *Phoenix*. The request of Mr. Hounsil, that a child belonging to a servant of his may be allowed a free passage, is granted. Warrants for payment of imprest to the owners of the Coast and Bay ships to be made out as soon as the charterparties are signed; also to the commanders for their primage and average. Robert Bretton and Mrs. Hyatt to be allowed to send some wine to the Fort and Masulipatam. The following securities are approved: William Throckmorton and Robert Flacket, merchants, in 1,000*l.* for Nicholas Throckmorton, factor; Nicholas and Robert Penning, merchants, in 500*l.* for John Penning, writer; Thomas Pace, Senior, of Battersea, gentleman, and Peter Decle of Norwich, vintner, in 500*l.* for Thomas Pace, Junior, writer; William Power, silkman, and Thomas Balch, silk thrower, in 500*l.* for John Byam, writer; Thomas Bayley, confectioner, and Mary Barnard, widow, in 500*l.* for Nathaniel

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Lownds, writer; Marmaduke Rawdon and Marmaduke Bowyer in 1,000*l.* for Francis Bowyer, factor; Christopher and Thomas Boone, merchants, in 500*l.* for John Hornigold, writer; Richard Royley and Susannah Geere, widow, in 1,000*l.* for Samuel Hervey, factor; Sir John Robinson and Anna Tivill, widow, in 1,000*l.* for John Tivill, factor. The draft of a letter to be sent to Fort St. George is read and approved. (3½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 9, 1670 (AFTERNOON), *Court Book*, vol. xxviii, p. 137).

Drafts of letters prepared to be sent to the Chiefs and Council at Masulipatam and the Bay are read and approved. Letters from Captains Hyatt and Backer are referred to the Committees formerly appointed to treat with Captain Backer, who are to read the charterparty of the *Crown* and the instructions given to the two captains and reply to their letter as they think best. Tarpaulins to be provided for the boats carrying the Company's calicoes. Edward Darnelly, apothecary, and James Wharton, soap-boiler, are accepted as security in 500*l.* for Samuel Darnelly, writer. (¼ *p.*)

SIR GEORGE DOWNING TO SAMUEL PEPYS, NOVEMBER 10, 1670 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 286, no. 109[1]).

The Treasury Commissioners desire a statement of the debt owing by the East India Company for the freight of the *Leopard*.

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 11, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 138).

The printer's bill to be examined. Goods belonging to Mr. Bridges to be delivered to the owners of the *Antelope*, the tonnage charged to their account, and made good to the Company. Mr. Nokes, minister for St. Helena, to be supplied with such books as he wants, to the value of 15*l.*, these to be invoiced as the Company's library; he is also to be furnished with a gown. Four chirurgery chests containing medicines suitable for the distempers of the country to be provided for Surat, Fort St. George, the Bay, and Bantam; also twenty able soldiers for the Fort. The petition of Stephen Ward, 'tillet paynter', is referred to the Committee for Buying Goods, who are to employ him as they see cause. Henry and William Walthew are accepted as security in 1,000*l.* for Henry Walthew, Junior, factor. Permission is given for goods to be sent to Sir William Langhorne, Richard Bridger, Roger Brodnax, and Messrs. Jones and

[1] See also *Out Letters, General*, II, p. 382.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Manwaring. Salary found to be due to the late Francis Farrar to be paid to those legally empowered to receive it. Captain William Hutchins, late master of the *Diligence*, who returned in the *Antelope*, to be allowed his passage free. George Papillon desiring the direction of the Court for sealing a deed, to which he has been made a party, between the Company and William Blake, he is told that the covenants in the deed are sufficient to direct what is to be done, and that the Court approve of his sealing them. Order is given for certain goods claimed by Blake to be delivered to George Papillon, and only the usual freight charged, and the rest of the goods in the Company's warehouse to be delivered to Blake, for which he is to pay the same freight. A catalogue of books presented by Mr. Hounsil is referred to Mr. Albyn, who is to provide those not already in the library at the Coast, for which he is to spend not more than thirty pounds. Payment to be made to the owners of the *John and Margaret*; and the commanders of the vessels returned this year to be paid what permission money is due to them. Certain of the Committees to advise with Counsel touching the Company's right and interest at Macassar; and others to consider and report what allowance for diet should be made to those married officers who cannot conveniently resort to the Company's table. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 16, 1670 (*Ibid.*, p. 140).

On information that several foreigners are employed in the Company's shipping, the Court forbids the entertainment of any more, unless they are married and live in England, and then not more than six are to be employed in one ship; all commanders to be notified of this. George Papillon to give the Husband a receipt for all goods delivered to him belonging to William Blake. George Gosnell, merchant, and William Booth, customer at Ipswich, are accepted as security in 500*l.* for George Gosnell, writer. The owners of the *Sampson* to be allowed to ship out 14,000 pieces of eight on account of her stock. An assistant to be provided for the Treasury during Dunkin's absence. The Committee for the Treasury are empowered to deliver back to Messrs. Backwell and Hornby as many bars of silver and rials of eight as they want, reserving a sufficient proportion for the Coast and Bay shipping, and obliging them to make a seasonable supply of the same quantity of bullion for the Surat ships. All remaining goods to be sent aboard the Coast and Bay ships, and the commanders notified to proceed to Gravesend at the first opportunity without waiting one for another. Permission to ship

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

out goods is given to Isaac Foxcroft, Samuel Sambrook, Senior, and Junior, Humphrey Edwyn, Thomas Green, and David Stephens. The sum of 5*l.* to be spent in buying bibles, catechisms, and other English books, to be inserted in the Company's invoice and distributed by the Agent and Council at the Fort, who are to report how they dispose of them, and send back a perfect catalogue of all books belonging to the Company's library there and at Masulipatam. Moses acquainting the Court that a minor being executor is, on attaining the age of seventeen, legally empowered to dispose of the testator's goods and chattels, the Court consents to George Moore, who, on the testimony of John Wright, was eighteen on October 18 last, transferring an adventure of 250*l.* to John Moore of London. Sir Francis Clarke reports the proceedings of the Committees appointed to examine the business of Captain Young; but consideration of the same is deferred. (1½ *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 18, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 142).

The following securities are approved, viz., Moses Lowman and William Withers, haberdashers of London, in 1,000*l.* for John Chase, factor; Richard Jenings and John Ashwin, London merchants, in 500*l.* for Richard Jenings, writer; Sir John Robinson and Hugh May in 500*l.* for Thomas Browning, writer; William Maxwell and Thomas Mason in 500*l.* for John Dowse, writer; Sir John Robinson and Henry Bishop, apothecary, in 500*l.* for Joseph Tivill, writer. The silver tankard sent over by the late Francis Farrar to be delivered to his administrator. All persons who bought goods of the Company and have not cleared them to be notified to do so, or the said goods will remain at the risk of the owners in case of any loss or accident. The Committee for Debts to examine the account of what is owing to the Company by Mr. Fulford, treat with Mr. Wright, and hear and report what proposals are made for payment. The owners of the *John and Martha* to deliver all goods returned for William Blake to George Papillon and charge the freight to the Company's account. The Company's seal to be affixed to the tripartite deed between the Company and Mr. Andrews, etc. Factors and writers entertained lately to be allowed 5*l.* apiece for fresh provisions. Thomas Amos and John Naylor are entertained as silk-dyers at an annual salary of 50*l.* apiece, Amos to serve in the Bay, and 20*l.* of his salary to be paid to his wife in England, the rest to be paid in India; Naylor to be paid 25*l.* in England, the rest in India; and order is given for 10*l.* to be advanced to

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Amos, and 20*l.* to Naylor, upon account of their wages. Upon petition, Abraham Goodheart and Richard Dickenson, master's mates in the *Bombay*, are repaid fines upon certain calicoes which appear to be damaged. Mr. Elford, Mr. Harwar, Mrs. Mohun, and Mrs. Ennis are given permission to ship to the Coast and Bay certain goods, particulars of which are now read. James Adams to be repaid fines on calicoes, they being for the use of himself, his child, and Mr. Knightley. Captain Robert Medford to be given a gratuity of 30*l.* for his good service in fighting two Malabar frigates on the coast of India. Captain Prowd to see that the blacks brought home by Captain Southwell are well accommodated during their stay in England, and that the captain takes them with him on his return. The Agent and Council at the Fort to be written to and told that John [*sic*] Morris, who is to be entertained there as a soldier, is to attend Mr. Hounsill as his servant, and receive a soldier's pay while with him. (2 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 23, 1670 (*Ibid.*, p. 144).

Edward Knipe and Edward Watts, London merchants, are accepted as security in 500*l.* for George Knipe, writer; and Thomas Cawood and Ralph Eggleston, of St. Martin's in the Fields, in 1,000*l.* for John Gofton, factor. Salary due to William Uvedale to be paid to Alderman Love, of which the Agent and Council at Bantam are to be notified. Thomas Bromley and William Southernwood, two youths from Christ's Hospital, are entertained to serve the Company in India as apprentices, and to be supplied with clothes and necessaries as is usual. The Committee for the Treasury to direct the sending bullion and treasure aboard the ships designed for the Coast. The request of Sir Thomas Chambers that the stop put upon the 400*l.*, which by the desire of Captain Erwyn he was to receive for his dividend and share in the *Bombay Merchant*, may be taken off, is refused, the Court finding that Sir Thomas owes the Company 1,000*l.*, which debt they request him to clear. The Governor to be paid 10*l.* disbursed by him for the Company's service, and Captain Philip Hiat 15*l.* for a bill of exchange drawn for the same. A bill of 52*l.* 13*s.* for books to be sent with Mr. Hounsill to the Fort, although exceeding the sum ordered to be spent, is nevertheless approved and directed to be paid. Colonel Blount produces an order from the High Court of Chancery dated the 7th instant touching an adventure of 1,000*l.* in the General Joint Stock, lately belonging to William Ashley, deceased, and by him bequeathed to the plaintiffs therein mentioned; the matter is referred to the Committee for Lawsuits to consider how

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

best to put the order in execution and report. Permission is given to the owners of the *Humphrey and Elizabeth* to ship out 2,600 pieces of eight, and foreign gold to the value of 100*l.*; and to Sir John Frederick to send 500 pieces of eight for the account of Joshua Hall permission free. Mr. Hounsil, Timothy Wilks, George Knipe, Walter Crone, and Thomas Pace are given permission to ship out certain goods, and Sir Francis Clarke to send out 175 lb. of cochineal, paying permission for the same. The petition of William Young and the account of John Ballom to be examined. Captain Henry Young desiring employment, it is agreed that he be continued in the Company's service, and order given for the President and Council at Surat to be informed that the captain is to be next to Mr. Rolt in Persia. A warrant for 20*l.* to be made out to Mr. Hounsil, on account of the gratuity which will become due to him. Consideration of the petitions of Adams and Burges, and the affairs of St. Helena, is deferred until to-morrow. (1¾ *pp.*)

A MEETING OF COMMITTEES AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE, NOVEMBER 24, 1670 [AFTERNOON] (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 146).

The Court declares that if William Nokes applies himself industriously to preaching the Gospel, catechizing and instructing the young people and children at St. Helena, he shall be allowed an annual gratuity of 20*l.* as an encouragement. A catalogue of books for St. Helena amounting to 30*l.* is given in, and although it exceeds the sum formerly agreed to, is approved. Resolved that, besides the bullion designed for Bantam, 24,000 or 25,000 pieces of eight shall be sent; and that 12,000 dollars shall be shipped in the *Unicorn*; also 1,500 Seville and Mexico dollars of the lightest sort to buy negroes, who are to be left at St. Helena for service. It is also resolved to send 105,000*l.* to Surat. Samuel Burges to be continued in the Company's service at a yearly salary of 25*l.*, the President and Council at Surat to be written to to employ him as they see fit, and he to be admonished to be quiet and peaceable in his appointed station. Advice to be sent to Fort St. George for trial to be made of Malabar pepper as they propose (but not of Quilon or any small pepper), if the price does not exceed 20 pagodas the candy. James Adams to be employed as a factor in the South Seas at his former salary. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 25, 1670 (*Ibid.*, p. 147).

The Governor having appointed a Court of Committees to be held yesterday afternoon and no summons having been issued for a Court but only for a meeting, yet the Governor, the Deputy, and thirteen

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Committees assembling they proceeded to the consideration of several affairs, and the results being now read, with the warrants then passed, all are approved. The account of John, Charles, and James Banks at Hamburg to be examined, both of the moneys paid by them on Mr. Sowton's bills from Stockholm and for copper and coral bought at Hamburg. Mr. Burkin presents a second bill of exchange drawn by Messrs. Banks for 300*l.*, payable to William Lunden, Esq. and by him endorsed to be paid to Messrs. Burkin and Everson, who are directed to deliver up the note they gave upon receiving the moneys paid them upon the first bill of exchange to secure the Company. Captain Harman to be obliged by charter-party to sail with the *Unicorn* from Gravesend by December 1. At the request of Sir Henry Oxinden and his son, the Surat Committee are to be desired to consider what is fit to be done concerning the business of the late Sir George Oxinden. John Naylor and Thomas Amos to be allowed 5*l.* apiece for fresh provisions. William Young to be paid 9*l.* in full of all demands. Money found to be due to John Ballyn to be paid to those empowered to receive it. Sir John Banks to act as arbitrator with Mr. Wynne in Mrs. Duteel's business. Mr. Buckeridge asking that a review may be had of the award made in the business between the Company and himself, he is told that when he has paid 500*l.* into the treasury his request shall be granted. Messrs. Springold, Tivill, Sheldon, Langston, Canham, and Gosnold are granted permission to ship out certain goods. The Court approve of the transfer of an adventure of 100*l.* by Major Robert Beake of Coventry to John Clarke of London, 50*l.* of which has been paid in by the Major, attested under the hand of the Mayor and the common seal of the Corporation; the said transfer is to be entered in the book of transfers. (1½ *pp.*)

ROYAL WARRANT, NOVEMBER 25, 1670 (*Public Record Office: Warrants Early* XVIII, pp. 368–9).

. . . For 20,974*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* remaining yet unpaid or assigned of the 40,000*l.* formerly ordered to Colonel Legg out of the Hearth money by the privy seal of March 30, 1669, for the formation of a magazine of saltpetre, he having only assigned to the East India Company 19,025*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* thereof for saltpetre bought in 1669; and 22,541*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* being the remaining moneys yet to be paid for the service of the Office of Ordnance by the privy seal of November 27, 1668, for 120,000*l.*: and all other sums whatever payable by way of imprest or upon accompt for the service of said office.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

TREASURY WARRANT, NOVEMBER 26, 1670 (*Public Record Office: Out Letters, Customs*, II, pp. 37–8).

To the Auditors of the Customs to allow in the account of the late Farmers of the Customs 300*l.* and 282*l.* 19*s.*; the said 300*l.* having been formerly presented to the King in lieu of the rebate of the interest of several sums of money rebated to said [East India] Company by warrant of the late Lord Treasurer Southampton, of date August 18, 1661, and which has been since discounted to the late Farmers of the Customs farm commencing from September 29, 1662,' and it appearing by a certificate of the Auditors of His Majesty's imprests and customs, who by our order have inspected the entries made in London port by the said Company about that time that in the commission accompt of the customs, i.e. for the time they were in commission, there hath been answered to His Majesty for the customs of sundry goods entered by the said Company about that time above 7,200*l.*, wee doe therefore think fit' to allow said 300*l.* to said late Farmers: the second item, viz. 282*l.* 19*s.* representing interest payable for the forbearance of money payable, as follows, viz. 'by another order of the said late Lord Treasurer, dated the 15th of July, 1664, the said late Farmers were directed that all the customs which the said East India Company should then owe the said late Farmers, or which by reason of any importation of any commodities they should afterwards owe, should be allowed unto the said Company towards satisfaction of the money then agreed to be paid them upon their contract with the Ordnance Office for delivery of saltpetre: which allowance made by said late Farmers to said Company was not reimbursed to said late Farmers until the 25th of March, 1665,' and therefore the said late Farmers crave allowance of said sum as interest for the forbearance of the customs dues so payable on balance by said Company from the several dates when same ought to have been paid to the said 25th March, 1665.

SIR GEORGE DOWNING TO THE NAVY COMMISSIONERS, NOVEMBER 29, 1670 (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 286, no. 156[1]).

The Treasury Commissioners desire you would meet together, and make a true statement of the account between His Majesty and the East India Company, as to what the freight amounts to for tonnage of goods brought home by the *Leopard*, *Dunkirk*, *Mary Rose*, and *Convertine*, as also of what was wanting which they might have brought home, and the cause thereof.

[1] See also *Out Letters, General*, II, p. 396.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A MEETING OF THE SURAT COMMITTEE, NOVEMBER 29, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxv A, p. 86).

Order is given for a copy of the objections to the Surat Books sent there in March, 1669, and February, 1670 to be made and delivered to Sir Henry Oxinden, or to his son, with what other objections appear against the late Sir George Oxinden; and for the clauses of the Company's letters to Surat referring to the same to be copied out, that the Committee may have the Court's directions whether it is fitting to deliver them to Sir Henry Oxinden, who desires to have them. (½ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN CHAMBLETT, NOVEMBER 29, 1670 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 383).

This year they have designed five ships for the Coast and Bay, his own the *Sampson*, the *Bombay*, the *Humphrey and Elizabeth*, the *East India Merchant* and the *European*. They are to keep together outward-bound as far as St. Iago (where they will refresh) and thirty leagues to the westward of the Madeiras, not knowing what Turkish men-of-war may be without the Straits, especially near the Madeira and Canary Islands. Desire him to consult with the other commanders as to the best way to follow these orders. Direct him to have all his guns mounted, his ship clear, and ready for defence in case of an attack by an enemy. Wish the said fleet to sail together, yet if the wind is fair before all arrive in the Downs, those already there are not to wait for the rest but to prosecute their voyage. During their stay in the East and on their homeward voyage they are also to keep together as much as will be consistent with the directions of the Agent and Council. (½ *p.*) *Letters of the like tenor are written to the other commanders.*

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, NOVEMBER 30, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 149).

John Richards, recommended by Sir Robert Southwell and others for employment, is told that when there is occasion for more factors he shall be considered. William, John, and Richard Day are accepted as security in 1,000*l.* for Francis Day, factor. The account of Humphrey Broome to be examined. The two silk-dyers to proceed to India in the *Sampson*, and the Auditor is desired to see that the several small things for use in dyeing silks, etc. are sent to the Husband for immediate shipment. Sir Timothy Littleton and Mr. Hanserd Knollys are accepted as security in 1,000*l.* for Edward Littleton, factor The Deputy to see to the timely

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

provision of guns for the King of Bantam. Permission to ship out certain goods is given to Messrs. Townsend, Sambrooke, Canham, Heathfield, Hervey, Littleton, Clavel, Bowden, Gofton, and to Sarah Hall. Order is given for a clause concerning Mr. Field to be inserted in the Company's letter to the Fort. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 2, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 150).

Treasure to be shipped aboard the *Unicorn*. Francis Millington is admitted to the freedom by redemption. The two Hospital youths entertained as apprentices to be sent, one to the Fort, the other to the Bay. The *Advance Frigate* having arrived in the Thames, Thomas Lucas promises that she shall be ready to sail from Gravesend within a fortnight. Jeffery Daniel asking that some directions may be given for recovery of the remainder of his brother William's estate on the Coast of Coromandel and in the Bay, in accordance with a written representation now presented, order is given for copies of this to be sent to the Agent and Council at the Fort, who are to see about it accordingly; and certain Committees are desired to examine the account of the said William Daniel. George Jemmet, chirurgion at St. Helena, to be paid what is due to him; and the owners of the *Antelope* to be paid in full for freight, etc. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 7, 1670 (*Ibid.*, p. 152).

Francis Millington to be returned the 5*l.* he paid for admission to the freedom, the Company wishing to bestow it upon him gratis. Mr. Knightley asking that James Adams may be continued in the Company's service at Bombay, the Court promise to consider the matter. Order is given for a clause to be inserted in the letter to St. Helena to the effect that any blacks who are or shall be sent to serve the Company on that island and become converted to the Christian faith and make satisfactory confession of the same before the Governor, the Council, and the Minister, and also evince it by their behaviour, shall after seven years have the benefit of being free planters there. Lead to be put aboard the ships designed for Surat. John Viney and John Reed of Maidstone are accepted as security in 500*l.* for John Walsal, writer; and Stephen Gwilliam, Senior, and John Gwilliam, silk stocking-weaver, are accepted in 500*l.* for Stephen Gwilliam, Junior, writer. Sir John Banks is desired to endeavour to obtain payment due on the three assignments the Company

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

have on the King's revenue of Fire hearths. John Devon is given permission to ship out certain goods, particulars of which are now read. (1 *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 9, 1670 (*Ibid.*, p. 153).

Gilbert Upton is admitted to the freedom by service. The Secretary presents a tally out of the Exchequer, being a receipt for 1*ol.* in gold paid to the King by the Company for one year's rent, ending last Michaelmas, of the island of Bombay; the Committees for the Treasury are desired to keep the said tally. The charter-party for the *Advance Frigate* to be renewed and she to be ready to sail from Gravesend by the 16th instant. Dunkin is ordered to deliver to the Committees of the Treasury an account of all moneys received at interest by the Company upon the notes he was ordered to give and for which no bonds have been given; this account the Committees are to compare with the cash books to see whether all are truly entered; Dunkin is also directed to forbear giving notes to any one for moneys that shall be hereafter lent to the Company, until such notes are entered by the said Committees in their books. Payment to be made to Mrs. Stringer, administratrix of Lieutenant Francis Willoughby. On reading the petition of James Adams, the Court decide not to continue him in employment at Bombay, lest fresh disputes arise there, but having designed him for employment in the South Seas to permit him to touch at Bombay, in order to remove his child and his 'concernments'. Caleb Hooke, merchant, is accepted as security for Edward Littleton, in the place of Sir Timothy Littleton. (1½ *pp.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN HARMAN, DECEMBER 9, 1670 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 409).

Giving him similar orders to those given to the commanders of the five ships designed for the Coast and Bay, with an additional order to purchase at St. Iago twenty-four lusty young slaves, twelve male and twelve female, also six young 'assineegoes', two males and four females, for which purpose they have sent him (besides the three chests of rials for Bantam) 1,500 rials of eight. If this be more than is required, he is to deliver the surplus to the Chief and Council at Bantam. After refreshing at St. Iago he is to sail to St. Helena, and there leave the passengers, negroes, 'asseenegoes', provisions, and goods designed for that place. He is then to proceed to Bantam and deliver the three chests of rials to the Agent and Council there, and follow their directions for his future proceedings. On further consideration they instruct him to expend the whole of the 1,500 rials in buying negroes. (¾ *p.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN MEDFORD, DECEMBER 9, 1670 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 410).

Have received his letter intimating that he is in the Downs awaiting the ships appointed to accompany him. Though they have ordered their ships to sail and keep together, yet if the wind is fair they would not have him wait for others, but proceed on his voyage, taking the greater care to have his vessel in a good posture of defence in case of an attack by an enemy, and keeping to the westward of the Madeiras. (½ *p.*)

MR. JOLLIFE'S REPORT FROM SIR JOHN TREVOR, DECEMBER 12, 1670 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. xlii, p. 237).

Mr. Jollife informed the Governor that, if it were desired, Sir John Trevor would procure a meeting with the Dutch Ambassador about the East Indian affairs. The Governor hereupon desired Sir William Thomson to tell Sir John that the Company would much like to meet the Ambassador, but would submit to Sir John's judgement as to 'the seasonableness of it'. Sir John, being told this, said that the Ambassador was hastening away and, as things now stood, 'it could not be expected to put an end to that affair'. Sir John was then asked to inform the Ambassador how much the English Company wished to meet and treat with him and, as that could not be arranged, to press him (he having great power with the Dutch Company) to do his best to create a good understanding between the two Companies. Sir John declared he had often spoken with the Ambassador on the subject and showed him the reasonableness of the English Company's demands, and would do so again and tell him of their desires. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 14, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 155).

Mr. Davison is desired to ascertain and report how far the ships designed for Surat are ready, and what soldiers are entertained for Bombay. The Secretary to prepare the draft of a contract for saltpetre lately sold to the King. The Committee for Accounts to consider a paper lately received from the President and Council at Surat concerning the alteration of the account current. The account of Captain William Hutchins to be examined. Payment to be made to William Legate, executor of the late Henry Brome. William Peachey, merchant, Edward Capel, goldsmith, Matthew Burch, linen-draper, and John Cox, packer, are accepted as security in 1,000*l.* for Francis Capel, factor. Order is given for

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

8,000 pieces of eight to be sent in the *Advance Frigate* for Bantam and shipped with the goods designed for that vessel. The Shipping Committee to entertain thirty or forty soldiers, in addition to the hundred formerly ordered to be sent to Bombay, apportion the number for each ship, and give the commanders timely notice, that due provision and accommodation may be made for them. David Otger is admitted to the freedom by redemption. Resolved that only women of good behaviour, and those suitable as wives for the soldiers and planters, be permitted to go to India, 'unless it be some sober person to goe along with any considerable factor, or persons of quality that take their wives with them'. Certain Committees to advise with Sir Walter Walker concerning the Company's interest at Macassar, and how to demand from the General at Batavia restitution of the Company's factory there. Spice to be provided by George Papillon and given to the Farmers of the Customs, to those of the Company's officers and servants usually remembered, the same as last year. Gratuities, amounting to 181*l.* 10*s.*, to be given to the Custom-house officers for their care in the discharge of the twelve ships, in accordance with a list given. Sir John Lewis asking the Court to accept a bill of exchange drawn by the Agent and Council at Bantam for Mr. Mainstone's account, he is given the same answer as before, that Mainstone has orders to return to England and may be expected in a few months, when all matters in difference between him and the Company will be adjusted. (2 *pp.*)

A Court of Committees, December 16, 1670 (*Ibid.*, p. 157).

Mr. Moore to be paid for lead and allowed five per cent. interest. William Allen asking that his grandson, John Wright, who has been educated 'at the Universitie', may be taken into the Company's service, he is told that, if there shall arise any need for more factors, Wright shall be considered. The *Humphrey and Elizabeth* to be supplied with a best bower cable, and Humphrey Faircliff to be told to go on board all the Company's ships in the Downs, examine their provisions and stores, particularly their cables and anchors, muster their companies, and report to the Court. After consideration of the former pay of the common soldiers at Bombay, the Court resolve, in order to encourage those now about to enlist for that island, to allow them 21*s.* a month (counting four weeks to the month), the Shipping Committee to entertain them accordingly. Hugh Norris is admitted to the freedom by patrimony. The account of Henry Anderson to be examined. (1½ *pp.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN ————, DECEMBER 19, 1670 (*Letter Book*, vol. iv, p. 410).

Understanding that he has arrived safely with coral aboard his ship for their account, they send William Saxsby (the bearer of this letter) to take six chests of Grezio coral, as it is to be laden in the ships designed for the Coast now in the Downs. Desire the first captain with whom Saxsby shall meet to deliver over the said six chests of coral, for which his receipt shall be sufficient warrant. To Captain John Hardingham, commander of the *Return*, Captain John Spurrell, commander of the *Bruister*, Captain Nicholas Colwell, commander of the *Somer Town*, and the Commander of the *Morning Star*, or either of them. (½ *p.*)

THE COMPANY TO CAPTAIN ————, DECEMBER 19, 1670 (*Ibid.*, p. 411).

Have ordered the bearer, William Saxsby, to deliver to him six chests of coral, which he has received from a ship now come from Leghorn. These six chests the captain is to receive aboard his vessel for the Company's account and deliver them to the Agent and Council at Fort St. George. To Captain George Erwin, commander of the *Bombay Merchant*, or to Captain Robert Cowley, commander of the *East India Merchant*. (½ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 21, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 159).

John Dorney to be appointed of Council at Bantam, and given 10*l.* for fresh provisions. Richard Jennings is given permission to send out several goods, particulars of which are read. Captain William Hutchins to be paid all salary due to him. A letter from John Rushworth to the Deputy is read, stating the desire of Mr. Greenhill that the matters in suit between himself and the Company may be amicably settled; hereupon order is given for the Committee for Lawsuits to treat and, if possible, settle with Mr. Greenhill, or with any person who shall appear on his behalf, and report their proceedings. The Court according to the usual custom give 3*l.* to the Lecturer of the parish of St. Andrew Undershaft, 5*l.* for distribution among the poor of the said parish, and 12*l.* to the widows of seamen who have served the Company. A piece of gold and silver stuff, and a piece of silk 'coffa' (red, blue, or green), to be bought for the King of Bantam, and the Shipping Committee to direct the casting of the great guns, and the provision of a quantity of shot, etc.,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

for the said King; also some small brass guns for Karea, and consult with Captain Seaman about the dimensions of the latter. The proposal of Captain Thomas Andrews to build a ship to be ready to sail from Gravesend by November 1, 1672, is accepted, he to be given 20*s.* a ton more than the freight usually allowed, for the first two voyages to the Indies and back, provided he gives in the names of mates to serve in the said ship who shall be approved by the Court. A search to be made in the several offices for the account of remains delivered to Mr. Young by Mr. Chappel on his leaving Chormantine Castle. The Governor to write to Mr. Sowton at Stockholm for the name and an account of the ship in which he put the last parcel of copper, as it has not yet arrived; also for advice as to the present price of copper, and at what time of year the price is lowest. On petition, Charles Maisters, who was entered as second mate in the *Flying Eagle*, but through sickness was unable to proceed on the voyage and is now entertained in the *Unity* for Bantam, is allowed the two months' imprest money and his bond is given up to him. All ships taking in half their kentledge here, whether in broken guns, shot, or stones, and bringing the same back so that it shall not have to be supplied in the East, the owners shall be given an allowance for it. (2 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 23, 1670 (*Ibid.*, p. 161).

Upon the motion of Messrs. Moyer and Clitheroe, two Committees for the United Joint Stock, Dunkin is directed to pay the moneys formerly appointed by the said Committees according to warrants remaining in his hands, notwithstanding the Court's order of January 21 last. The case of Giles Thornburgh touching two adventures, one of 300*l.* and the other of 200*l.* in the New General Joint Stock formerly belonging to the late Nicholas Hurleston is read, and the Court defer consideration of the same until Moses shall produce the opinion of some other learned Counsel upon a similar case lately stated. The Husband to obtain warrants from the Farmers for taking six chests of Grezio coral out of the Leghorn ships in the Thames and send them on board some of the Coast ships now in the Downs. The owners of the *Satisfaction* to be paid 1,500*l.* on account of freight. Mr. Pinfold presents His Majesty's letters of Privy Seal, containing a grant of an adventure of 450*l.* in the New General Joint Stock belonging to Sir William Bateman, and is told that the latter has no adventure in the present Stock of the Company, it having been transferred long ago to Messrs. Boothby and Northey by virtue of a decree of the Court of Exchequer. Captain Bennet, commander of the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Advance Frigate, takes leave of the Court. A report is read from the Committee for General Accounts touching the account of warrants wanting or unsigned for the several sums entered in the cash books since the beginning of this Stock. This is to the following effect, viz., That in accordance with instructions Peter Cossen, the Auditor's assistant, has examined what payments have been made since the beginning of this Stock for which no warrants have been issued, the Court's orders for them, and the entries in the account books upon the debts of each person who received the same, and has returned an account which the Committee think should be entered in the Court Book. They regard these sums as 'due payments', and suggest that a copy signed by the Secretary should be given to Dunkin, to be kept as a voucher for the 333 payments mentioned for which he has no warrants; hereupon the Court give order accordingly, and award Cossen for his 'extraordinary pains' a gratuity of 50*l.* Emanuel Norbrooke, jeweller, to be permitted to take passage in one of the ships bound for Bantam, he to pay all charges. Edwyn is given permission to send certain goods to Bantam. Captain Hargrave's widow, who is in great want, is given 4*l.* from the poor box. The petition of Robert Nichols is referred to the Surat Committee for examination and report. Here follows the account entered in the four cash books (which date from November, 1657, to March, 1666) of sums for which warrants are wanting or for which warrants have been signed by the Accountant only, and not by the Committees. The date of each payment is entered, with the name of the recipient. A note is appended by Cossen, the Assistant Auditor, certifying that he finds them 'all true payments'. (9 *pp.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 28, 1670 (*Court Book*, vol. xxvii, p. 170).

The Governor reports Captain Bennet's complaint of stores and provisions wanting in the *Advance Frigate*, and that Lucas, who has been notified to attend the Court, has not come; hereupon order is given for a copy of stores, etc. wanting to be given to the Public Notary, with directions for a protest to be made against Lucas for not furnishing the said ship with these and for not having her ready at Gravesend on the 16th instant, as by charter-party he stands obliged; and Captain Prowd is directed to go aboard the *Advance* as soon as she arrives at Gravesend, to see whether what is demanded by the Captain has been supplied. The Agent and Council at Bantam to be instructed to provide an able pilot

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

who has been to Camboja, Formosa, and Japan for the *Advance Frigate* on her arrival there, to assist the master in her voyage to those parts, and advise what the said pilot is paid, that this may be put to the ship's account. Matthew Andrews not having 'given caution' to the Company as promised concerning Mr. Arthur's return in the *Bombay*, in which ship he was entered as purser's mate, it is resolved that unless Andrews gives a bond of 300*l.* to that effect between this and next Friday at noon, directions shall be given that night for Arthur to be put ashore, with which the Secretary is to acquaint Mr. Andrews. (¾ *p.*)

A COURT OF COMMITTEES, DECEMBER 30, 1670 (*Ibid.*, p. 171).

William Beake is admitted to the freedom by redemption. Certain Committees are desired to consider the clause touching kentledge now read and offered for insertion in the charter-parties of ships, make such alterations in the same as they see fit, and report. (½ *p.*)

PETITION OF THOMAS SKINNER TO THE KING [UNDATED] (*Public Record Office: S.P. Dom., Car.* II. 251, no. 115).

For justice or recommendation of his case to Parliament. The House of Lords ordered him relief for damages amounting to 18,463*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* sustained from the East India Company, by seizure of pepper and other goods on his island, Barella, but the order was obliterated from the journals, as a means of general reconcilement, and Lord Ashley has failed to fulfil his promise of relieving him.

SHIPS DESIGNED FOR THE INDIES IN 1670 [UNDATED] (*Court Book*, vol. XXV A, p. 78).

For the Coast and Bay: the *Sampson* (380 tons), commanded by Captain Samuel Chamlett; the *Humphrey and Elizabeth* (340), Captain Robert Medford; the *Bombay Merchant* (370), Captain George Erwin; the *East India Merchant* (Captain Cooley's new ship). The *Europia* (380), Captain Potter, for the Coast and Bantam. For Surat: the *London* (400), Captain John Privett; the *Massingberd* (500), Captain Westlock; the *Antelope* (400), Captain John Goldsborough; the *Falcon* (360), Captain Edmund Seaman; the *Phoenix* (380), Captain Wildey. For Bantam: the *Unicorn*, Captain Thomas Harman; the *John and Margaret* (425), Captain Robert Perkins; the *John and Martha* (300), Captain Anthony Erning; the *Unity* (Captain William Cruft's new ship); the *Crown* (250), Captain Philip Hyatt; the *Flying Eagle*, Captain William Stephens; the *Satisfaction*, Captain Robert Southwell, and the *Advance* (230), Captain Bennett. (½ *p.*)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

TRANSFERS OF STOCK, 1668–70

NEW GENERAL STOCK

(Unless otherwise specified, half the nominal amount had been paid up.)

1668

3 Jan. George Lord Berkeley to Peter Vandeputt, 500*l.*
" " George Lord Berkeley to Christopher Thomlinson, 500*l.*
" " John Davenport to Peter Vandeputt, 500*l.*
" " Gerard Lloyd to Benjamin Agas, 600*l.*
10 " Godfrey Harrison to Thomas Papillon, 2,000*l.*
31 " John Drax to Edward Brewster, 1,000*l.*
" " John Drax to Nathaniel Herne, 800*l.*
" " Edward Brewster to James Edwards, 1,000*l.*
" " Thomas Papillon to Godfrey Harrison, 2,000*l.*
" " John Duckenfeild to Edward Francklyn, 1,000*l.*
" " William Sedgwick to George Willoughby, 250*l.*
" " John Butcher to Sir William Thomson, 500*l.*
" " Roger Scattergood to Ann Hurleston, 600*l.*
12 Feb. Thomas Riche to George Papillon, 500*l.*
14 " Thomas Riche to Christopher Thomlinson, 500*l.*
" " Thomas Baker to [not stated], 100*l.*
6 Mar. Margaret and Mary Oldfeild to Thomas Manning, 250*l.*
" " Thomas and Mary Manning to Margaret Oldfeild, 250*l.*
1 Apr. Christopher Tomlinson to John Cholmeley, 1,000*l.*
" " William Allington to Sir William Thomson, 2,000*l.*
3 " Robert Ellis to Sir William Thomson, 1,000*l.*
" " Thomas Baker to [not stated], 400*l.*
8 " Simon Fincham to Charles Porter, 500*l.*
" " Simon Fincham to Dame Elizabeth Pride, 500*l.*
" " Elizabeth Pride to Charles Porter, 500*l.*
10 " George Papillon to Sir William Thomson, 500*l.*
" " Henry Hampson to John Greene, 400*l.*
29 " Thomas Wood to John Pack, 3,500*l.* (1,625*l.* paid).
" " John Pack to Thomas Wood, 3,500*l.* (1,625*l.* paid).
" " Sir Thomas Chamberlaine to William Sedgewick, 1,000*l.*
27 May Margaret Oldfeild to Joseph Denham, 250*l.*
5 Aug. Richard Booth to Thomas Sprigg, 1,000*l.*
" " Richard Booth to Signor Alvaro Dacosta, 1,000*l.*
" " Henry Hatsell to Thomas Glover, 300*l.* (112*l.* 10*s.* paid).
28 " Ann Hurleston to Samuel Moyer, 800*l.*
" " Thomas Manning to Thomas Rowe, 200*l.*
" " Daniel Penington to James Oxindon, 1,000*l.*
" " Thomas and Mary Manning to Thomas Rowe, 200*l.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

28 Aug. Sir William Bateman (late belonging to), 500*l.* whereof 312*l.* 10*s.* paid to William Northey.
16 Sept. Thomas Edwards to George Papillon, 400*l.*
30 „ Walter Boothby to Christopher Willoughby, 375*l.*
14 Oct. George Toriano to Thomas Glover, 1,200*l.*
11 Nov. Sir Richard Combe and Dame Ann, his wife, to Nathaniel Herne, 1,000*l.*

1669

13 Jan. John Mewes to George Lord Berkeley, 1,000*l.*
20 „ Robert Blackborne to John Clerke, 1,000*l.*
„ „ William Cox to William Sherington, 500*l.*
„ „ Giles Dunster to John Roy, 1,000*l.* (375*l.* paid).
„ „ Daniel Andrews to John Dorville, 1,000*l.*
„ „ Samuel Sambrooke to William Jarrat, 1,400*l.*
„ „ Edward Bourcher to Nathaniel Letton, 500*l.*
„ „ Henry Hanson to Colonel John Mewes, 1,000*l.*
„ „ William Sedgewicke to Sir John Lewis, 125*l.* (72*l.* paid).
„ „ William Gostwick to Francis Heath, 500*l.*
„ „ Colonel John Mewes to George Lord Berkeley, 1,000*l.*
„ „ John Dorvile to Christopher Willoughby, 500*l.*
15 Feb. John Dorvile to William Sedgwicke, 500*l.*
„ „ John Shaxton to John Juryn, Senior, 500*l.*
„ „ Sir Jonathan Keat to Christopher Willoughby, 50*l.*
„ „ Sir Jonathan Keat to George Lord Berkeley, 600*l.*
12 Mar. Arthur Bayly to William Blackmoore, 500*l.*
„ „ John Thomson to Maurice Thomson, 1,900*l.* (775*l.* paid).
„ „ Richard Stanton to John Moore, 300*l.*
„ „ William Legat to John Young, 800*l.*
„ „ Edward Beeker to George Keate, 250*l.*
„ „ Edward Beeker to Mrs. Letice Hounsell, 400*l.*
17 „ Thomas Edwards to Nathaniel Letten, 400*l.*
„ „ Nathaniel Herne and Thomas Midleton to Henry and Thomas Chowne, 4,500*l.*
19 „ Trustees of the United Joint Stock to George Papillon, 5,000*l.*
„ „ Trustees of the Fourth Joint Stock to George Papillon, 5,000*l.*
26 „ James Edwards to George Papillon, 2,000*l.*
„ „ James Edwards to Maurice Thomson, 500*l.*
„ „ James Edwards to Captain Arthur Bayly, 500*l.*
„ „ The Court of Committees to John Juryn, Senior, 1,400*l.* (756*l.* paid).
31 „ Sir Richard Ford to John Addis, 1,000*l.*
2 Apr. John Tivill to Sir John Frederick, 1,000*l.*
„ „ George Papillon to the Hon^ble^ Robert Boyle, 500*l.*
7 „ George Papillon to Henry Johnson, 500*l.*
„ „ Thomas Glover to Major Robert Thomson, 1,425*l.*
„ „ George Papillon to Sir William Thomson, 2,250*l.*
„ „ George Lord Berkeley to the Hon^ble^ Robert Boyle, 500*l.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

1669.

7 Apr. George Papillon to Major Robert Thomson, 600*l.*
" " George Papillon to Sir William Thomson, 1,400*l.*
28 " John and Benjamin Needham to Thomas Green, 1,200*l.*
" " George Papillon to Maurice Thomson, 2,150*l.*
" " Francis Dashwood to Lord Berkeley, 1,900*l.*
" " Sir Kingsmil Lucy to Lord Berkeley, 500*l.*
12 May George Papillon to Nicholas Bonfoy, 1,000*l.*
" " Francis Dashwood to Christopher Willoughby, 100*l.*
" " Samuel Crisp to Joseph Denham, 600*l.*
" " Francis Heath to George Lord Berkeley, 500*l.*
19 " Jonathan Dawes to James Edwards, 1,000*l.*
28 " Thomas Pengelly, Simon Trobridge, and Thomas Brooking to George Lord Berkeley, 1,000*l.*
" " Ditto [*sic*] to Christopher Willoughby, 600*l.*
" " Ditto " to Christopher Willoughby, 400*l.*
" " Ditto " to Christopher Boone, 400*l.*
" " Samuel Kerridge and George Gosnel to Sir Samuel Barnardiston, 1,000*l.* (375*l.* paid).
" " Sir Samuel Barnardiston to Samuel Kerrridge, 1,000*l.* (375*l.* paid).
16 June Abraham Hovener to Abraham Dolins, 1,000*l.*
7 July Richard Whittal to George Papillon, 500*l.*
30 " Richard Whittal to George Papillon, 500*l.*
" " Jacob Strange to George Papillon, 1,000*l.*
" " Richard Waring and Edward Byrche to Thomas Sprigg, 1,000*l.*
" " George Bray to George Papillon, 300*l.*
" " David Clerke to Samuel Lee, 480*l.*
11 Aug. William and Ann Knotsford to John Morden, 200*l.*
" " John Morden to William Knotsford, 200*l.*
" " Nathaniel Letten to Christopher Thomlinson, 1,800*l.*
15 Sept. Basil Herne to Sir Christopher Pack, 500*l.*
" " Sir William Hooker to Christopher Thomlinson, 2,000*l.*
" " Abraham Dolins to Abraham Hovener, 1,000*l.*
" " Sir Kingsmill Lucy to George Lord Berkeley, 500*l.*
17 " John Sweeting to George Lord Berkeley, 600*l.*
24 " Clere Talbot to Robert Reade, 200*l.*
" " John Sweeting to Robert Blackborne, 400*l.*
" " John Bewley to Robert Reade, 1,200*l.*
" " Maurice Thomson to George Papillon, 400*l.*
" " Robert Archer to Nathaniel Herne, 500*l.*
30 " George Willoughby to Peter Daniel, 1,000*l.*
" " George Papillon to the Hon^ble^ Robert Boyle, 500*l.*
6 Oct. George Papillon to William Sedgwick, 275*l.*
" " George Papillon to Daniel Rawlinson, 300*l.*
" " John Moore to Isaac Delillers, 1,000*l.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

8 Oct. Basil Herne to Richard Steele, 500*l.*
22 ,, William Sedgwick to Richard Steele, 500*l.*
,, ,, Patience Ward to Charles Chamberlyn, 500*l.*
12 Nov. William Harrington to Sir William Turner, 1,000*l.*
15 ,, William Harrington to William Salmon, 300*l.*
,, ,, William Harrington to Sir Thomas Bloodworth, 200*l.*
,, ,, Daniel Andrews to John Moore, 1,000*l.*
19 ,, Mathias Datcheler to Thomas Canham, 500*l.*
,, ,, Thurston and Lydia Mandesley to George Papillon, 300*l.*
24 ,, William Sedgwick to Alexander Johnson, 500*l.*

1670

5 Jan. Robert Archer to Nathaniel Herne, 500*l.*
,, ,, Thomas Wickes to George Lord Berkeley, 250*l.*
,, ,, Philip Jegon and Nicholas Warren, to Sir Francis Clarke, 1,000*l.*
,, ,, Richard Steele to Richard Hutchinson, 500*l.*
7 ,, Peter Barr to George Lord Berkeley, 500*l.*
14 ,, Sir Francis Clarke to Nicholas Warren, 1,000*l.*
,, ,, Peter Barr to William Salmon, 500*l.*
,, ,, Benjamin Albyn to Elizabeth Sone, 1,000*l.*
,, ,, Benjamin Albyn to Elizabeth Sone, 500*l.*
,, ,, Peter Daniel to William Daniel, 2,000*l.*
,, ,, Mr. Paravacin to Richard Hutchinson, Junior, 500*l.*
26 ,, Edward Crisp to Christopher Boone, 750*l.*
2 Feb. Richard Silverlock to Joseph Denham, 500*l.*
2 Mar. George Papillon to Simon Lewes, 925*l.*
,, ,, Daniel Penington to Abraham Dolins, 1,000*l.*
,, ,, Margaret Emberton to Sir John Lawrence, 500*l.*
,, ,, Sir John Frederick to John Colville, 500*l.*
,, ,, Paul Nicol to John Searle, 800*l.*
,, ,, Michael Evans to John Heatley, 1,600*l.*
,, ,, Thomas Heatley to Michael Evans, 1,600*l.*
,, ,, William Sherington to John Gardiner, 1,000*l.*
,, ,, Sir Thomas Chamberlayn to Michael Godfrey, 500*l.*
,, ,, John and Katherine Fenn to John Goodier, 1,600*l.*
,, ,, John and Katherine Fenn to Christopher Willoughby, 379*l.* 9*s.*
,, ,, Thomas Sprigg to Christopher Willoughby, 100*l.*
,, ,, Christopher Willoughby to Abraham Dolins, 600*l.*
11 ,, Thomas Thomlins to Captain Robert Browne, 1,000*l.*
,, ,, Henry Hamson to Christopher Willoughby, 500*l.*
,, ,, William Jarret to Christopher Willoughby, 60*l.*
,, ,, John Samyne to John Clerke, 500*l.* (187*l.* 10*s.* paid).
23 ,, George Willoughby to Christopher Willoughby, 500*l.*
,, ,, Peter Victorine to Thomas Sprigg, 500*l.*
,, ,, William Potter to Daniel Sheldon, 800*l.*
25 ,, Benjamin Glanvile to Thomas Sprigg, 300*l.*
30 ,, George Papillon to Peter Daniel, 1,000*l.*
,, ,, George Papillon to William Sherington, 1,000*l.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

1670.

30 Mar. George Lord Berkeley to Christopher Willoughby, 80*l.*
" " John and Katherine Fenn to Thomas Sprigg, 400*l.*
11 Apr. Edward Thorold to Charles Thorold, 300*l.*
" " Benjamin Glanvile to Simon Lewis, 75*l.*
" " John Parry to Daniel Sheldon, 250*l.*
" " John Parry to William Wight, 1,000*l.*
15 " Edward Thorold to Charles Thorold, 300*l.*
" " John Sweeting to Thomas Sprigg, 1,000*l.*
" " Thomas and Ann Gray to Nathaniel Herne, 500*l.*
27 " Thomas Sprigg to Sir John Banks, 1,000*l.*
" " Sir William Thomson to Robert Thomson, 1,000*l.*
" " Peter Barr to Nathaniel Herne, 1,000*l.*
" " Robert Thomson to Sir William Thomson, 1,000*l.*
29 " Abraham Hovenor to Abraham Dolins, 1,000*l.*
" " Thomas Sprigg to Robert Thomson, 1,100*l.*
4 May Anna and James Hickford to Thomas Lemmon, 200*l.*
11 " Joseph Denham to Robert Thomson, 850*l.*
" " George Papillon to Robert Thomson, 1,300*l.*
" " Thomas Lemman to Sir John Banks, 200*l.*
" " George Willoughby to George Lord Berkeley, 500*l.*
18 May Abraham Moone to Nathaniel Herne, 500*l.*
" " John Childe to Sir John Banks, 1,000*l.*
" " William Fellowes to Robert Thomson, 300*l.*
8 June Ion and Katherine Fenn to Abraham Dolins, 400*l.*
" " James Oxinden to Thomas Papillon, 1,000*l.*
10 " Godfrey Lee, Senior, to Godfrey Lee, Junior, 1,000*l.*
" " Thomas Heatley to Robert Blackborne, 400*l.*
24 " Thomas Neal to George Lord Berkeley, 1,000*l.*
" " Alexander Johnson to Thomas Manning, 300*l.*
" " Rowland Hill to Edward Bushell, 687*l.* 10*s.* (257*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* paid).
" " Thomas Heatley to William Salmon, 600*l.*
" " George Lord Berkeley to Thomas and Mary Manning, 70*l.*
" " John Taylor to Robert Thomson, 500*l.*
" " Robert Thomson to John Taylor, 500*l.*
6 July Nicholas Bonfoy to Thomas Aldworth, 375*l.*
" " Thomas Aldworth to Nicholas Bonfoy, 375*l.*
" " William Nutt to John Moore, 500*l.*
" " Henry Hunter to John Morden, 1,375*l.*
" " John Morden to Henry Hunter, 1,375*l.*
" " Henry Johnson to Thomas Neale, 4,000*l.*
" " Samuel Moyer, Senior, to Samuel Moyer, Junior, 1,550*l.* (777*l.* paid).
8 " Thomas Neal and Dame Elizabeth Gould to Henry Johnson, 4,000*l.*
29 " Richard Thorogood to Benjamin Thorogood, 2,000*l.*
" " Robert Reade to Nathaniel Herne, 1,200*l.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

29 July Christopher Willoughby to George Lord Berkeley, 200*l.*
5 Aug. Sir John Laurens to Edmond Lewyn, 500*l.*
" " Thomas Papillon to Matthew Bateman, 1,000*l.*
" " Edmond Lewyn to Nathaniel Herne, 500*l.*
10 " William Gomelden to Sir John Banks, 1,200*l.*
19 " Thomas Darwyn to Sir John Banks, 300*l.*
24 " Abraham Otger to Justus Otger, 1,000*l.*
" " John Green to Daniel Rawlinson, 100*l.*
" " John Green to John Billingsly, 700*l.*
" " William Wight to John Gardner, 1,000*l.*
" " Thomas Bell to Henry Powell, 1,000*l.*
" " Thomas Bell to Benjamin Coles, 1,000*l.*
" " John Bathurst to Sir Samuel Barnardiston, 600*l.*
26 " Thomas Sprigg to Robert Thomson, 200*l.*
" " Robert Geffery to Charles Thorold, 500*l.*
" " Robert Geffery to Henry Johnson, 500*l.*
7 Sept. Lawrence Martel to William Sherington, 1,000*l.*
" " George Lord Berkeley to John Lindsey, 800*l.*
" " Thomas Sprigg to John Lindsey, 800*l.*
" " Thomas Shetterden to John Lindsey, 500*l.*
" " Nathaniel Barnardiston to Sir William Turner, 500*l.*
" " Thomas Chowne to Sir John Frederick, 400*l.*
23 " Nathaniel Barnardiston to John Man, 1,000*l.*
" " Sir James Modiford to Charles Modiford, 1,000*l.*
" " Francis Soane to John Godschal, 1,000*l.*
" " John Man to Jeremiah Norris, 1,000*l.*
" " Charles Modiford to Matthew Andrews, 1,000*l.*
" " Edward Brewster to Christopher Foster, 1,000*l.*
" " Nathaniel Letten to Thomas Edwards, 400*l.*
" " Thomas Edwards to John Moore, 400*l.*
19 Oct. Peter Clarke to Michael Davison, 100*l.*
" " Richard Waring and Edward Birch to Simon Lewis, 1,500*l.*
" " Sir Jonathan Keat to George Keat, 500*l.*
" " Simon Lewis to Richard Waring, 1,500*l.*
" " Jervase Lock to Samuel Lee, 500*l.*
" " Sir Jonathan Keat to Samuel Wastell, 2,850*l.*
" " Jervase Lock to John Clarke, 500*l.*
28 " Robert Boyle to John Lindsey, 500*l.*
" " William Waring to Cornelia Devisscher, 1,500*l.*
" " Richard Brigenshaw to John Dashwood, 500*l.*
" " Samuel Wastell to Robert Blackborne, 400*l.*
" " Thomas Gower to Peter Jackson, 500*l.*
" " John Cooke to Sir John Banks, 375*l.*
4 Nov. Samuel Wastell to Robert Thomson, 600*l.*
" " Samuel Wastell to John Goodier, 400*l.*
18 " Sir Thomas Alleyn to John Moore, 1,000*l.*
" " Samuel Wastell to James Clitheroe, 1,000*l.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

1670.

18 Nov. George Moore to John Moore, 500*l.*
25 „ Major Robert Beake to John Clarke, 100*l.*
2 Dec. Abraham Jaggard to John Moore, 1,000*l.*
„ „ James Littleton to Andrew Duncan, 500*l.*
„ „ Edward Norwood to Henry Davy, 500*l.*
„ „ Abraham Jaggard to Francis Millington, 500*l.*
„ „ Richard Steele to John Lethulier, 500*l.*
„ „ Sir Robert Smith to Samuel Champneys, 400*l.*
„ „ Samuel Wilson to John Lethulier, 400*l.*
„ „ Samuel Mellish to John Paige, 300*l.*
„ „ Samuel Mellish to Francis Millington, 200*l.*
„ „ Sir James Hayes to John Humphrey Clarke, 100*l.*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

INDEX

Abbot, Lawrence, clerk to Sir George Downing, 115.
Abjohn, William, 4.
Aboab, Jacob, goods bought by, 280, 282, 284, 293, 318.
Abull Fettahee, King of Bantam, 101, 132, 184; presents for, 7, 8 (2), 10, 12, 15–17, 32, 220, 222, 230, 302, 335, 361, 369, 370, 390, 394, 395; letter from the Company to, 14–15; his servant, 380.
Accounts, General, Committee for, services required of, 58, 69, 71, 186, 193, 256, 268, 286, 307, 334, 375, 392; Meeting of, 148, 311; reports from, read, 155, 156, 396; Commissioners for Public, 32, 118; letter from, read, 114, 170.
Achar (pickle), 245.
Achin, renewal of trade with, 84, 85, 87; hindered by the Dutch, 168, 225, 244; Queen of, 7, 244.
Ackie, equal to one-sixteenth of an ounce, 113 *n*.
Ackworth, Mrs., 332, 350.
A'Court, James, joint letter to, 224, 330.
A'Court William, 357, 360.
Acrise, 156.
Adams, James, entertainment, salary and security, 33, 39, 41; favours and gratuity granted to, 41, 43; wine, etc. sent to, 165, 270; petitions for employment, 374, 380, 386, 390, 391; his private trade, 378, 385; Young wishes to sue, 379; Mrs. 379; complains of ill usage from Badiley, 238, 239; his remonstrance against Captain Young, 345.
Adams, James, to be employed in the Calico Warehouse, 299, 349, 361.
Addis, John, 399.
Additional Aid, the, payment assigned the Company from, 327.
Admiralty, the, Court, 168, 299; judge of, *see* Jenkins, Dr. Leoline; judges and officers of, 23, 24.
Advance Frigate, the, vi, xii, 390, 396, 397; commander of, *see* Bennet, Roger; treasure to be shipped in, 393; complaint of stores wanting in, 396 (2); pilot to be provided at Bantam for, 397.
Adventure, the, 229.
Africa, 76, 146, 147, 152.
African, the, 49.
African Company. *See* Royal African Company.
Agard, Sarah, 246, 250.
Agas, Benjamin, 2, 3, 398.
Ager (or Awcher), Sir Anthony, 30, 31, 37; his son, *see* Ager, Collet.
Ager, Collet, entertainment, salary and security, 30, 31, 33, 37, 41.
Aglionby, Dr. George, 30.
A Lapide, Cornelius, 281, 281 *n*.
Alberson, Claus, 223, 226.
Albyn, Benjamin, 21, 353, 378, 401 (2); services required of, 32, 33, 70 (2), 92, 199, 250, 337, 383; elected a Committee, 55, 188, 322; allowed to export money, 271, 290.
Alcock, Edward, surgeon at Bantam, 193, 349, 350, 359.
Aldersey, —, cloth-dyer, 355.
Alderton, Thomas, 252.
Aldworth, Thomas, 402 (2).
Aleppo, 86, 88; Consul at, *see* Delanoy.
Algiers, 176, 211, 215, 254; pirates from, 192, 203; letter sent to the Aga and Yababashis of, v, 177–80; captives at, 211, 299.
Allejaes. *See* Cotton goods.
Allen, Hannah, 97, 98.
Allen, Hannibal, 97, 98.
Allen, Stephen, 345, 349, 350.
Allen, Sir Thomas, Commander of the Straits Fleet, 191, 199, 201, 403; letter from, 82, 184; letter to, 177, 181, 201, 215; secret instructions to, 211; requested to help discover the treasure seized from the *Morning Star*, 173, 176–9, 203, 254; his son, *see* Allen, Thomas.
Allen, Thomas, 106, 111.
Allen, William, 393.
Allen, —, part-owner of the *Happy Entrance*, 221, 280.
Allington, William, 356–8, 398.
Ally Rice, commander of the *Golden Rose*, 175, 178, 179.
Aloes, epatica, 109; socatrina, 49, 209, 242, 352, 365.
Alphonso VI, King of Portugal, 291.
Alsop, Thomas, 339.
Altham, Leventhorp, 193, 210, 309; elected assistant to the Auditor, 191; to the Accountant-General, 217, 323; salary and gratuity given to, 191, 323, 334.
Alum, 69, 90, 148, 294, 354, 368.
Amber, 27, 70, 165, 335, 348; to be exported, 69, 148, 167, 297, 302, 368, 377; beads, 274.
Ambergris, 189, 196, 204, 226, 233, 246; sent to Sir Henry Oxenden, 209, 221.

Amboyna, 168.
America, 146, 147, 152.
American, the, 68; commander of, *see* Turges, Captain; owners of, 10, 11, 269, 278.
Amos, Thomas, xiii, 384, 385, 387.
Amsterdam, 78, 81, 90, 212; money sent to, 69, 72; the Company's Agent at, *see* Hampson, Henry.
Anchovies, 307.
Anderson, Elizabeth, 173.
Anderson, Ellen, 159.
Anderson, Florian, 277.
Anderson, Henry, 393.
Andrews, Daniel, 299, 310, 399, 401.
Andrews, Eulalia, 112, 264, 363, 376.
Andrews, —, 179.
Andrews, Captain John, commander of the *Antelope*, 85 (2), 90, 107, 126, 187; letter from, 99.
Andrews, Matthew, 138, 161, 162, 306, 319, 397; his dispute with the Company, 5, 8, 37, 61, 89, 366, 367, 384; statement concerning, 115–16; report of the referees, 157, 159; admitted to the freedom, 209; payment to, 162, 362; stands security, 263; transfers adventure, 403.
Andrews, Captain Thomas, 352, 395.
Angels, gold coins, 83.
Angola, 242, 271.
Anjidiv, 28, 29.
Anne, the, commander of, *see* Browne, Zachary; to go to Bantam, vi, 234, 265, 295, 311, 313; treasure, etc. to be shipped in, 295, 313, 337, 338.
Anne, the, commander of, *see* Dawes, Abraham; her owners, 50; payment to, 305, 337; to go to Bantam, vi, 333 (2); treasure, etc. shipped in, 333 *n.*, 340, 342; her dispatch, 334, 335, 340, 341; 'wayters' aboard her, 343.
Antelope, the, vii, 99, 133, 344; commander of, *see* Andrews, John; treasure, etc. shipped in, 90, 368; returned in, 361, 374; her charterparty, 95, 106; payment to her owners, 107, 352, 390; passengers in, 119, 120, 364; to go to the Coast and Bay, v, 85, 90, 283; to Surat, vi, 355, 397; survey to be taken of, 85, 98, 352, 373; private trade in, 354, 359, 362 (2), 378, 379, 382.
Antonio, a black servant in the *Morning Star*, 201, 215, 216, 220.
Arby, —, 263, 268.
Archer, Mrs. 275.
Archer, Robert, 400, 401.
Arlington, Lord. *See* Bennet, Sir Henry.
Armenians, 2 *n.*, 86, 103.
Arnold, Henry, 248, 267, 362; deceased, 376, 378.
Arrack, 4, 12.
Arthur, Daniel, 162.
Arthur, —, purser's mate in the *Bombay*, 397.
Arundell, William, the Company's Correspondent at Falmouth, 294–6; letter and instructions to, 68, 173, 174, 183.
Arwaker, Thomas, 335.
Ash, William, 141.
Ashby —, 228.
Ashley, Lord. *See* Cooper, Sir Anthony.
Ashley, Captain William, 305, 385.
Ashurst, Peter, suit against, 92, 109, 116, 117; bill of exchange drawn by, 118, 162.
Ashwin, John, 384.
Asinegoes, 365, 365 *n.*, 391.
Aston, Charles, Paymaster of the Mariners *and* Keeper of the Pepper Warehouse, 131, 160, 163, 307, 349; re-election and salary, 56, 323; pepper to be delivered to, 105, 318; services required of, 130, 132, 148, 160, 235, 289, 309, 314, 346, 355.
Aston, Jonathan, 45, 301.
Atkins, John, 42, 266.
Attorney-General. *See* Palmer, Sir Geoffrey.
Aungier, Gerald, President at Surat (1669–77), 20, 35, 204, 288, 300, 330; appointed one of the commissioners to take possession of Bombay, 18; money, etc. sent to, 34, 164, 290, 297; appointed of Council at Surat, 292; to live there and succeed Sir George Oxenden as President, 293.
Austin, Edward, 27, 41.
Austin, Sir John, 27, 305, 307.
Austin, Robert, 27.
Austin, Samuel, 27, 41.
Awbrey, Hopkins, 353.
Awcher. *See* Ager.
Ayres, William, 179, 185.

Backer, Captain, 363, 369, 382.
Backler, William, 34.
Backwell, Alderman Edward, 215 *n.*, 383; his account, 266, 267; obtains licence to export gold, 247, 290; his proposition for coining small money, 336.
Badiley, Captain William, 44, 239; commander of the *Rebecca*; letter and instructions to, 50, 233, 309; complaints against, 238, 239, takes leave of the Court, 43, 308.
Baftas. *See* Cotton goods.
Bagdad, 86, 234.
Bagnal, William, 249, 260.
Bake, Colonel Hermann, 254, 291, 291 *n.*
Baker, Henry, 46.
Baker, John, 92.
Baker, Thomas, 398 (2).
Balasore, 87, 264, 344.
Balch, Thomas, 381.
Bale, Gifford, 345, 349.

Bale, James, 101, 334, 345; deceased, 195, 195 *n.*, 197.
Ball, Richard, 348.
Ballom, John, 386, 387.
Banda Isles, the, 108, 168, 235.
Bandoleers, 164, 184, 309.
Banjarmassin, 195, 225, 244, 258.
Banks, Charles, 156, 328, 387.
Banks, James, 328, 387.
Banks, John, 156, 326, 328, 387; to buy copper, 329, 330, 332; to accept Sowton's bills, 334, 340, 353; draws bills on the Company, 343; joint letter to, 344–5, 353.
Banks, Sir John, 367, 379, 387, 402 (3), 403 (3); elected a Committee, 322; to procure payment of money due to the Company, 312, 319, 341, 360, 390; letter to, 375.
Banning, —, 32.
Bantam, 41, 66, 146, 157, 260; agents at, *see* Dacres *and* Turner; no one to be appointed as Second at, 193; ships and stock for, v, vi, 4, 6, 7, 9, 15, 17, 70, 85, 87, 89, 92, 132, 163, 165, 179, 184, 186, 198, 200, 220, 221, 227, 233, 265, 283, 295, 308, 309, 313, 332, 337, 346, 354, 356, 361, 396, 397 (2); factors and others at and for, 10 (2), 14, 99, 106, 196, 198, 200, 204, 205, 275, 296, 297, 334, 335, 339, 351, 368, 396; list of, to be prepared, 365; deceased at, 230, 235; surgeon at, *see* Alcock; letters and instructions to, 4, 31, 129, 132, 199, 333, 337, 356, 361; pepper, etc., received from, 15, 101, 179, 186, 204; chaplain to be sent to, 97, 186, 198; letters received from, 184, 332; Dutch hinder English trade at, 168, 195; committee appointed for affairs at, 193–5; matters referred to, 198, 200, 235, 361, 366; books for library at, 199; bills of exchange from, 199, 221, 337, 338; ships returned from, 224, 228; errors in books from, 338, 339; appointment to Council at, 394; King of, *see* Abull Fettahee. *See also* South Seas Factories.
Bantam, the, 86, 156, 228, 311.
Banyans, 12.
Barbadoes, 134, 138.
Barbary, 326.
Barbers' cases, 377.
Barella Island, 397.
Barero, Crispini, 256.
Barker, Captain James, commander of the *Royal Charles*, 72, 186, 238, 305.
Barker, Mary, 356.
Barker, Richard, 2.
Barkman, Sir John, 291.
Barnard, Henry, 33, 37.
Barnard, Mary, 381.
Barnardiston, Nathaniel, 403 (2).
Barnardiston, Sir Samuel, Deputy Governor, (1668–70), xviii–xx, 60, 190, 266, 349, 400 (2), 403; services performed by and required of, 47, 48, 53, 103, 108, 109, 110 (2), 131, 155, 176, 185, 235, 282, 289, 312; reports made by, 46, 56, 203, 329, 332; elected Deputy, iii (2), 55, 187, 188; a Committee, 322; letter to, 254; payment to, 314; exports mum, etc., 163, 301.
Barr, Peter, 401 (2), 402.
Barret, Margaret, 73.
Barton, Joseph, Company's Correspondent at Cowes, 68, 120.
Barton, Captain William, 350.
Basra, 73, 86, 89, 233.
Basse, George, 95, 117, 156.
Basse, Richard, 193, 308.
Basse, Captain William, 90, 95, 117, 332 (2).
Bassett, Richard, 158, 162.
Bastwick, Edmond, 186.
Batavia, 197, 252, 361, 393; Governor General at, *see* Maatzuiker, Joan.
Bateman, Matthew, 349, 403.
Bateman, Sir William, 217, 375; concerning the transfer of his adventure, 38, 43, 91, 97, 99, 307, 395, 399.
Bathurst, Alderman John, 59, 170, 302, 403; elected a Committee, 55, 188, 322; goods bought by, 166, 171, 236.
Battersea, 381.
Batticola. *See* Bhatkal.
Bayley, Captain Arthur, 82, 83, 340, 399 (2); tenders the *Humphrey and Elizabeth* for service, 107, 142, 149, 160.
Bayley, Thomas, 381.
Baynes, William, 42.
Baywater, Thomas, Captain-Lieutenant at Bombay, 12.
Beacham, —, 289, 306.
Beads, 303; amber, 274; coral, 34, 162, 274.
Beake, Major Robert, 387, 404.
Beaker, George, 289.
Beale, Anthony, 25, 94.
Beale, Bartholomew, 131.
Beale, Ellen, 94.
Beamont, John, 267.
Beane, Humphrey, 337.
Beavis, Gilbert, 60, 71, 76, 116; bills of exchange drawn by, 2, 5, 7, 8, 32, 82–4.
Beavis, Richard, 32, 71, 76, 116; gold brought home by, 5, 7, 8, 62, 63; to attend the Court, 31, 32, 58; to meet his brother's bills of exchange, 32, 82–4; proceedings against 62, 63, 90, 92; to be stayed, 82, 83, 116; bills of exchange from, 90, 112–14, 119; meeting of a committee for the affairs of, 90; report from, 100.
Beavon, William, 234.
Beeker, Edward, 399 (2).

Beer, 20, 201; sent to several factories, 21, 42, 200, 252.
Beef, 143, 273, 378.
Bell, Thomas, 403 (2).
Bellott, Francis, letter from, 228, 342.
Bence, John, 111, 116.
Bendall, Captain Hopeful, 340.
Bendish, Charles, 164.
Bendish, —, 164.
Bengal, Bay of, Chief at, *see* Blake, Bridges, *and* Powell; ships and stock for, 10, 14, 70, 85, 90, 220, 234, 265, 266, 312, 346, 354, 368, 382, 389, 397; factors and others at and for, xii, 16 (2), 64, 84, 87, 97, 100, 101, 103, 106, 116, 239, 248, 265, 359, 368, 377, 378; deceased at, 98; taffetas and silk made in, 53, 100–3, 129, 209, 306, 307; meeting concerning, 102; abuses at, 107, 118; ordnance sent to, 116; Nabob's junk seized by the English in, 185; committee appointed for affairs at, 193–5; matters referred to, 235, 240, 255, 339, 346, 381; affairs at, to continue under the direction of Fort St. George, 248; appointments to the Council at, 16, 264; order of precedence at, 266.
Benier, Thomas, 380.
Bening, Humphrey, 118, 162.
Benison, Eleanor, 356.
Bennet, Sir Henry, Lord Arlington, Secretary of State, xi, 25, 75, 172, 243, 249; applied to concerning Price, etc., 36 (2), 37 (2), 53; the 'Treaty Marine', etc., 78, 79–81, 93, 94, 96, 101, 173, 185, 254; packet for Gary received from, 48, 300; letters to, 88, 89, 133–4, 143–4, 163–4; persons recommended by, 179, 180, 265, 291; letter from, read, 189; Memorial from the Company delivered to, 212–13, 217–19; General Article drawn up by Sir John Trevor and, 225–6; secretary to, *see* Williamson, Joseph.
Bennet, Captain Roger, commander of the *Advance Frigate*, 320, 363, 397; takes leave of the Court, 395, 396.
Benson, Jane, 348, 361.
Benson, John, 348 (2).
Benzoin, sale of, 190, 209, 242, 365; private trade in, 221, 223, 237, 239, 363.
Bergh, Olaff Spensen, 291, 301, 302.
Berkeley, Lord George, 30, 232, 271, 363; reports concerning Skinner, xvii, 18, 19, 21, 38, 39; elected a Committee, 55, 188, 322; transfers adventure, 398 (2), 399, 402 (2); adventure transferred to, 399 (3), 400 (5), 402 (2), 403; his son-in-law, *see* Lucy, Sir Kingsmill.
Berkeley, Lord John, 236, 278.
Berkeley Castle, the, commander, *see* Fisher, Captain Robert; treasure and goods shipped in, 265, 295, 302, 308, 313; designed for Surat, vi, 283, 313; passengers in, 291 *n.*; payment for, 327; private trade in, 293, 308, 314; her dispatch, 311, 312; her owners permitted to export bullion, etc., 312.
Berksteed (or Barkstead), Colonel John, 161.
Bethel, William, 155, 157.
Bettellees. *See* Cotton goods.
Bewley, John, 400.
Bezoar stones, 336, 363, 373.
Bhatkal, 29.
Bibles, 42, 150, 384.
Biddulph, Sir Theophilus, 260.
Biggs, Edmond, 306.
Bilboa, 83, 99, 216.
Bill, Rev. Thomas, 275, 278; entertained as chaplain for India, xiv, 274, 281.
Billingsly, John, 2, 403.
Billingsly, John, Junior, 2.
Bills of Exchange, *passim*.
Birch, Edward, 252, 400, 403; elected assistant to the Auditor, 235, 322.
Birchett, —, 20.
Bird, John, 240, 305, 307.
Birket, Captain, 339.
Biscuit, 143.
Bishop, Henry, 384.
Blackamoor, the, v, vii, 228, 271, 298, 334; commander of, *see* Price, John; men serving in, 17, 304; private trade in, 303, 304, 308, 316, 318, 319, 335, 347; superannuated, 283; her owners, 327; payment to, 310, 342; goods to be returned to, 313; difference between the Company and, 327, 347.
Blackborne, James, 37.
Blackborne, Robert, Secretary to the Company, xviii, 37, 133, 143 *n.*, 319, 391; services required of, 5, 7, 50, 94, 114, 120, 122, 164, 269, 306, 380, 392; re-election and salary, 56, 140, 322; allowed to export goods, 275, 307; transfers adventure, 399; adventure transfered to, 400, 402, 403.
Blackman, Captain Jeremy, 7, 11.
Blackman, Maurice, 167.
Blackmore, William, 397.
Blackwall, (*see also* Poplar), 136, 150, 189; ships built and repaired at, 189, 370, 380.
Bladwell, Richard, 104–6.
Blaiklock, Hannah, 313.
Blake, William, late Chief at the Bay, 64, 262, 354, 383; his successor appointed, 7; charges brought against, 346, 350, 356, 361, 374; meeting concerning Captain Goffe and, 359, 366; goods to be delivered to, 367, 370, 380, 383 (2), 384; proposals submitted by, 375, 380.

Blaney, Robert, 20, 33, 231.
Blechinden, Francis, 267.
Bloome, Captain, 82.
Bloome, Richard, 89, 290, 291.
Blount, Colonel, 304, 305, 385.
Bludworth, Sir Thomas, 3, 349, 368, 401; part-owner of the *Greyhound*, 287, 307.
Blue Warehouse, 139, 194; Keeper of, *see* Papillon, George; repairs to, 170, 294, 314, 321; lease of, 172, 198, 210, 321, 324.
Bolt, Mary, 282.
Bolton, Mrs., 192, 227.
Bolton, Sir William, 303, 307.
Bombay, 27, 28, 48, 54, 110, 128, 202; Governor of, *see*, Lucas, Sir Gervase *and* Oxenden, Sir George; Deputy Governor, *see* Gary, Captain Henry; letters patent for surrender to the Company of, xiv, 2, 22, 26, 27, 34, 95; alterations and additions to, 32, 35, 38; duplicates and triplicate to be taken of, 43, 57; Company's seal to be affixed to, xiv, 45; payment to the Company for, 7, 8, 75, 96; rent to be paid by the Company for, xiv, 35, 38, 44, 95, 97 (2), 115, 141, 287, 391; soldiers at and for, 9, 10, 12, 17, 19, 20 (2), 25, 27, 38, 106, 116, 117, 124, 125, 135, 155, 156, 164, 250, 292, 301, 309, 339, 346 (2), 364 (2), 368, 378, 379, 393 (2); Ensign Price on, xv, 11–13; women wanted at, xiv, 12, 125, 135, 155, 250; revenue of, 12, 13, 100; ships at and for, vi, 13, 91, 136, 162, 306; building at, 223; commission for the Company to take possession of, 18, 19, 43, 45, 46, 88; arms and gunpowder for, 21, 27, 42, 124, 135, 164, 215, 220, 265, 360, 364; rules and instructions to be prepared for the good government of, 25, 26, 88, 95, 100; draft of laws and constitutions for, 112, 115, 120, 128; amendments to, 149; articles of war for, 136, 149; silver seals to be provided for, 40, 43; wine, books, etc., to be sent to, 41, 42, 60, 129, 220, 250, 265, 364, 365; chaplains for, xiv, 97, 120, 124, 129; schoolmaster for, 140, 143; resolutions of a committee concerning fortification, etc. of, 99–100, 107, 112, 115; report from, 134–6; Court of Judicature at, 122, 135; Spain offered trade to, 128; library to be provided for, xv, 150; privileges enjoyed by inhabitants of, xv, 237 (2), 238; to be preserved, 249, 292; titles to ground, etc., derived from the King of Portugal to hold good at, 291, 292; to be supplied with small moneys, xv, 287; money belonging to Captain Hardy at, 300, 302; surgeon at, *see* Farley, Thomas, *and* Powell, William.
Bombay Merchant, the, vii, 141, 149, 352; commander of, *see* Erwin, Captain George; to go to Surat, vi, 107; the Coast and Bay, vi, 355, 389, 397; passengers in, 148, 182 (2); men serving in, 385, 397; treasure and stock to be laden in, 148, 161, 163, 165, 167, 368; payment to her owners, 164, 182, 352, 355, 375; private trade in, 353, 363; dispute about, 362, 385.
Bond, John, 354, 358.
Bonfoy, Nicholas, 186, 400, 402 (2).
Bonneel, Jacob, 286.
Bonneel, Simeon, 50, 260.
Booker, John, 358.
Boone, Christopher, xviii, xix, 60, 333, 382, 400, 401; elected a Committee, 55, 188, 322; services required of, 55, 110, 125, 183, 189, 200, 297, 322; reports about Guinea, 121, 122; exports rials, 201, 270.
Boone, John, 72, 85.
Boone, Thomas, 351, 355, 382.
Booth, Richard, 398 (2).
Booth, William, 383.
Boothby, Thomas, 103.
Boothby, Walter, 62, 399; concerning the transfer of Sir William Bateman's adventure to, 38, 43, 91, 97, 99, 395; his admittance to the freedom, 99, 103.
Borax, 242, 307, 365, 367; private trade in, prohibited, 369, 370, 378.
Boughton, Gabriel, 374 *n.*
Boughton, Gabriel, Junior, 374, 374 *n.*, 390.
Bourcher, Edward, 279, 281, 299, 399.
Bourne, John, 250, 348, 350.
Bowcher, George, 26, 41, 42.
Bowen, Captain Robert, 104, 105.
Bowtell, Mrs., 295.
Bowyer, Francis, 374, 375, 378 (2), 382.
Bowyer, Marmaduke, 375, 382.
Boyle, the Hon Robert, 235, 265, 277, 403; elected a Committee, 188, 322; presented with the freedom, 183, 183 *n.*; adventure transferred to, 399 (2), 400.
Boylstone, Richard, 70, 354.
Braddill, Roger, 118, 162.
Bradford, Richard, 5.
Bradford, Richard, Junior, 4, 5, 10.
Brandy, 186, 201, 273, 274.
Brawles. *See* Cotton goods.
Bray, George, 400.
Brayn, Mary, 370.
Brearcliff, Mark, 362.
Breda, Treaty of, referred to, viii, x, 15, 30 (2), 152, 153, 196–8, 207, 208, 214.
Bretton, Richard, 378.
Bretton, Robert, 342, 381.
Bretton, Simon, 259, 263.
Bretton, Thomas, 104.
Brewer, Captain, 94.
Brewer, —, 287.
Brewers' Granary, the, 240, 256, 259.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Brewster, Edward, 18 (2), 398 (2), 403.
Brewster, Henry, 329, 335.
Brewster, John, 304, 319.
Bridgehouse, the, Wardens of, 240, 256, 259.
Bridgeman, Sir Orlando, Keeper of the Great Seal, 78, 256, 277; letter from, 101; General Article drawn up by order of, 225–6.
Bridgeman, Mrs., 186.
Bridger, John, 249, 347; to be of Council at Fort St. George, 14, 260.
Bridges, Noah, 21, 27, 113, 114, 348.
Bridges, Shem, Chief at the Bay, 113, 114, 359, 382; to succeed Blake, 7; salary and security, 21, 27, 276; allowed to return home, 248; bill to be exhibited against, 374.
Brigenshaw, Richard, 403.
Briggs, Nathaniel, 198, 345; entertainment and salary, 198, 199, 204.
Brimstone, 69, 70, 148, 354, 368.
Broach, 36, 37.
Broadbent, William, 1.
Broadcloth, 39, 105, 124, 296; for export, 148, 299 (2), 308, 354; *see also* Cloth.
Brodnax, John, 119, 125, 159, 166.
Brodnax, Robert, 159.
Brodnax, Roger, 14, 249, 382.
Brome, Henry, 392.
Bromfield, Henry, 41, 362.
Bromfield, Thomas, elected a Committee, 322.
Bromley, Thomas, 385.
Brooke, Peter, 275, 276, 278.
Brookhaven, Captain John, 5, 6, 188, 202.
Brooking, Thomas, 400 (4).
Broome, Humphrey, 109, 159, 163, 164, 317, 389.
Browne, Captain Arnold, 4, 7, 191, 198, 202, 227; commander of the *Loyal Subject*; takes leave of the Court, 14, 305; letters and instructions to, 184, 305, 306, 309, 311; his private trade, 192, 199, 202, 210, 266, 284, 293, 294, 297, 298, 301, 303, 305, 310; offers his ship for re-entertainment, 210, 232; payment to, 234; allowed to ship guns for kentledge, 260, 298.
Browne, Henry, 304.
Browne, John, 373.
Browne, Quarles, 14, 16, 119; his children, 297, 302.
Browne, Captain Robert, 33, 313 (2), 401.
Browne, Captain Zachary, commander of the *Anne*, vi, 307, 310; new ships to be built by, 113, 118, 119, 231, 234.
Browne, Mrs. 237, 287.
Browning, Thomas, 334, 374, 378, 384.
Bruister, the, 394; commander of, *see* Spurrell, Captain John.
Brussels, 76.
Buckeridge, Nicholas, 31, 33 (2), 56; his dispute with the Company, 62, 85, 106, 210, 316; award of the arbitrators in, read, 290, 314, 316, 387; his account, 34, 57; services required of, 104, 106; to be sued, 133, 141, 148, 200, 249, 241, 314, 317; suit to be stayed, 210; to be continued, 212; letter to, 314–15; Heads in answer to bill in Chancery against, 314–16.
Buckler, Alexander, 238, 239, 320.
Buckworth, John, 18.
Buddle, Anne, 229.
Bugden, Edmund, 16, 367.
Bulkley, William, 216.
Bullivant, William, his debt, 18, 70, 115; to be sued, 21, 59, 92, 109; letter to, 67.
Bullock, Isaac, 20, 21.
Bunckley, William, 216.
Burch, Matthew, 392.
Burford, John, 349.
Burges, Elizabeth, 25.
Burges, Samuel, secretary to Sir Gervase Lucas, 25, 301; petitions for employment, 374, 380, 386 (2).
Burkin, Captain, 338, 387.
Burrowes, Isabella, 374.
Bushell, Edward, 187, 234, 402.
Buster, Robert, letter to, 124.
Butcher, John, 398.
Butler, John, 69.
Butler, Dr., 301.
Butler, Thomas, 74, 324.
Byrampauts. *See* Cotton goods.
Byam, John, 374, 378, 381.

Cade, —, stationer, 240.
Cadiz, piracy committed off, v, 169, 172, 173, 178, 199.
Calander, Francis, 95.
Calevella. *See* Kāyal.
Calicoes (*see also* Cotton goods), sale of and reference to, *passim*; whitsters' bill for washing, 3; made at Bombay, 12; additional duty on, xvi, 73, 189, 205, 208; demanded by the Farmers of the Customs, 103, 158; case concerning, xvi, 57, 59 (2), 88, 90, 92, 103, 140–2, 145, 149, 155; to be settled, 179, 212; security to be given for payment of, 212, 231; paid, 231, 232; account of export and import of, desired, 125, 132 (2), 143, 158, 159; private trade in, 223, 304, 335; Keeper of the Calico Warehouse, *see* Sambrooke, Samuel.
Calicut, 225, 244.
Calthorp, James, 256.
Cam, John, 269.
Camboja, vi, 105, 397.
Cambridge, 2, 159.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Cammell, Sarah, 237.
Camphor, 109.
Canary Islands, 104, 304, 305, 342, 389.
Canary Merchant, the, 278; Captain of, *see* Roxby, John.
Candle Auction, 241, 271, 312; payment to manager of, 266, 322.
Candles, 297.
Canham, Thomas, 209, 234, 401; elected a Committee, 188; stands security, 230, 260, 368; permitted to export goods, 299, 387, 390.
Cannanore, 144.
Canterbury, Archbishop of. *See* Sheldon, Dr. Gilbert.
Canvas, 198, 298, 343.
Cape Coast Castle, 113.
Capel, Edward, 392.
Capel, Francis, 373, 378, 392.
Capers, 201.
Cape Verd Islands, 110, 111.
Cardamoms, 136.
Carleton, —, 41, 43.
Carlile, John, letter from, 343.
Carlisle, Earl of. *See* Howard, Charles.
Carpenter, Henry, 84, 85; salary and security, 107, 110, 118.
Carpenter, John, 179, 183, 302; salary and security, 185, 186, 252.
Carpenter, Lettice, 110, 118, 379.
Carpenter, William, 5, 10.
Carrel, Joan, 326.
Carter, John, 367.
Carter, —, 286.
Carteret, Sir George, 170, 327.
Carteret, —, 348, 349.
Carwar. *See* Kārwār.
Carveth, James, 246, 253.
Cary, Edmond, 356.
Cassia lignum, 49, 266, 284, 352.
Castell, Dr. Edmund, 250, 250 *n*.
Castle, —, 142.
Castle Frigate, the, v, vii, 82, 85 (2), 87, 341, 345; commander of, *see* Crover, Matthew; stock and treasure shipped in, 90, 95, 98, 101, 102, 104; her owners, 347, 362; payment to, 339, 341, 367; their dispute with the Company, 353, 367, 368; superannuated, 283.
Catlyne, John, 360.
Catturnes, John, 348.
Cawood, Thomas, 385.
Celebes, 225.
Ceylon, 79, 168, 225; Dutch claims at, 168, 244, 257, 258; King of, 14.
Chace, John, 373, 384.
Chalhill, —, 84.
Chamber, Sir Thomas, 22, 26, 273, 313, 357; letter to, 45, 58, 196; his debt to the Company, 60, 110, 130, 385; case between Greenhill and, 68, 74, 142, 261, 271, 324, 325; part-owner of the *Coast Frigate*, 237.
Chamberlain, Caesar, 35, 292.
Chamberlain, Charles, 401.
Chamberlain, Francis, 189, 266, 321; dispute with the Company, 195, 310; payment to, 335.
Chamberlain, George, 260, 266, 327.
Chamberlain, Joseph, 348.
Chamberlain, Richard, 193, 310.
Chamberlain, Thomas, 189, 266.
Chamberlain, Sir Thomas, 35, 398, 401.
Chambers, Laurence, Chief at Macassar, 4, 11, 296; pepper sent home by, 336, 348; allegations against, 339, 340.
Chamblet, Captain Samuel, 148, 165, 330, 351, 397; commander of the *Sampson*; offers her for service, 114, 331, 341; letter to, 178, 389; payment to, 210; engages Farley as surgeon, 366.
Champneys, Samuel, 404.
Chancery, 128, 271; bills exhibited in, 41, 57, 99, 115, 138, 141 (2), 196, 220, 224, 253, 303, 304, 326, 359, 374; decrees made in, 43, 314–17.
Chancery Lane, 266.
Chandler, —, 280.
Chapman, Samuel, 338, 339, 348.
Chappel, Anthony, 275.
Chappel, Roger, 395; suit against, 92, 98, 148, 200, 331.
Chard, John, 378.
Charity, the, 342.
Charles, the, 20, 68, 144, 210, 311; commander of, *see* Smith, Captain Samuel; men serving in, 155 (2), 227, 238.
Charles II, 10, 34, 37 (2), 53, 91, 169, 243–5; Bombay granted to the Company by, *see* Bombay; payment for prize goods to, 9, 33, 90, 125; letter and present for the King of Bantam from, 7, 15, 17; letter and present from the King of Bantam to, 15; commission and instructions for the reduction of Fort St. George from, 11, 48, 147, 232, 272, 277, 279; petitions to: from the Company, 11–13, 16, 21, 38, 45, 47, 48 (2), 190, 194; from Richard Minors, 167, 179; from Francis Chuseman, 272; from Thomas Skinner, xix, xx, 397; treaty between the Dutch and, 10–15, 19, 20, 22–5, 30, 44, 74, 76–82, 101, 196–8; *see also* Treaty Marine; letters from: to the States-General, 15–17, 19; to the Company, 25, 27; to the Duke of York, 211; to Sir Thomas Chicheley, 351; ships hired from the Company by, *see Convertine, Dunkirk and Leopard*; Gary and Price recommended by, 25, 32; deer, parrots,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES INDIA

and waterfowl desired by, 38, 149, 255, 377; saltpetre bought for, *see* saltpetre; treaty concluded with Spain by, 65; copy desired of the order for regulating the Guards of, 120; adventures forfeited to, 161, 375; account between the Company and, 268, 312, 373, 375, 382, 388; approves of two chaplains appointed by the Company for India, xiv, 281; answer to letters from the two Kings of Jambi to be obtained from, 282, 295, 296; proposal to pay in broadcloth for copper supplied to, 324; tells the Company of a proposal that may prove advantageous to them, 337, 338, 343.
Charles II, King of Spain, 65, 66.
Charleswood, 376.
Charlton, George, 172, 182.
Charlton, Henry, joint letter to, 224, 330.
Charlton, Samuel, 265, 367.
Charnock, Job, 262, 271, 276; appointed Chief at Patna, 249; fifth at the Bay, 266.
Charnock, Roger, 97.
Chaul, 12.
Cheese, 161, 167, 273, 290.
Cheshunt, 201.
Chestnut, the, 13.
Cheval, John, 343.
Chicheley, Sir Thomas, Master of the King's Ordnance, proposes to buy saltpetre for the King's use, 68, 354, 356–8; letter from King Charles to, 351.
Child, John, 41, 292 (2), 338, 402.
Chimney money, 236.
Chimrangs, 190.
China, 65; trade to be established by the Company in, xii, 66, 67; books relating to, 375, 376; meeting of a committee to consider about, 104, 106; goods from, 128, 129, 179; ware, 90, 237, 350, 359.
Chintz. *See* Cotton goods.
Cholmley, John, 73, 177, 271, 398.
Cholmley, Nathaniel, 73.
Chormantine Castle, 395.
Chowne, Henry, 32, 34, 292 (2), 399; his son, *see* Chowne, Thomas.
Chowne, Thomas, 34, 170, 399, 403.
Christ Church Hospital, youths from, 3, 10, 385, 390; Governors of, 192; Leadenhall Warehouse leased from, 27, 32, 33, 34, 319, 320; committee for, 70, 82, 249; dispute concerning adventure bequeathed to, 275.
Chuseman, Francis, xiii, 267, 277, 279; satisfaction to be obtained from, 245, 246; petition from, read, 272, 283; answered, 274, 277, 284, 295; his son, *see* Chuseman, William.
Chuseman, William, 279.
Cinnamon, 93, 192.
City, the, committee for letting lands belonging to, 172, 192, 200, 208; order from, 106; information to be given to surveyors of, 112, 246.
Clapham, Anthony, 337 (2), 341.
Clapham, Sir Christopher, 337.
Clapham, William, 337.
Clarke, David, apothecary, 319, 320, 400.
Clarke, Sir Francis, 19, 92, 94, 263; services required of, 7, 62, 70, 384; permitted to export goods, 41, 297, 308, 386; elected a Committee, 55, 188, 322; difference with the Company, 147, 186; contracts to deliver quicksilver, 149, 191; paid for, 222.
Clarke, John, 287; letter from, 131, 187, 290; adventures transferred to, 387, 399, 401, 403, 404 (2).
Clarke, Peter, 403.
Clarke, Richard, 7, 11, 38.
Clarke, Sarah, 18, 38.
Clarke, Thomas, 139, 345.
Clavel, Roger, 390.
Clavel, Walter, 231; appointed Second at the Bay, 248, 266; his intended wife, 259, 268.
Clayton, Thomas, doorkeeper to the Company, 56, 63, 158, 323.
Clement, Joseph, 292.
Clifford, George, 33, 40.
Clifford, James, 269; joint letter to, 343.
Clitheroe, James, 171, 395, 403.
Cloberry, Sir John, 116, 159, 319, 362.
Cloth, presents of, 15; gold and silver, 15; black, green, and scarlet, 36, 70, 164, 200, 273, 275, 297, 309, 347, 354, 368; Serebag and Batteck, 190; for India, 70, 95, 101, 294, 303, 354; from India, 100, 104; private trade in, vii, 124, 294, 302, 308; rashes, 208, 294, 301, 303, 336, 362; drawers of, 91, 362 (3); hotpressers of, 230 (2), 267; setters and workers, 367; export of scarlet, prohibited, 299, 300.
Cloudsley, Timothy, 345.
Clough, Henry, 286, 299, 307.
Clough, William, 227, 256, 296.
Cloves, 93, 192, 244, 363.
Clutterbucke, Richard, 111.
Coale, John, 235.
Coast Frigate, the, v, vi, 223, 228, 231; commander of, *see* Hall, Thomas; private trade in, 227, 237, 242; owners of, 237; payment to, 229, 266, 329; to go to the Coast and Bay, vi, 234, 312; treasure and goods shipped in, 265, 312; passenger in, 278; searchers to board, 269.
Cobb, William, 179, 188.
Cochin, the *Leopard* to touch at, 28, 169 (2); taken from the Portuguese by the Dutch, 139, 257; King of, 244.

Cochineal, 41, 299, 386.
Cocket, 44, 44 *n.*, 298 (3), 314, 317.
Coconuts, 12.
Coffee, 69, 221, 227; sale of, 117, 190, 209, 242, 293.
Colchester, 167.
Cole, Ann, 100.
Coleman, Captain, *222.*
Coles, Benjamin, 267, 403.
Coles, Elisha, Assistant to the Secretary, 180, 286; entertainment and salary, 70, 191, 322.
Coles, John, 176 (3), 178; joint letter to, 176–7, 180, 181, 220.
Colley, Philip, 335, 336, 341.
Collins, Mark, 4.
Colquitt, William, 183, 201 (2), 215, 220.
Coltman, John, 155, 172, 246.
Colville, John, 401.
Colwell, Captain Nicholas, commander of the *Somer Town*, 394.
Combe, Dame Anne, 399.
Combe, Sir Richard, 399.
Commel, Sarah, 193, 196.
Committers, 190.
Commons, House of (*see also* Parliament), 120, 259; the Company's petition *re* Skinner to be presented to, xvi–xx, 54, 56, 57; Account of proceedings in, 59–60; Speaker of, *see* Turner, Sir Edward.
Concord, the, 90, 95; commander of, *see* Basse, Captain William.
Cong. *See* Kung.
Coningsby, Raph, 45.
Connecticut river, 138.
Connis, Ann, 232.
Conny, Captain Richard, 280, 288; elected Governor of St. Helena, xv, 284, 311, 312; salary, etc. granted, 284, 298; instructions to, 288, 312.
Constantine, Christopher, 273.
Constantinople Merchant, the, 210, 211, 219, 231, 296; commander of, *see* Ward *and* Horseman; to go to Surat, v, 11, 13, 47; to Bantam, vi, 265, 309, 313; passengers in, 48, 204, 309; her return, vi, 49, 183, 201, 202, 228, 231; treasure and goods shipped in, 19, 34 (2), 43 (2), 44, 46, 47, 54, 57, 106, 199, 204–6, 209, 212, 221, 223, 231, 295, 313, 332; men serving in, 295, 299, 307; owners of, 204 (2), 255; payment to, 211, 293, 294; dispute with, 263; private trade in, 233, 268; surgeon in, *see* Wastfield, Arundel.
Convertine, the, hired for the King's service, 17, 26, 27, 29, 42, 131 (2), 139; concerning her freight, 141, 388.
Cooke, Francis, 221.
Cooke, Humphrey, late Lieutenant-Governor of Bombay, 12.
Cooke, John, 260, 350, 353, 355, 373, 403.
Cooke, Peter, 15, 104, 226, 373; entertainment, salary and security, 99, 350, 351, 356, 361; his opinion *re* trade in Japan, 105, 106; part-owner of the *Berkeley Castle*, 312; allowed to export goods, 356, 361, 364; letter to, 369, 370.
Cooke, Richard, 61, 322, 324; sued, 92, 109, 206.
Cooke, Robert, 201.
Cooke, Robert, Junior, 200, 201.
Cooke, Thomas, 286.
Cooley, Hugh, 307–9, 312, 320, 326.
Cooley, (or Cowley), Captain Robert, 283, 286, 319, 337, 355, 394; commander of the *East India Merchant*.
Cooley, William, 308, 309, 312, 320.
Cooper, Sir Anthony Ashley, Chancellor of the Exchequer, 397; payment from the Company for the Dutch prizes to, 20, 21, 21 *n.*, 33; recommends, Thomas Winter, 272; Francis Chuseman, 274; Samuel Smith, 310.
Cooper, Jane, 301.
Cooper, John, 245.
Cooper, Richard, 380.
Cope, William, 41.
Copper, bought at Stockholm, 35, 323, 326–8, 340, 353, 395; at Hamburg, 60, 70, 84, 88, 94, 116, 203, 222, 223, 234, 241, 291, 326; sent to India, 69, 148, 294, 354, 365, 368; Hungary plates, 203, 212, 323, 327, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336; rose copper, 208, 209, 212, 323, 338; sheet, 323, 327, 328; price of, 236, 241, 291, 323, 324, 326, 332, 334, 338, 348; Sowton offers and is engaged to buy, 321–4; from Barbary, 326; bought from Mr. Marisco, 348, 353.
Copperas, 340.
Coral, 20, 27, 50, 124, 268, 297, 387; beads, 34, 162, 274; from Leghorn, 43, 53 (2), 54, 60–2, 65, 89, 102, 103, 125, 163, 165, 166, 189, 202, 203, 226, 326, 330, 363, 395; Barbarisco, Grezio, Ricaduto and Terraglio, 60–2, 66, 86, 202, 203, 224, 291, 302, 329, 330, 347; from Naples, 102, 103; sent to the Indies, 69, 90, 95, 103, 148, 167, 291, 322, 354, 368, 394 (2), 395; instructions concerning purchase of, 125, 291, 347.
Corcellis, Nicholas, 11, 70, 166, 170.
Cornish, —, 31, 33, 34.
Coromandel Coast, the, 107, 374; Agent at, *see* Foxcroft, George; ships and stock for, 4, 7, 10, 14, 70, 85, 90, 116, 173, 220, 234, 265, 266, 282, 283, 312, 346, 354, 365, 368, 377, 389, 397; letters and instructions to, 7, 87, 89, 106, 109–11, 269, 270; factors and others at and for, 7, 10, 14, 17, 368, 378; list of to be prepared, 365; ivory, etc.

from, 32, 104, 221; accounts from, 118; committee nominated for affairs of, 193, 195; matters referred to, 194, 235, 240, 269, 339, 346, 365, 381; meeting of, 245–6; books for library at, 383.
Coronation, the, 71, 193, 321.
Cossaes. *See* Cotton goods.
Cossens. *See* Cozens.
Coteara. *See* Kottiar.
Cotes, —, 35.
Cotto, the, 12.
Cotton and other piece-goods, 90; allejaes, 247, 273, 321, 363, 365, 367; baftas, 1, 49, 51, 113, 117, 190, 253, 328, 362, 365; bettellees, 49, 107, 247, 321, 352, 365; brawles, 209, 247, 352, 365; byrampauts, 352, 365; chintz, 49, 109, 117, 209, 247, 312, 321, 332, 352; cossaes, 365; cuttanees, 238, 350; derebauds, 49, 209, 247, 321, 352, 365; diaper, 199, 365; dungarees, 61, 89, 365; ginghams, 107, 247, 334, 352, 365; gobarrs, 190; 'herba stuffs,' 113; humhums, 365; longcloth, 100, 104, 107, 247, 252, 321, 352, 365; longees, 117; mercolees, 49, 209, 247, 352, 365; morees, 247, 264, 321, 343, 352, 365; niccanees, 209, 352, 365; pautkaes, 247, 352, 365; percallaes, 209, 247, 321, 334, 352, 365; perpetuanoes, 230, 294 (2), 336, 358, 362; salampores, 89, 100, 104, 247, 252, 295, 321, 352, 365; salpicadoes, 190; sâlus, 49, 209, 363; sannoes, 223, 226, 247, 365; savaguzees, 49, 209, 247, 321, 328, 352, 365; sayes, 190, 193, 321; tapseiles, 209, 247, 352, 365.
Cotton wool, 321.
Cotton yarn, 49, 109, 204, 209, 221, 242, 313, 316, 317, 321, 334, 365.
Council of State, the Governor attends, 16; Committees to attend, 188, 254; orders of, 22, 27, 34–5, 35, 48, 51, 74, 76, 188, 251, 254, 255, 272 (2), 276, 277, 290; read, 277, 278.
Council of Trade, 188.
Courts, of Committees, *passim*; intermission of, 200; of Sales, 49–50, 109, 117, 190, 209, 242, 247, 321, 322, 352, 365; sum realized at, vi; orders concerning, 113, 187, 202, 204, 205, 208, 229, 235, 237, 239, 241, 242, 302, 318, 345, 351, 362; General, 55, 161, 187, 188, 241, 321, 356, 358, 371, 377.
Coventry, 387.
Coventry, —, 36, 37.
Cowell, Martin, 272.
Cowes, 82.
Cowley. *See* Cooley, Captain Robert.
Cowries, 60, 76, 304, 353; sale of, 49, 117, 209, 210, 242, 352, 365; dispute concerning burnt, 63, 99, 127, 143, 148, 200.
Cox, Bartholomew, 241, 242, 287 (2).
Cox, John, 392.
Cox, Captain John, 266, 307–9 (2), 312.
Cox, Joseph, 369.
Cox, William, 399.
Coxwell, Henry, 370.
Cozens, Peter, Assistant to the Auditor, 374, 375; entertainment, salary and gratuity, 235, 323, 396; instructions to, 307, 396.
Cradocke, Richard, 51, 148, 187, 237, 310; payment to, 209; admitted to the freedom, 232.
Cradocke, Samuel, 35.
Crandon, John, 232, 265.
Crane, Captain, 87.
Crapper, Edward, 230.
Crapper, John, 227, 230.
Craven, Lord, 4, 358.
Crawley, Andrew, 37, 302.
Crawley, William, 26, 37, 41, 164.
Creese scabbards, 15.
Cresset, Captain, 123.
Creswell, Thomas, 273.
Crispe, Edward, 401.
Crispe, Ellis, 335 (2).
Crispe, Samuel, 335, 368, 400.
Crofton, Thomas, 342.
Cromwell, Oliver, 76.
Crone, Mrs. 270.
Crone, Walter, 386.
Crosby House, 160, 172.
Crover, Captain Matthew, 55, 71, 334; commander of the *Castle Frigate*, 82, 85 (2); his commision read. 101; his request concerning, 347, 362, 368.
Crowch, William, 369.
Crown, the, v, vii, 84, 85 (2), 348, 356; commander of, *see* Hyat, Captain Philip; goods and treasure shipped in, 91, 119, 334, 355, 363, 364; dispute concerning, 349; her charterparty, 106, 360, 382; designed for the Coast, 283; for Bantam, vi, 397; her owners, 349, 362; payment to, 331, 360, 378; offered for further service, 331; goods returned in, 332, 345, 352; her dispatch, 360, 365.
Cruft, James, 11, 349, 350.
Cruft, Captain William, 339, 355, 397.
Cudworth, Dr. Ralph, 275.
Cullen, —, 101.
Culmer, John, 281, 301.
Currant, Thomas, 298.
Curtis, Captain William, 104, 106.
Customhouse, the, payments to be made at, xiv, 35, 44, 95; at Gombroon, 40; gratuities to officers and others at, 49, 192, 393; goods to be entered at, 53, 61, 205, 217, 240; quay at, 162.
Customs, 70, 83, 124, 253, 254, 326; at

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Mahim, 12; at Bombay, 100, 237 (2), 238; Persian, 35; Act for prevention of Frauds in the, referred to, 150; Farmers of, 27, 28, 50, 54, 59, 88, 90, 141, 211; to wait on the Lords of the Treasury, 7, 8, 147, 149; request to, 43, 125, 158, 164; payment to, 96, 97, 115, 227, 268, 273, 308, 329, 353; demand additional duty on calicoes, *see* Calicoes; spices presented to, 130, 286, 393; orders and warrants to be obtained from, 167, 395; warrants to, 247, 273; money due from, 297; letter to, 281, 288; from, read, 314; gratuity given to their 'waiters', 287; consulted about the impost on pepper dust, 294, 295.
Cuttanees. *See* Cotton goods.

Dābhol, 12.
Da Costa, Alvaro, 82, 398
Dacres, Henry, 189, 200, 296, 340; elected a Committee, 55; to succeed Turner as Agent at Bantam, 190, 191, 202; his commission read, 199; salary, gratuity and security, 191–3, 199; permitted to take wine, etc. to Bantam, 193, 195, 200, 201; letter to, 206.
Dacres, John, 196, 201, 204.
Dacres, Robert, 199, 201.
Dacres, Mrs., 363.
Daggers, 164.
Daine, Henry, 228.
Dalby, Jasper, 320 (2).
Damask, 90.
Damm Island, 168.
Dane, Francisco, 291 *n*.
Danes, the, 15, 17.
Daniel, Ann, 156.
Daniel, Jeffrey, 390.
Daniel, Lambert, 145, 156, 157.
Daniel, Peter, 303, 306, 400, 401 (2).
Daniel, William, 292, 316, 319, 401.
Daniel, William, deceased, 311, 390.
Darnelly, Edward, 382.
Darnelly, Samuel, 374, 378, 382.
Dartmouth, 283.
Darwyn, Thomas, 403.
Dashwood, Francis, 400 (2).
Dashwood, John, 372, 403.
Dashwood, Samuel, 217, 227, 252; part-owner of the *Morning Star*, 187, 234.
D'Asperen, B., 22.
Datcheler, Matthias, 401.
Davenport, John, 398.
Davis, George, 292, 294.
Davis, Martha, 18, 260 (2).
Davis, Robert, 346.
Davis, Thomas, deceased, 16, 18, 70, 188.
Davis, Thomas, 294, 343.
Davison, Michael, 143, 148, 403; elected a Committee, 55, 188, 322; services required of, 5, 92, 111, 209, 210, 234, 360, 362, 376, 379, 392.
Davy, Henry, 230, 404.
Dawes, Captain Abraham, commander of the *Anne*; vi, 226, 337, 342; letter to, 342.
Dawes, Jonathan, 61, 92, 400; elected a Committee, 55.
Dawson, —, 287.
Day, Francis, 374, 378, 389.
Day, John, 389.
Day, Richard, 389.
Day, Thomas, 279.
Day, William, 389.
Deal, 4, 8, 44; letters dated from, 36, 47, 126, 314, 343, 346, 369; Company's Correspondent at, *see* Smith, Edward.
De Baugé, Zenon, 130, 130 *n*.
Debts, Committee for, 63, 92, 313; instructions to, 59, 60, 103, 384; meeting of, 61; report from, 109.
Decle, Peter, 381.
De Costa, Ferdinando Mendez, 34, 162.
Deer, Indian, for the King, 38; skins, from Siam, 105.
De Gellicon, A Tengnagel, 22.
Delanoy, Benjamin, Consul at Aleppo, 85, 88, 89; his account to be examined, 32, 230; payment to, 34, 233; instructions to, 73, 86, 176; services required of, 173 (2); letter to, 86 (2), 88–9, 93, 228 (2), 233, 351, 352.
Delanoy, Peter, dyer, 355.
Delanoy, —, 233.
Delavere, Lewis, 267.
Delavere, Peter, 253, 255, 294, 321.
Delawar river, 139.
Delice, Francis, 37.
Delillers, Isaac, 251, 400.
De Longes, Monsieur, 294.
De Nevers, Ephraim, 130.
Denham, Joseph, 164, 398, 400, 401, 402.
Denn, —, 155.
Denning, William, 362, 363.
Dennis, Sylvester, 234.
Dent, Joseph, 286, 288.
Dent, Mrs. 107, 110.
Deptford, 82, 102, 130, 380.
Derebauds. *See* Cotton goods.
Desbrow, William, 269.
Deth, —, 347.
Dethick, Thomas, Company's Agent at Leghorn; to buy coral, 53, 54, 60, 65, 88, 89, 189, 223, 344; letter to, 61, 64, 66 (2), 86, 89, 125 (2), 173, 175, 176, 180, 181, 202, 224, 228, 234, 291, 330, 331, 347, 352, 363; his security, 62 (2), 64, 83, 86, 330; letter from, 83; read, 222, 226, 344; bills

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

of exchange drawn by, 226, 229, 234, 237; complaints against, 330 (2), 331, 347.
Devisscher, Cornelia, 372, 373, 403.
Devon, John, 391.
De Witt, John, 22, 194; Sir William Temple's negotiations with, ix, x, 76–82, 121, 133–4, 143, 144, 207–8, 212; general article in the Treaty Marine proposed by, 213.
Diamonds, 9, 157, 204, 210, 359; private trade in, 73, 221, 226, 240, 277, 288, 334, 346, 348; rings, 14, 231; bort, 237, 363; sale of, 242.
Diaper. *See* Cotton goods.
Dickenson, Richard, 385.
Dickinson, Thomas, 58.
Diligence, the, v, 33, 57, 60; commander of, *see* Hutchins, William; stock, etc. for, 19, 25; men serving in, 20, 25, 228; imprest to be paid to, 21; to be sent to Bombay, 377.
Dilkes, —, silk dyer, 84.
Dispensatory, the London *and* Stroder's, 278.
Dividends, iii, 37, 94, 100, 321; forfeited, 163.
Documents, List of, 1.
Dodsworth, —, 106.
Dolins, Abraham, 400 (2), 401, 402 (2).
Dollars, 344, 355, 386; rate of exchange for, 9, 34, 53, 157, 233 (2), 252, 263, 323, 335; permission to export, 32, 37, 119, 342; Mexico and Seville, 186, 386; false, returned from Surat, 266; copper, 323, 324; rix, 332, 334, 344, 345.
Dolvile, John, 143.
Dorman, Samuel, 91.
Dormedo, —, 252.
Dornay, Henry, 376, 380.
Dornay, John, 373, 376, 378, 394.
Dorrington, Ann, 91, 94, 102.
Dorville, John, 399 (3).
Doughty, —, 299.
Dover, xi, 33, 43, 44, 229, 343.
Downing, Sir George, Ambassador at the Hague, 30, 152, 168, 257 (2); letters from, to the Navy Commissioners, 36, 130–1, 388; to Joseph Williamson, 37; to Samuel Pepys, 169–70; 382; to Sir Samuel Barnardiston, 254; to the Farmers of the Customs, 281, 288; Sir R. Long, 297; to the Company, 373, 378; Sir John Banks, 375; read, 17, 165, 190, 379; clerk to, *see* Abbot, Lawrence.
Dowse, John, 336, 337, 374, 378, 384.
Dragon, the, 192.
Drax, Henry, 18.
Drax, Sir James, 164, 224, 317.
Drax, John, 165, 209, 216; transfers adventure, 14, 18, 164, 165, 398 (2).
Drax, Ursula, 317.
Drax, William, 317 (3).
Drayner, Edward, 272.
Drugs, 323.
Duckenfeild, John, 398.
Duels, orders concerning, 111.
Du Jorden, Clement, 374.
Duke, —, 316.
Duncan, Andrew, 404.
Duncombe, Sir John, Master of the King's Ordnance, 7, 8, 189, 236.
Dungarees. *See* Cotton goods.
Dunkin, Michael, Cashier-General to the Company, 12, 72, 119, 283, 297; duties allotted to, 9, 84, 108, 161, 171, 210; re-election and salary, 56, 322; favour granted, 119; instructions to, 140, 229, 250, 251, 326, 331, 391, 395, 396; his accounts to be examined, 193, 235; his assistant, *see* Harris, Richard.
Dunkirk, 46, 69.
Dunkirk, the, hired for the King's service, 17, 26, 27, 29 (2), 141, 388.
Dunster, Giles, 399.
Durham, —, 271.
Durham, —, Junior, 269, 270 (2), 271.
Durley, —, 341.
Dutch, the, (*see also* Holland *and* States-General, the), 17, 71, 120, 122, 132; East India Company, 13, 15, 47, 79, 81, 86, 94, 136, 154, 197 (2), 214, 243, 256, 285; ships belonging to, 1; prizes taken by the English from, 9, 20, 21, 31, 38; seized by Turks, 277, 282; to be dispatched to the Indies, 87, 339; maps and charts of India, 5; books and journals, 53, 220; Ambassadors, 10, 17, 47, 392; Memorandum to, 15; injuries and losses caused the English by, viii, 1, 13, 29, 30, 168–9, 194, 195, 197; try to engross the Indian trade, viii, 13, 15, 66, 81, 101, 105, 108, 127, 153, 194, 195, 207, 208, 212, 244, 284, 285, 319; treaties between the English and, viii, ix, 10, 12–15, 19, 20, 22–5, 30, 44, 119, 121; (*see also* Treaty Marine); fight with, 25; Committee for Affairs of, matters referred to, 45, 94, 143, 194, 332; trade at Ceylon, 79, 257, 258; their objections to a free trade answered, 108, 121, 123, 126–8, 138–9, 144, 152, 153; report concerning debts owing by the English in Japan, 111; Certificate touching negotiations with, 318–19; Articles concluded between the King of Macassar and, ix, x, 194, 195, 196–8, 218; annulled, 214, 215; men taken prisoners by, 201, 207; clause omitted in Articles sent to England by, 217–19; General Article to end dispute between the English Company and, 225–6, 256–8; letter from Van Benninghen concerning, 242–5; Agent for, *see* Lucy.

Dutell, Mrs., difference between the Company and, 296, 297, 336, 376, 387.
Dyer, Stephen, 353.
Dyer, William, 267.
Dymond, John, 215, 318.

Eades, John, 302.
Eagle, the, 139.
Earning. *See* Erwin.
East, —, 46.
Eastgate, Francis, 299.
East India Company, (*see also*, Fourth Joint Stock, New General Stock *and* United Joint Stock); Governor, *see* Riccard *and* Thomson; Deputy-Governor, *see* Barnardiston, Rider *and* Thomson; Accountant, *see* Sambrooke, Jeremy *and* Harbert, John; Auditor, *see* Edwin, Humphrey; Beadle, *see* Harris, Richard; Cashier, *see* Dunkin, Michael; Counsel, *see* Turner *and* Walker; Husband, *see* Sprigg, Thomas; Proctor, *see* Arnold, Henry; Secretary, *see* Blackborne *and* Stanyan; Solicitor, *see* Moses, William; letters from: to their Agents and Captains, *passim*; to the King of Bantam, 14–15; the King of Jambi, 309–10; the King of Persia, 45; the Earl of Sandwich, 65–6; Sir Robert Southwell, 67; Sir William Temple, 126–7, 138–9, 168–9, 207–8; Van Beninghen, 151–4; Sir John Trevor, 256–8; the Commanders of the Fleet for the Coast, 282; the Commanders of the ships expected from Surat, the Coast, and Bantam, 328–9; the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, 300–1, Memorials from: to the Lords Committees for Trade, 51–3; touching Trade to the Manillas, 128–9; the Treaty Marine, 150–1, 212–15; Macassar, 194–5, 196–8, 212–13; to Lord Arlington, 217–19; petitions from: to the King, viii, ix, 11–13, 16, 21, 27–8, 45, 47, 48 (2); to Parliament, touching Skinner, xvii, 53, 54, 56, 57, 59, 60, 259; orders from: concerning their factors, etc., 3 (2), 5, 9, 14 (3), 87, 109–11, 264, 269–70, 274–5, 290; letters to, 41, 164, 297, 368; frauds committed by, 268; salaries of, 374; tonnage allowed, 379–81; to the commanders of their ships, vii, 18, 19, 22, 32, 119, 222, 234, 250, 256, 271, 277, 278, 281, 282, 298, 302, 305, 309, 328, 329, 333, 364, 383; concerning charterparties, 89, 90, 93, 96, 98, 106, 231, 239, 397; ships to be built for, vii, 46, 57, 58, 73, 74, 82, 83, 85, 91, 94 (2), 113, 117, 118, 139, 161, 219, 220, 222, 223, 226, 246, 247, 289, 320, 330, 337, 340, 350, 352, 395; registration of money and goods, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 32, 35, 108, 160, 161, 167, 286, 381; regulation of their affairs at home and abroad, iv, viii, 6, 14, 31, 45, 47, 49, 55, 73, 107, 118, 260, 342; foreigners holding stock, 6, 45, 91; the balancing of their books, 54, 56, 117, 130, 148, 156, 251; private trade, *see* Trade, private; Fort St. George, *see* Fort St. George; debtors, 57, 60, 92, 155, 156, 338; admission to the freedom, 100, 106, 118, 180, 182, 206, 253, 261; duels, 111; sale of goods by the candle, 165, 204, 205, 350; ships hired for the King's service from, see *Convertine, Dunkirk, Leopard*, and *Mary Rose*; letters patent granting Bombay to, 2, 22, 26, 27, 34, 35, 44, 95; rent to be paid for, 35, 44, 95, 97 (2), 115, 141, 287, 391; *see also* Bombay; their seal, affixed to covenants, etc., 10, 14, 19, 45, 62, 98, 106, 110, 112, 115 (2), 119, 140, 149, 157 (2), 160, 166, 172, 177, 220, 298, 303, 305, 317, 326, 329, 348, 349, 360, 384; a large silver one ordered, 166, 191; charters granted, referred to, 49, 108, 128, 131, 134, 150, 184, 190 (2), 217, 247, 254; injuries and losses caused by the Dutch to, *see* Dutch, the; money to be taken up at interest for, 16, 57, 61, 62, 98, 173, 276; paid secretly by, 19 *n.*, 53 *n.*, 60, 83 *n.*, 85 *n.*, 88 *n.*; saltpetre bought for the King's service from, *see* saltpetre; their Statement for not allowing dead freight for the *Leopard*, xv, xvi, 28–30; proposal to appoint a select committee to manage their affairs, iv, 49, 346–8; oath to be taken by their officers and servants, 49, 71, 191, 193, 261; election of, 56, 72, 73, 106, 191, 322, 323, 370, 373; acquittance for money realized by sale of the contents of the two Dutch prizes, granted to, 21, 33; payments to be made to, 75, 128, 303, 319; dispute between the Royal African Company and, 71, 72, 75–6, 92, 193, 208; answer the objections of the Dutch to a free trade, 108; Christmas and other charitable gifts presented by, 130, 132, 155 (2), 158, 164, 165, 286, 287, 289, 330, 374; letters patent granted by James I to, 159, 159 *n.*; to attend the Lords of the Treasury, 161, 165 (2), 169 (2), 175; the Council, 254, 255; damage suffered from pirates by, 179, 185; proceedings taken for recovery of pirated treasure, 178; their Court and Letter Books to be indexed, v, 180; their General Journal and General Ledger, 182; their remarks on the petition of Captain Minors, 184–5; General Article to end the dispute between the Dutch Company and, 225–6; their answer to Winter's petition read in Council, 254; rules and instructions for their Presidents,

Agents, and Chiefs, read, 263, 316; account between the King and, xv, xvi, 268, 312, 373, 375, 382, 388; difference between the owners of the *Greyhound* and, 304; Answer to Buckeridge's bill, 315–16; to Legate's bill, 317–18; Certificate touching negotiations with the Dutch Company and, 318–19; their Answer to John Greenhill's bill, 324–5; told by the King of a proposal which may prove advantageous, 337, 338, 343; adventure transferred by, 399.
East India House, 20, 104, 161, 163, 167, 188, 219, 386; assessment and rent of, 36, 44; repairs to, 82, 83, 94, 162, 289, 297, 316, 341, 349, 362; sale to be held at, 187; stable at, 247, 250; gatehouse at, 316, 341; caretaker at, *see* Harris, Edith.
East India Merchant, the, 158, 225; commander of, *see* Porter, Captain William.
East India Merchant, the, 355, 394; commander of, *see* Cooley, Captain Robert; to go to the Coast and Bay, vi, 389, 397.
Eaton, William, 105.
Edge, Isaac, 183.
Edisbury, Kenrick, 316.
Edmonds, Edward, 230.
Edmonton, 155.
Edwards, Daniel, 37.
Edwards, James, 25, 59, 166, 398; applies on behalf of the Fourth and United Joint Stocks, 117, 142, 159; elected a Committee, 188; transfers adventure, 399 (3), 400.
Edwards, John, 377.
Edwards, Sheriff, 247, 250.
Edwards, Thomas, 399 (2), 403 (2).
Edwin, Humphrey, Auditor to the Company, 145, 164, 325; his accounts to be examined, 2, 155 (2), 311, 321; services required of, 2, 3, 32, 50, 59, 61, 62, 70–2, 75, 76, 85, 87, 90–2, 96, 102, 109, 118, 128, 130, 132, 141, 155, 162, 166, 179, 193, 205, 210, 245, 252, 269, 270, 288, 306, 321, 362, 376, 389; letters from, 45, 58 (2), 67, 105, 115–16, 124, 188, 193, 196, 204, 224, 225, 284, 314–15; election and salary, 56, 58, 322; gratuity given to, 58; assistant to, 73, 182, 198, 200, 286, 288; *see* Altham, Birch *and* Cozens; granted permission to export goods, 163, 167, 186, 275, 286, 336, 384, 396; instructions to, 293, 305, 320, 327; his objections to Dethick's account, 330, 331.
Eggleston, Ralph, 385.
Elephants' teeth (ivory), 20, 32, 69, 354.
Elford, —, 385.
Elizabeth, Queen, 103.
Elkin, Thomas, 367.
Elling, Robert, 373.
Ellis, Andrew, letter from, 259.
Ellis, Robert, 398.
Elwes, Sir Gervase, 117.
Elwes, Robert, 117.
Emberton, Margaret, 401.
Emeralds, 37.
Endymion, the, 257, 319.
Ennis, Mrs. 385.
Erith, 57.
Erning, Captain Anthony, 199; commander of the *John and Martha*, 369, 397; rials pirated from the *Morning Star* belonging to, 173, 177, 271.
Erwin, Captain George, 178, 210, 385; commander of the *Bombay Merchant*, 130, 132; tenders a new ship, 82, 102, 350, 352; letter from, 141; letter to, 394.
Essex House, 226.
Ettamon Dowlett, the, 39.
European, the, 355, 368, 389; commander of, *see* Potter, Captain; to go to the Coast and Bay, vi, 397.
Euphrates, the river, 80.
Evans, Griffen, 201.
Evans, John, 204, 206, 237 (2), 238.
Evans, Michael, 401 (2).
Everard, George, 16.
Everson, Joas, dispute with the Company about cowries, 99, 183, 200, 210, 336; copper bought from, 336, 338, 387.
Examiner's Office, 193.
Exchange, the. *See* Royal Exchange.
Exchequer, the, (*see also* Treasury, the), Chancellor of, *see* Cooper, Lord Ashley; orders on, 98, 249, 319; payments into, xiv, 97 (2), 115, 141, 297, 331, 360; from, 128, 160, 249, 287, 319, 391; court of, order from, 11; decrees made in, xvi, 43, 91, 99, 141, 307, 395; case depending in, 57, 376; bills in, 62, 298, 329.
Experiment, the, 252, 283, 298; commander of, *see* Lymbry, Captain William; to go to Surat and Bantam, vi, 233, 283, 313; treasure and goods shipped in, 265, 295, 313; damage caused the *Friendship* by, 299, 304.

Faber, Peter, 241.
Fabian, George, 269.
Fabian, James, 191, 366.
Fairecliffe, Humphrey, 124, 139; services required of, 16, 39, 54 (2), 73, 229; instructions to, 22, 33, 183, 393; commission for, desired and obtained, 121, 131, 150; letter to, 229; reports and letters received from, 31, 308, 314 (2), 316.
Fairecliffe, Robert, 250, 269.
Falcon, the, commander of, *see* Seaman, Edmund; to go to Surat, vi, 355, 368, 397.

Falmouth, 68, 172; letters dated from, 169, 172, 201, 211, 283, 290, 342; ships arrive at, v, vii, 174, 178, 290, 342; private trade landed at, 304; the Company's Correspondent at, *see* Arundell, William.
Farington, Edmond, 280.
Farley, John, 267.
Farley, Joseph, 248, 267.
Farley, Thomas, 366, 367.
Farmer, Anthony, 235.
Farrar, Francis, 367, 383, 384.
Fellowes, William, 402.
Felton, —, 50.
Fenn, John, 306, 308, 317, 401 (2), 402 (2).
Fenn, Katherine, 401 (2), 402 (2).
Ferne, Captain, 99; commander of the *John*.
Field, John, 264, 265, 390.
Field, Mary, 369.
Field, William, 142, 169, 323, 369.
Fielder, James, 201.
Finch, Sir Heneage, Solicitor-General; to be consulted: about Skinner's case, 48; laws and constitution for Bombay, 128, 149, 157; Fort St. George, 246; letter to, 141–2.
Finch, —, 280.
Fincham, Simon, 398 (2).
Fire, the Great, referred to, iii, 109, 162, 317.
Firebrass, —, 37, 40.
Fire-hearths, duty on, payment to the Company from, 98, 116, 284, 289, 331, 390, 391.
Fisher, Richard, 308.
Fisher, Captain Robert, 293, 307, 310; commander of the *Berkeley Castle*; vessel built by, 140, 142, 226, 227, 231.
Fitch, Mary, 358.
Fitch, Nathaniel, 362.
Fitch, Thomas, 194, 198.
Flacket, Robert, 381.
Fleet Street, 266.
Fleetwood, John, 35, 41, 297.
Fleetwood, Robert, 248, 267.
Fletcher, Francis, 310, 320.
Flexmer, —, 106, 246.
Floate, Augustine, 156.
Floate, John, 132, 145, 156, 157.
Floate, John, Senior, 156.
Flower, Stephen, 39, 40.
Flying Eagle, the, 350, 395; commander of, *see* Stevens, William; treasure and goods shipped in, 355, 359; her dispatch, 360, 365; to go to Bantam, vi, 397.
Foley, Richard, 268 (2), 271, 272, 273 (2).
Foote, Alderman, 35.
Ford, Sir Richard, 121, 122, 159, 163, 399.
Formosa, vi, xii, 105, 106, 361, 397.
Forrester, John, 302.
Fort St. George (*see also* Madras), 106, 116, 272; Agent at, *see* Foxcroft, George; library at, 3; books for, 275, 278, 280, 281, 384; factors and others at and for, 5, 8, 10, 222, 238, 239, 249, 253, 259, 264, 265, 277, 279, 296, 364, 374; soldiers to be sent to, 5 (2), 6, 9, 16, 20, 253, 266, 274, 277, 382; commission and instructions from the King for the reduction of, xiii, 6, 8, 11, 13, 48, 147, 232, 251, 272, 276, 318; surrender of, to Foxcroft, 228, 240, 246, 251, 269; disorders at, 239 (2), 240, 245, 246, 254, 281, 372; ships and stock for, v, 10, 104, 220, 266, 382, 394; the Company's orders concerning, 13, 14, 40, 232, 245, 246, 251, 374; letters and instructions to, 101, 104, 122, 130, 173, 374, 377; Sir William Langhorne to succeed Foxcroft at, 259; appointments to the Council at, 259, 260, 263; chaplains at and for, 2, 260; complaints about, xiii, xiv, 232, 254.
Foster, Christopher, 403.
Fountayn, Serjeant, 289.
Fourth Joint Stock, the, iii, trustees for those interested in, 102, 158–60, 162; a General Court of the United and, 161 (2), 166, 170; adventure belonging to, sold, 171 (2), transferred, 399; interest to be paid to adventurers in, 326.
Fowke, Charles, 10.
Fowler, Roger, silk-dyer, 100, 119, 120; entertainment and salary, xii, xiii, 87, 96, 110; deceased, xiii, 359; payment to his widow, 375.
Fowler, Temperance, 359, 375.
Fox, Thomas, 61.
Fox, William, 187, 193.
Foxcroft, George, Agent at Fort St. George, 1, 166, 334; goods to be delivered free to his assignee, 226; gold sent out to, 277; Fort St. George surrendered to, 228, 240, 246, 251, 269; imprisonment of, 240; to be allowed to return home, 247, 248, 276, 374; Langhorne to succeed, xiii, 259; Chuseman's accusation against, 272; payment to his wife, 229; commission to examine his dispute with Sir Edward Winter, xiii, 255, 276, 277, 279; order of Council concerning, 278, 281; his service and sufferings to be remembered, 305.
Foxcroft, Isaac, 277, 305, 384; diamonds, etc. to be delivered to, 246, 334.
Foxcroft, Nathaniel, 156, 157, 251; to be sent home, 248, 251, 276; accusation against, 272.
France, ships designed for India from, 271, 281, 282, 306.
Francis, Robert, letter from, 86.
Francklyn, Edward, 398.
Frederic, Sir John, 386, 399, 401, 403.
Freeman, Simeon, 305, 310.
French, the, viii, 15, 17, 121, 127; men-of-

war, 43; padres, 73; pirate, 179, 185; a paper concerning Skinner presented by some Frenchmen, 366.
French, Paul, 308.
Friendship, the, 299, 304.
Fulcher, Giles, 57.
Fulford, —, 313, 358, 361, 384.
Fulfuts. *See* Cotton goods.
Fullwood, John, 201.

Gainpin, Henry, 362.
Gainpin, William, 375.
Galangal, an aromatic root, 94, 94 *n*.
Gallipoli, 343.
Galls, 200.
Ganges, the, 80, 97, 119.
Gardiner, John, 291, 403.
Gardiner, Robert, 109.
Gardner, Jo., 235.
Gardner, Richard, 2, 59.
Gargen, Henry, 206, 207.
Garraway, —, 315.
Gary, Captain Henry, Deputy Governor of Bombay, 12, 48, 286; recommended by the King, 25, 32; complaints of 249, 300.
Geere, Susannah, 382.
Geffery, Robert, 403 (2).
George, the, 95, 136, 311; commander of, *see* Basse, Captain William; survey of, 97, 100; men serving in, 97, 127, 160, 368; passengers in, 111, 136; to touch at St. Helena on her way to Surat, v, 117, 143, 156, 157; treasure and stock laden in, 122, 129, 143, 150, 162, 216.
George and Martha, the, 82.
Gerhard's 'Herbal', 278.
Gibbon, Hammon, 10.
Gibbs, Philip, 201.
Gifford, Gervase, 374, 378, 380.
Gifford, Humphrey, 36, 194, 299.
Gifford, Philip, Chief at Kārwār, 36, 380; salary and gratuity given to, 38, 301; appointed of Council at Surat, 292.
Gifford, William, 42, 62, 156, 211.
Gift, the, 342.
Gill, Edward, 350.
Ginger, 132, 363; green, 49, 163, 190, 242, 245, 352, 365.
Ginghams. *See* Cotton goods.
Girle, Leonard, 362.
Glanville, Benjamin, 53, 401, 402.
Glasses, 15, 69, 162, 296, 377.
Glover, Thomas, 398, 399 (2).
Goa, 12, 28, 34, 37, 67, 291.
Gobarrs. *See* Cotton goods.
Godard, Thomas, 201.
Goddard, Thomas, 376.
Goddard, —, 208, 345.
Goddard, Mrs. 357.
Godfrey, Benjamin, 15.
Godfrey, Michael, 303, 401.
Godolphin, Captain John, commander of the *Morning Star*; 90, 177, 183; offers her for service, 82, 83; letters and instructions to, 119, 133, 172–4, 394; Tillard to assist, 133 (2), 174; reports the piratical attack on his ship, 172, 173, 178; attempts to hide his misbehaviour, 192; satisfaction to be obtained from, 199, 204; reported capture by the Turks, 283.
Godolphin, Sir William, Envoy Extraordinary in Spain, 119; the Company's memorial concerning trade to the Manillas to be delivered to, xi, 120, 122, 128, 129 (2); to be written to concerning, xi, 202, 208, 345, 348.
Godschal, John, 403.
Goeds, John, 278.
Goffe, Captain John, commander of the *John and Martha*, 85, 90, 348; engages his ship as security, 350; allowed to go as commander on certain conditions, 356, 361; permission refused, 366; meeting about the business of Blake and, 359.
Gofton, John, 374, 378, 385, 390.
Gold, 20, 87; brought from Guinea by Beavis, 5, 7, 8, 100; payments to be made in, 35, 43, 113, 114, 143; to be exported, 20, 90, 273, 294, 295, 354, 386; warrant for export of, 247, 290.
Gold, Sir Nicholas, 6.
Gold, Sir Thomas, 181.
Gold Coast, the, 70, 122.
Golden Fleece, the, 87, 89.
Golden Phoenix, the, 32, 53; receipt for payment for goods taken in, 9, 21, 33, 90; books taken in, 375, 376; account of all desired, 114, 118, 125.
Golden Rose, the, 175, 178; commander of, *see* Ally Rice.
Goldsborough, Captain John, commander of the *Antelope*, 397.
Goldsmith, Charles, 26.
Gollofer, Elizabeth, 27.
Gollofer, Walter, 27, 27 *n*.
Gombroon, 40, 86; payment for consulage at, 39, 40, 338; factors at, 39, 40, 351; Customhouse at, 40; letters from, 114, 136.
Gomelden, William, 403.
Gonsalvis, Augustine, 367, 370.
Good, John, 281.
Good Hope, the, 271.
Goodheart, Abraham, 385.
Goodier, John, elected a Committee, 322; adventure transferred to, 401, 403.
Goodier, Jeremy, 374, 378.
Goodlad, Captain Richard, commander of

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

the *Mediterranean*, 219, 221, 231; his private trade, 275, 278.
Goodlad, Captain Richard, commander of the *Rainbow*, 240 (2), 265, 267, 269; gratuity given to, 268; his private trade, 268, 273; arrested, 278.
Goodlad, Captain William, commander of the *Greyhound*, 337.
Goodneston, 159.
Goods, Committee for Buying, 193, 332, 382; meeting of, 338, 354, 368, 377; prohibited, 199; importation of, 217; Englishmen trading in, to be sent home, 361; Deliveries and Sales of, 212; tares on, 219; List of Stock and, to be sent to the Indies, 220; account of all remaining in warehouses to be given in, 321; to be cleared, 328, 384; warehouse for gruff, 347.
Goodson, Vice-Admiral, 126.
Goodyear, John, appointed on the commission for taking possession of Bombay, 18; his security, 33; admitted to the freedom, 305.
Goodyear, Mrs., 163.
Goose, Hannah, 69.
Gosnold, George, 374, 378, 383.
Gosnold, George, Senior, 383, 387, 400.
Gostwick, William, 399.
Gould, Elizabeth, 402.
Gould, Thomas, 20, 92, 156, 311, 343.
Gourney, John, 109, 117, 141, 171.
Gourney, Mary, 171.
Gower, Thomas, 403.
Grace, Edward, 267.
Gracechurch Street, 319.
Grant, John, 223, 230, 308.
Grave, Joseph, 275.
Graves, Elizabeth, 58, 60.
Graves, Humphrey, 58, 60.
Graves, John, 227.
Graves, Captain Richard, 226.
Graves, William, 9.
Gravesend, searcher and officers at, 2, 20, 164; ships to be hastened to, 6, 7, 11, 14, 85, 87, 91, 102, 162, 202, 360, 365, 369, 383; to sail from, vi, 14, 98, 107, 265, 268, 301, 355, 387, 390.
Gravill, William, 252.
Gray, Ann, 402.
Gray, Matthew, 35, 293, 335; appointed on the Council at Surat, 292; permitted to export goods, 297, 299, 302, 308.
Gray, Thomas, 402.
Greaves, George, 302.
Greaves, John, 222.
Green, John, 32, 354, 368, 398, 403 (2).
Green, Thomas, 384, 400.
Greenhill, George, 119, 196.
Greenhill, Henry, 92, 96, 142; bill against the Company and Sir Thomas Chamber from the sons of, 68, 119, 271, 324–6; his account, 105, 224; helps to seize the Nabob's junk, 74, 261; persons to be examined touching, 266; his executors, 141, 148, 171, 200.
Greenhill, John, 326, 394; heads for an answer to his bill in Chancery against the Company, 324–5.
Greentree, John, 341, 369.
Greenvelt, Tileman Jans, 119, 120.
Greenwich, 124.
Gregory, Jeremy, 375.
Gregory, William, 167, 252; to answer for Trevisa, 45, 50, 57, 62, 122.
Greyhound, the, 231, 247, 250; commander of, *see* Goodlad, Captain William; owners of, 10, 235, 236, 287, 340; payment to, 222, 318, 337; a meeting to end the difference between the Company and, 304; men serving in, 223, 245, 250, 340, 343; her return, vi, 20, 68, 228; treasure and goods shipped in, 229, 333, 333 *n.*, 335, 337, 338, 340, 341; to go to Bantam, vi, 333 (2), 334, 335; private trade in, 227, 232, 235, 336, 337.
Griffith, Sir John, letter from, 187.
Griffith, Samuel, 350.
Grigg, Thomas, chaplain to the Bishop of London, 281.
Grigsby, Alexander, 292–5.
Grimbell, Francis, 266.
Grimwade, John, 333.
Groome, Captain, commander of the *William and Mary*, 84, 85.
Gross, William, 305.
Grout, Roger, 340, 341.
Grubb, Clarivance, 356.
Guinea, stuffs from, 49, 209, 247, 352, 365; loss sustained by the Company in, 71, 76; factors and others at, 76, 84, 90, 116, 117, 274; gold from, 100, 113, 114, 143, 247; the Royal Company at, 121, 122; ships for, 285, 314.
Gunn, Captain William, 304, 307, 343.
Gunpowder, 309, 310, 337; the Company petitions to be allowed to export, 21, 27, 28; to be sent to Bombay, 42, 135, 364.
Gwillym, John, 390.
Gwillym, Stephen, 380, 390.
Gwillym, Stephen, Junior, 374, 378, 380, 390.
Gwin, Rowland, 60.

Hackwell, Captain Robert, 104, 105.
Hague, the, viii, 143, 212; Ambassador at, *see* Downing, Sir George; the 'Treaty Marine' concluded at, 22, 153; letters from, 163, 168; Notes from, 339.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Hales, Edmond, 334, 335, 339.
Hales, Edmond, Senior, 339.
Hall, John, 376.
Hall, Joseph, 302; appointed to the Council on the Coast, 14, 264, 266.
Hall, Joshua, 386.
Hall, Mary, 144, 150.
Hall, Sarah, 390.
Hall, Stephen, 235, 362, 363.
Hall, Thomas, 143, 350, 356.
Hall, Captain Thomas, commander of the *Coast Frigate*, 223, 256.
Hallett, John, Brief heads in answer to his bill, 289–90.
Hallett, Mrs., 303.
Hamblyn, Hannah, 69, 72, 87.
Hamburg, the Company's Agent at, *see* Van Overbeck; copper from, 60, 70, 84, 88, 107, 112, 116, 201, 223, 326, 329, 330, 332, 340.
Hamm, Margaret, 334.
Hamm, Samuel, 335.
Hamond, Richard, 156.
Hampson, Henry, the Company's Agent at Amsterdam; 61, 398, 401; bill against the Company exhibited in Chancery by, 115; letter to, 120, 131, 224.
Hampson, John, 301.
Hampton, Walter, 336, 338, 345.
Hannibal, the, commander of, *see* Hill, Captain William; 298, 299, 313; offered for service and entertained, 222, 231; treasure and goods shipped in, 265, 280, 295, 304, 313; to go to Surat, vi, 283, 313.
Hanson, Henry, 140, 399.
Happy Entrance, the, 221, 229, 280; commander of, *see* Swayne, Edward; to go to the Coast and Bay, vi, 231, 234, 312; treasure and goods shipped in, 252, 265, 312; searchers to board, 269.
Harbert (or Herbert), John, Assistant to Sambrooke *and* afterwards Accountant-General to the Company; v, 230, 306, 325; re-election and salary, 56, 323; instructions to, 125, 140, 159, 217, 239, 251, 253, 271, 286, 293, 295, 305, 307, 309, 330, 351, 360; chosen to succeed Sambrooke, 215; gratuity given to, 334; his Assistant, *see* Altham, Leventhorp.
Harbin, —, 355.
Hardingham, Captain John, commander of the *Return*, 394.
Hardy, Bridget, 287, 299, 302, 329.
Hardy, Major Robert, 299.
Hardy, Thomas, 12.
Hardy, —, 217.
Hargrave, Jeremy, 106.
Hargrave, Captain William, 289, 396.
Harington, John, 275.
Harman, Captain Thomas, 307, 342, 387, 397; commander of the *Unicorn*; offers her for service, 322, 328; reported ill-usage of his men, 333, 340; letter to, 391.
Harrington John, 250, 252.
Harrington, Thomas, 336, 338 (2), 345.
Harrington, William, 165, 338, 401 (3).
Harris, Bartholomew, 374, 378.
Harris, Edith, 302, 369; payment to, 54, 321, 322.
Harris, Nathaniel, 348, 349.
Harris, Richard, Beadle to the Company *and* assistant to Dunkin, 132; re-election and salary, 56, 322; his account, 318, 349.
Harrison, Godfrey, 398 (2).
Harrison, Sir John, 132.
Harrison, William, 70.
Hart, Anne, 73.
Hartnoll, Valentine, 43.
Harvey William, 308.
Harwar, —, 385.
Haslewood, Thomas, 265, 275.
Haslewood, Thomas, Junior, 248, 249, 260, 265, 271.
Hatsell, Henry, 398.
Hatton, Christopher, 157.
Hatton, Robert, 221, 359.
Hawkins, John, 120.
Hayes, Sir James, 404.
Hayles, John, 199–201.
Haynes, Henry, 30.
Hearth-money, tallies or orders to be given on, in payment for saltpetre, 93–5, 241, 249, 356, 358, 360, 387.
Heath, Francis, 399, 400.
Heathfield, John, 390.
Heatly, John, 401.
Heatly, Thomas, 71, 141, 401, 402 (2).
Heblethwait, James, 110, 267.
Heckfield, 273.
Heigham, Bedingfield, 369.
Hemand, Simon, 56, 57, 60.
Hempston, Broad, 342.
Henbury, Captain, 336.
Henbury, George, 334–6.
Henchman, Humphrey, Bishop of London xiv, 255, 376; applies concerning Jeremy Sambrooke's papers, etc., v, 219, 264, 279; bill of complaint from, 298; his chaplain, *see* Griggs; his secretary, *see* Roberts.
Herba stuffs. *See* Cotton goods.
Hercules, the, commander of, *see* Swanley, George; offered for service, 83, 85; declined, 110; survey to be taken of, 88–90, 98.
Herne, Basil, 400, 401.
Herne, Henry, 10, 94.
Herne, Nathaniel, 162, 262, 359, 399; stands security, 4, 170, 234, 260, 267; services required of, 19, 20, 145, 183, 199, 200, 334,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

353; elected a Committee, 55, 188, 322; permitted to export wine, etc., 216, 270, 280; acts as arbitrator, 316, 362; adventure transferred to, 398–401, 402 (4), 403.
Herne, Nicholas, 166; entertainment and security, 145, 157–9.
Herne, Samuel, 158.
Herries, Edward, 259.
Hervey, Samuel, 373, 378, 382, 390.
Hewer, —, 164.
Hiccockes, William, 2.
Hickes, James, letter, to, 1, 187, 201, 211, 254, 290, 342.
Hickford, Anna, 402.
Hickford, James, 402.
Higginson, Charles, 356, 358.
Highgate, 105.
Hill, Daniel, 206 (2), 210.
Hill, James, 45, 46, 61, 70, 210.
Hill, Rowland, 402.
Hill, Captain William, commander of the *Hannibal*, 222, 231, 286, 298, 299 (2).
Hinmers, Joseph, 204, 206, 237; entertainment and security, 259, 260, 263, 276, 279, 281; his servant, 266; permitted to export goods, 274, 280; his departure, 281, 284.
Hoare, Robert, 302.
Hobby, John, 312, 336; elected a Committee, 188; services required of, 59, 196.
Hocket, Ellen, 210.
Hocket, Margaret, 335.
Hodges, —, 19.
Holden, Thomas, letter from, 169, 201, 211, 283, 290, 342.
Holland, viii; treaty with. *See* Treaty Marine; endeavour to import pepper from, 73, 107, 109; saltpetre imported from, 229, 230; Negotiations in, 76–82.
Holmes, —, 134, 139.
Holworthy, Sir Matthew, 259, 268, 280; stands security, 3; payment to, 160.
Hooke, Caleb, 273, 275, 341, 391.
Hooke, Sir Thomas, 293.
Hooke, the Rev. Walter, chaplain at Masulipatam, 16; complaints of, 232, 254, 255; gratuity to, 235, 238, 341.
Hooker, Sir William, 299, 304, 400.
Hope, the, ships in, 2, 8, 14, 39.
Hope, William, 307.
Hopewell, the, 29.
Hopkins, John, 264, 265.
Hopper, Robert, 245, 293; the Company's demands against, 205, 206, 211, 217; referred to arbitration, 222, 239, 276.
Hornby, —, 383.
Hornigold, John, 374, 378, 382.
Horses, from Ireland, 342.
Horsham, William, 25.
Horsman, Captain Nathaniel, 265, 309, 310; commander of the *Constantinople Merchant*; his request concerning white pepper, etc., 233, 259, 292.
Horton, George, 235.
Hoskins, Thomas, 36, 37, 349, 373.
Houblon, James, services required of, 7, 96, 100, 145, 147, 202, 215, 235, 281, 334, 371; elected a Committee, 55, 188, 322.
Houghton, —, 31.
Hounsel, the Rev., 381, 385; entertainment, salary and gratuity, 339–41, 357, 386; favours granted, 357, 358 (2), 386; books desired by, 383, 385; his servant, *see* Morris, Richard.
Hounsel, Letice, 399.
Hovener, Abraham, 400 (2), 402.
Howard, Charles, Earl of Carlisle, 97.
Howard, Captain Philip, 327.
Howard, —, 242.
Howell, Francis, 377.
Howes, John, 269.
Hudson, John, 235.
Hudson, Ralph, 61, 85.
Hudson, William, 139.
Hūgli, 128, 221, 239; factors at, 10, 264; pilots to be trained for the river at, xiii, 97, 377; ships and stock for, 97, 104.
Huling, William, 376.
Hull, John, 222, 265, 277.
Humhums. *See* Cotton goods.
Humphrey and Elizabeth, the, vii, 149, 349, 354, 358; commander of, *see* Medford, Captain Robert; repairs in, 110, 160, 393; offered for service, 107, 118, 350; entertained for Surat, v, 111; for the Coast and Bay, vi, 355, 389, 397; passengers in, 148, 182, 186, 375; treasure and stock laden in, 148, 164, 368; her owners, 142 (2), permitted to ship out money, 386; payment to, 164, 186, 352, 357, 366.
Hunt, Edmund, 364.
Hunter, Henry, 334, 402 (2).
Hunter, Captain John, 58, 64.
Hunter, Thomas, 58, 62.
Hurleston, Ann, 398 (2).
Hurleston, Nicholas, 395.
Hussy, Alderman, 120, 327.
Hutchins, Elizabeth, 246, 316.
Hutchins, Captain William, commander of the *Diligence*, 360, 361, 375, 383; his commission and salary, 21 (2), 394; complains of his ship, 33; his account, 392.
Hutchinson, James, 340; entertainment and salary, 143, 144, 163.
Hutchinson, Richard, 293, 401 (2).
Hyat, Captain Philip, commander of the *Crown*, 85 (2), 91, 349, 397; offers her for service, 84, 331; permitted to ship cloth,

356; payment to, 360, 385; letter to, 373; from, read, 382.
Hyat, Mrs. 381.

Illum, Jeremy, 228.
Increase, the, 216, 229.
Indigo, reference to, and sale of, *passim*; from Lahore and Sarkhej, 49, 209, 242, 321, 352, 365; shirts, skins, and dust of, 49, 209, 242, 352, 365; 'Telinglie,' 49.
Indrapura, Dutch claims at, 225, 243, 244, 257, 258.
Ingatestone, 266.
Ingram, the, 61.
Ingram, Sir Arthur, 55, 269.
Injons, George, 55, 58, 61.
Injons, John, 61.
Inner Temple, the, 2, 353.
Innis, James, 274.
Inquiry, the, 211.
Ireland, 287, 342.
Ireland, William, 191, 235.
Ironside, —, 281.
Ispahān, 39, 40, 44.

Jaggard, Abraham, 404 (2).
Jakatra, 80, 168.
Jackson, Peter, 375, 403.
Jamaica, 314, 359.
Jambi, 80, 101, 168, 260; stock and ships for, v, 9, 85, 87, 98, 104; pepper trade to be secured at, 101; pepper from, 127, 203, 242, 321, 351; Dutch abuses at, 195; Kings of, 203; presents for, 283, 302, 309, 310; letters from and to, 282, 295, 296, 309–10; factors at, 204, 256.
James I, 159.
James, Charles, 20, 292, 293.
James, Thomas, 370.
Japan, vi, 397; trade with, xi, xii, 53, 63, 65, 67, 95, 104, 105, 361; books relating to, 375, 376; committee to consider about, 104, 105–6, 111.
Jarret, William, 106 (2), 399, 401.
Jearsey, John, 267.
Jearsey, William, Chief at Masulipatam, 130, 288; to be dismissed the Company's service, 248; commission to examine the injuries done the Company by, 270, 271.
Jegon, Philip, 401.
Jelley, William, 297.
Jemmat, George, 390.
Jemmat, John, 359.
Jemmy, the, 44.
Jenings, Richard, 384, 394.
Jenings, Richard, Junior, 374, 378, 384.
Jenkins, Dr. Leoline, Judge of the Admiralty Court, 204.
Jennens, Samuel, 260.
Jewels, 157, 183, 204, 233, 381; permission money paid for importing, 30, 43; value of all received from India to be notified to the Husband, 326, 346.
Johanna, slaves to be bought at, 305, 306.
John, the, 99, 211; commander of, *see* Ferne, Captain.
John and Margaret, the, vii, 332, 341, 345, 366; commander of, *see* Lord, *and* Perkins; offered for service, 69, 83 (2), 84, 345; to go to Bantam, vi, 85, 96, 184, 283, 355, 397; St. Helena, 365; her owners, 83, 84, 245, 345; payment to, 342, 383; her dispatch, 98, 117; treasure and stock shipped in, 132, 150, 341, 356.
John and Martha, the, vii, 344, 359, 397; commander of, *see* Goffe, *and* Erwin; offered for service, 82–4, 142, 356; to go to the Coast and Bay, v, 85, 283; to Bantam, vi, 355; St. Helena, 364, 365; her owners, 245, 350, 366; payment to, 352, 369; goods and treasure shipped in, 90, 119, 354, 367, 378, 384; her charterparty, 106, 110.
Johnson, Alexander, 401, 402.
Johnson, Ben, letter from, 189.
Johnson, Captain Henry, 194; offers the *Hercules* for service, 83, 88, 98; a new ship to be built for the Company's service by, 117, 118, 161, 186, 206, 208, 210, 327, 350, 352, 370; the arms of the Company to be put on her stern, 215; adventure transferred to, 399, 402, 403; transfers adventure, 402.
Jolliffe, John, 188, 246, 392; services required of, 5, 12, 16, 53, 69, 96, 108, 109, 119, 122, 124, 125, 131, 141, 173, 185, 311, 375, 379; elected a Committee, 55, 188, 322; stands security, 62 (2), 99; permitted to export money and goods, 34, 156, 299.
Jonathan, the, 261, 266; commander of, *see* Graves, Richard.
Jones, Henry, 118.
Jones, Hugh, 348, 349.
Jones, John, 185.
Jones, Peter, 26.
Jones, Robert, 26, 41, 382.
Jones, —, 50.
Jordan, Thomas, 376.
Journal, General, the Company's, 1.
Judd, Daniel, 109.
Judith, the, 298.
Jurnett, yellow arsenic, 196, 196 *n*.
Juryn, John, Senior, concerning his admission to the freedom, 150, 183, 187; adventure transferred to, 164, 399 (2).
Juxon, William, Lord Treasurer, 131.

Kalyān, 238, 238 *n*.
Karea, 361, 395.

Karinja, 202; customs levied at, 237, 238, 246.
Kārwār, 28, 29, 260.
Kāsimbāzār, 128; Chief at, *see* Ken, *and* March; manufacture and dyeing of silk at, xii, 102, 306; factors and others at and for, 102, 248, 249, 264, 306.
Kāyal, 225, 244, 245, 258.
Keate, George, 399, 403.
Keate, Sir Jonathan, 399 (2), 403 (2).
Kedger, Captain, 346.
Keeble, Laurence, 280.
Keeble, Nathaniel, 274, 277, 280, 281.
Keeper, the Lord, *see* Bridgman, Sir Orlando.
Keevil, 118.
Kellam, —, 21.
Ken, Ion, 124, 329, 348; Brief Heads of the Company's reply to the answer of, 63–4; suit against, 62, 91, 92, 128, 148, 200; his bill of complaint in Chancery, 253, 260; Brief Heads for the Company's Answer to, 261–2; referred to arbitration, 307, 320, 321; time extended, 327.
Kennon, Thomas, 293.
Kennon, William, 293.
Kent, the, 141.
Kent, John, 348, 350, 356.
Keriacos, Avedick, 69.
Keriacos, Khwāja, 149, 162; granted permission to export goods, 2, 2 *n.*, 35, 39, 46, 47, 51, 149.
Kerridge, Samuel, 400 (2).
Kerry, Edmund, 17.
Kersley, Henry, 287.
Kidwell, Robert, 293, 296.
Killigrew, Thomas, 90.
King, Thomas, 4, 6, 61.
Kinnebeek river, 139.
Kitchen, Josias, 196.
Knight, George, 230 (3), 232.
Knight, John, letter to, 343.
Knight, —, 189, 283.
Knightly, Robert, 165, 270, 385, 390.
Knipe, Edward, 385.
Knipe, George, 374, 378, 385, 386.
Knives, 150, 157, 203, 302, 309, 354, 373, 377.
Knolles, Ralph, 367.
Knollys, Hanserd, 389.
Knotsford, Ann, 400.
Knotsford, William, 400 (2).
Knox, Captain, 50.
Kottiar, Dutch claims at, 225, 225 *n.*, 244 (2), 257.
Koxinga (Coxam), 105.
Kung, 40.

Lac, seed-lac, 49, 104, 162, 352; shell-lac, 117, 242, 352; stick-lac, 321, 352, 365.
Lacquer, 105.
Lace, copper, 204, 307; gold and silver, 15, 30, 37, 161, 200, 204, 309.
Lahore, indigo from, 49, 209, 242, 352.
Lambert, Captain, 202.
Lambeth, 266.
Lambton, John, 31; his debts and accounts, 31, 59, 111, 114, 127, 128, 130, 159, 209, 252, 288, 299.
Lambton, Ralph, 31, 59, 140, 163; payment to, 34; consideration desired for his services against Sivāji, 111, 114; appeals on behalf of his brother, 59, 159.
Lambton, Richard, 159.
Lambton, Robert, 31, 59, 111, 127.
Lance, Matthew, 3.
Lancelot, —, 132.
Lane, Roger, 236 (3).
Lang, Dr. Zurrishaddai, 3.
Langford, Mrs. 117.
Langham, Sir John, leases the Blue Warehouses to the Company, 198, 210, 321 (2), 324, 329.
Langham, Stephen, 33, 172, 321; elected a Committee, 188.
Langhorne, Sir William, 263 (2), 268; his claim to the freedom, 118; to succeed Foxcroft at the Fort, xiii, 259; his security, 260; allowed to export money and goods, 201, 273, 275 (2), 279; appointed on a commission to examine into the dispute at the Fort, 276, 279; his departure, 281, 284; letter to, 284; goods to be sent to, 382.
Langhorne, —, 265.
Langley, Alderman, 160, 171.
Langley, Goodith, 42.
Langston, Francis, 387.
Lannoy, *see* Delanoy, Benjamin.
Lannoy, —, 336.
Lant, Robert, 11.
Lascars, 33; two sold, 4, 8.
Launce, John, 160.
Launce, Mrs., 275.
Lawes, Robert, 10.
Lawrence, Sir John, 401, 403.
Lawrence, Robert, 201.
Lawsuits, Committee for, xiii, 92, 155; matters referred to, *passim*; meeting of, 68, 71, 72, 141; their transactions to be entered, 132; debtors to attend and be sued by, 156, 289, 338.
Lead, to be exported, 16, 17, 19, 20, 69, 95, 98, 124, 129, 148, 252, 259, 280, 294, 308, 354, 355, 365, 368, 381, 390; price of, 101, 129, 336; private trade in, vii, 150, 165, 167, 293, 295, 298 (2).
Leadenhall, 348, 356; warehouses in, hired by the Company, 27, 32–4, 106, 240, 249, 250, 311, 319, 320; repairs at, 82, 150, 160,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

170; payments to watchmen at, 59; concerning buildings etc., adjoining, 70, 112, 192, 227, 246; Wool Hall in, 308.
Leaver, Thomas, 296, 297.
Ledger, the Company's General, 1.
Lee, Godfrey, 402.
Lee, Godfrey, Junior, 331, 402.
Lee, Lancelot, 268.
Lee, Richard, 355.
Lee, Samuel, 400, 403.
Leece, James, 312.
Legate, George, 329, 363.
Legate, William, 209, 280; his bill against the Company read, 304, 317; directions for the Company's answer to, 317–18; executor to H. Broome, 159, 392.
Legg, Colonel William, Treasurer of the King's Ordnance, 351, 387.
Leghorn, coral from, 43, 50, 53 (2), 54, 60, 163; bills of exchange from, 92, 165; the Company's Agent at, *see* Dethick, Thomas.
Leigh, Robert, 70.
Leman, Thomas, 273, 402 (2).
Leopard, the, 26, 28; commander of, *see* Minors, Richard; the Company's statement concerning her freight, xvi, 28–30, 169; statement to be drawn up concerning her account, 17, 32, 33, 42, 48, 189, 190, 388; money due to the King for her freight, 36, 42, 141, 143, 143 *n.*, 341, 382; the Company to attend the Lords of the Treasury concerning, 131 (2), 139, 169, 175, 190, 375, 378, 379.
L'Escaliot, George, 246.
Leshier, —, 282, 284, 318.
Lethulier, John, bills of exchange made payable to, 239, 250, 260, 261, 294; to be paid, 344; adventure transferred to, 404 (2).
Letters, Committee for Writing, services required of, 8, 10, 25, 95, 113, 118, 263, 269.
Letton, Nathaniel, 399 (2), 400, 403.
Lewes, —, 362.
Lewis, Sir John, 55, 363, 399; stands security, 30, 296; permitted to export rubies, etc., 41, 170; admitted to the freedom, 272; applies on behalf of Cox and Mainstone, 242, 287, 303, 307, 393; refused payment on bill of exchange, 337, 338, 357.
Lewis, Robert, 269.
Lewis, Simon, 401–3 (2).
Lewyn, Edmund, 350, 403 (2).
Lex Mercatoria, 3 *n.*
Ley, James, Earl of Marlborough, xv, his orders concerning the *Leopard*, 28, 29, 169, 170.
Lichire, Nicholas, 109 (2).
Limewater, 274.
Lincoln's Inn, 37.
Lindsey, John, 356, 403 (4).
Lisbon, xii, 67, 96, 118, 162, 169, 277; the King's Agent at, *see* Parry, Francis.
Lister, Dr., 117.
Little Charles, the, 228.
Littleton, Edward, 373, 378, 390; his security, 389, 391.
Littleton, James, 404.
Littleton, Sir Timothy, 389.
Littlewood, Joseph, 155.
Lloyd, Gerard, 398.
Lloyd, James, 155.
Lloyd, Thomas, 25, 125, 231, 287.
Lock, Gervase, 403 (2).
Lock, Roger, 363.
Lock, William, 239.
Lodge, Morgan, 48, 50; letter to, 50.
London, Act for building the City of, referred to, 135; port of, 150; Bishop of, *see* Henchman, Humphrey; Lord Mayor of, *see* Sterling, Sir Samuel, *and* Turner, Sir William.
London, the, v, 43, 192, 205, 298; commander of, *see* Privett, John, 10; men serving in, 69, 84, 189, 194, 198, 205, 206, 210, 278, 298, 309; to be paid off, 191, 355; searchers to board her, 183; sent to Bantam, v, vi, 186, 204, 283; returns, vi, vii, 228; to go to Surat, vi, 355, 397; private trade in, 189, 190, 192, 193, 195, 196, 204, 205 (2), 209, 245, 359; goods and treasure shipped in, 198, 200, 201, 203, 221, 232, 349, 350, 368; returned in, 363, 378; her dispatch, 202.
Long, Sir Robert, 8; letter to, 297.
Longcloth. *See* Cotton goods.
Longees. *See* Cotton goods.
Longland, —, 349.
Looking-glasses, 157, 200, 201; sent to the Indies, 274, 280, 286, 296, 354, 377.
Lord, Deborah, 297, 358, 360.
Lord, James, 297.
Lord, Captain Robert, 20, 136, 143, 184, 337; commander of the *St. George* and of the *John and Margaret*; complaints against, 2, 3, 8, 18, 19, 56, 117; petitions the Company, 34, 39, 366; tenders the *John and Margaret*, 69, 83 (2), 84, 95, 96, 98, 345; his evidence against Captain Southwell, 371.
Lord Mayor. *See* Peake, Sir William, Turner Sir William, *and* Sterling, Sir Samuel.
Lord Treasurer. *See* Juxon, William.
Lords, House of, (*see also* Parliament), 184; Skinner's business considered by, 12, 41, 50; vote for his relief, 38, 39, 397; Account of Proceedings in, 59–60; suggested erasure of all their proceedings against the Company, 259, 397.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Lorimore, Roger, 348, 356.
Lory, Joseph, 321.
Love, Alderman William, 62, 357, 385.
Love, the, 63, 64.
Lowman, Moses, 160, 384.
Lownds, Nathaniel, recommendation, election and security, 145, 374, 378, 381, 382.
Loyal Merchant, the, v, 236, 240, 296, 305; commander of, *see* Risby, Captain Henry; treasure and goods shipped in, 5, 239, 246, 263, 295, 313; passengers in, xv, 31, 33; payment due for, 287, 320; returns from Madras, vi, 228, 231 (2), 233; her owners, payment to, 246, 284, 287; allowed to export rials, 310; to go to Bantam, vi, 265, 296, 313; her dispatch, 292, 311, 312.
Loyal Subject, the, v, vi, 186, 210, 221, 228; commander of, *see* Browne, Captain Arnold; goods and treasure shipped in, 7, 8, 165, 189, 295, 301–3, 313; passengers in, 186, 227; payment for, 334; payment to her owners, 191, 202, 227, 302, 334; private trade in, 192, 199, 270, 293–5, 298, 301, 305; men serving in, 210, 309; entertained for Surat, vi, 211, 212, 232, 233, 283, 312.
Lucas, Sir Gervase, Governor of Bombay, 12, 237; commissioners to take possession of Bombay from, 18, 43; Ensign Price sent to England by, 38; complaints against, 249; indebted to the King, 300; his half-brother, *see* Hardy, Captain; his secretary, *see* Burges, Samuel.
Lucas, John, 8, 9, 148.
Lucas, Captain Thomas, 30, 41, 46, 210; owner of the *Zante Frigate*, 31; complaints against, 130, 196, 396; letter to, 131; payment to, 246; his new ship, 283, 320, 363, 390, 393, 396 (3), 397.
Luck, William, 177.
Lucy, Francis, 281.
Lucy, Sir Kingsmill, 157 (2), 400 (2).
Lucy, —, Dutch Agent, 185, 308.
Ludkin, Dr., letter to, 86–7.
Lumley, Captain, 314 (2).
Lunden, William, 387.
Lush, Humphrey, 309.
Lymbry, Captain William, 239, 240; commander of the *Experiment*, 189, 233; his salary, etc., 298, 301, 302.
Lyon, William, 159, 234, 267.

Maatzuiker, Joan, Dutch Governor-General at Batavia, 129, 185; instructions to be given to, 13, 15, 47, 197 (2), 214, 215; restitution of the Company's factory to be demanded from, 393.
Macao, trade to be obtained at, xii, 67.
Macassar, 225 (2), 244, 383; factors and others at and for, 14, 43, 101, 104; deceased at, 4; abuses of the Dutch at, ix, x, 194, 197, 214; King of, ix, x, 194, 197 (4), 214, 215; Articles between the Dutch and, ix, x, 194, 195, 196–8, 207–8; annulled, 214, 215; the Company's Memorial concerning, 194–5, 196–8, 212–13; their letter to Sir William Temple concerning, 207–8; free trade to be allowed the English to and from, 215; Counsel's advice to be taken concerning, 337, 393.
Mace, 93, 192.
Machin, Robert, 217, 324.
Madagascar, slaves to be bought at, 305.
Madapollam, 136.
Madeira, 119, 282, 298, 342, 389, 392.
Madras, iii; ships for, v, vi; list of factors and others for, 3, 3 *n*. *See* Fort St. George.
Madras Merchant, the, v, vi, 228, 233, 239, 261; payment to her owners, 246, 297; passengers in, 267, 297; to go to Bantam, 283, 377; private trade in, 287, 302.
Madrid, 83, 95, 128, 208; treaty concluded at, xi, 65; Ambassador at, *see* Montague, Edward, Earl of Sandwich.
Mâhim, 12, 249.
Mahmūdis, 138.
Maidstone, 390.
Mainstone, William, bills of exchange payable to, refused by the Company, 238, 287, 337, 338, 354; report touching, 357; pepper sent home by, 242, 256; money claimed from, 303, 307; to be sent home, 338, 357, 393.
Maister, Charles, 395.
Maister, Robert, 27, 33.
Malabar Coast, the, pepper from, 242, 351; frigates from, 385.
Malacca, Straits of, 80, 168, 343.
Malaga, 104, 283, 299.
Man, John, 361, 403 (2).
Mandesley, Lydia, 401.
Mandesley, Thurston, 401.
Mangoes, 205, 363.
Manillas, the 63; liberty to trade to, desired, xi, 65 (2), 66, 103, 105, 120, 122, 208; committee to consider about, 104, 105, 114; Sir William Godolphin to be written to about, 202, 120, 122, 345; the Company's Memorial touching trade to, 120, 122, 128–9 (2), 345.
Manning, Mary, 398 (2), 402.
Manning, Richard, 72, 85.
Manning, Thomas, 334, 343, 398 (4), 402 (2).
Mansfield, Prior, 359.
Manwaring, Matthew, 14, 383; his security, 2; complaints of, 32, 111; appointed Second at Masulipatam, 249; allowed to ship goods, 275, 379, 380.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Maples, Captain, 330.
March, John, 87 (2); appointed Chief at Kāsimbāzār and fourth in the Bay, 264, 266; his salary and security, 264, 271, 272.
Margate, 297.
Marine Treaty. *See* Treaty Marine.
Mariner, James, 302.
Marisco, —, copper to be delivered by and bought from, 208, 209, 234, 348, 353.
Marks, 83, 150.
Marlborough, Earl of. *See* Ley, James.
Marseilles, 85, 86, 176, 352.
Marsh, —, 102, 229.
Marshall, John, recommended by Lord Craven, 4; entertainment, salary and security, 4, 5, 7, 10; his private trade, 237, 239.
Marshall, John, deceased at Bantam, 235.
Marshall, Ralph, 221, 223; accepted as security, 10, 380; his application concerning John Lambton, 114, 140, 159; Lambton's papers, etc., to be delivered to, 252, 288, 299; allowed to export goods, 273, 299.
Marshall, Robert, 373, 378, 380.
Martel, Lawrence, 403.
Martin, John, 12.
Martin, Thomas, 201, 346, 370.
Martin, —, entertained as a minister for India, 265.
Martland, —, 163.
Mary Rose, the, hired by the King from the Company, 17, 26, 27, 29 (2), 388.
Mascall John, 305.
Mason, Nathaniel, 200, 201.
Mason, Thomas, 232, 284.
Massingberd, the, commander of, *see* Westlock, Captain; to go to Surat, vi, 355, 368, 397.
Master, Charles, 349, 350.
Master, Streynsham, 249, 250, 358; appointed of Council at Surat, 292.
Mastiffs, 14.
Masulipatam, Chief at, *see* Jearsey *and* Mohun; factors and other at and for, 1, 106, 248, 249, 251, 260, 263, 273, 279; deceased at, 238, 337; books to be sent to, 6, 384; money for building a factory at, 263; stock, etc., to be sent to, 266, 270; ships, books, letters and papers from, vii, 270, 339; surgeon for, *see* Brooke, Peter; chaplain at, *see* Hooke, Walter.
Mathews, Alice, 377.
Mathews, —, 172.
Mauleverer, Francis, 30, 41.
Maxwell, Richard, 76, 84, 107; letter to, 193.
Maxwell, William, 384.
May, Hugh, 384.
May, Jane, 311.
Mayhew, Peter, 259.
Mead, Captain, 268.
Medford, Captain Robert, commander of the *Humphrey and Elizabeth*, 118, 148, 397; offers her for further service, 350; gratuity given to, 385; letter to, 178, 392.
Mediterranean Merchant, the, 269, 288; commander of, *see* Goodlad, Captain Richard; sent to the South Seas, 231, 234; to the Coast and Bay, vi, 234, 312; treasure and goods shipped in, 252, 265, 275, 312.
Mellish, Henry, 260, 277.
Mellish, Samuel, 404 (2).
Mercer, Elizabeth, 247, 250.
Mercers' Company, the, Exchange Vaults leased to the Company by, 172, 203, 208, 209.
Merchandise and Moneys laden in the Company's outward-bound ships, Invoices of, 1.
Merchants' Delight, the, 116.
Mercolees. *See* Cotton goods.
Merril, Thomas, 160.
Merril, William, 97, 160.
Merriton, John, 27.
Merriton, Nathaniel, 27, 41.
Merriton, Thomas, 27.
Metford, John, 326, 328, 344 (2), 353.
Mewes, Colonel John, 140, 399 (3).
Mexico, dollars from, 53.
Middleton, Andrew, 235.
Middleton, Fulke, 229, 235, 284.
Middleton, John, 235, 284.
Middleton, Richard, 62.
Middleton, Colonel Thomas, letter to, 44; transfers adventure, 399.
Milborne, Prayse, 253.
Mill, Stanhope, 286.
Millard, Alice, 237, 266.
Miller, John, 256, 368.
Miller, Captain, 82–4; part-owner of the *John and Martha*, 350; offers her for service, 356.
Millett, Sir John, 38.
Millett, Sir Nicholas, 106, 205, 210.
Millington, Francis, 390 (2), 404 (2).
Mills, —, 309.
Minchin, Widow, 20.
Minories, the, 70.
Minors, Captain Richard, 266; commander of the *Leopard*, instructions to, 28, 29; petition to the King from, 107, 167, 179, 180, 185; the Company's remarks on, 184–5.
Minshall, Sarah, 260.
Mint, the, 247, 336.
Miranda, Jeronimo, 109.
Mir Jumla, seizure of a junk belonging to, 261, 262, 266, 361.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Mitchell, Francis, 335.
Mitchell, William, 307.
Mitford. *See* Metford.
Mocha, 115, 116, 138.
Modiford, Charles, 359, 403 (2).
Modiford, Sir James, 359, 403.
Mohun, Richard, 53, 255, 270; stands security, 10, 39, 263; admitted to the freedom, 37; services required of, 104, 106, 111; appointed Chief at Masulipatam, 251, 282; his security and attendants, 260, 263, 268; persons recommended by, 268, 279; appointed on the commission for Fort St. George, 276, 279; privileges granted to, 263, 274, 275, 280; his departure, 281, 284.
Mohun, Mrs. 385.
Mohune, George, 112–14.
Moleski, Jacob, 303, 304.
Moluccas, the, Dutch claims at, 108, 244 (2), 258.
Montague, Edward, Earl of Sandwich, Ambassador at Madrid, 65, 83; treaty concluded by, xi, 65; letter to, xi, 65–6; letter from, read, 95, 99, 119, 120; his opinion desired concerning trade to the Manillas, xi, 103, 104, 114; desired to procure liberty of trade there, xi, 128.
Moone, Abraham, 148, 402.
Moore, Alderman, 226.
Moore, George, 11, 384, 404.
Moore, John, 308, 393, 400; elected a Committee, 188; services required of, 196, 368; adventure transferred to, 384, 399, 401–3 (2), 404 (2).
Moore, Katherine, 337.
Moore, Richard, 339.
Moore, Thomas, 2, 8, 11, 337.
Moors, the, 14.
Morden, John, 262, 363, 400 (3); stands security, 27; elected a Committee, 55, 188, 322; services required of, 97, 170, 210, 260, 316, 368.
Moredocke, John, 2.
Morees. *See* Cotton goods.
Morgan, Christopher, 235.
Morice, Sir William, Secretary of State, 17; consulted concerning the Treaty Marine, 10, 17, 19, 44; instructions from the King to, 15, 16.
Morlaix, 303.
Morning Star, the, v, 83, 84, 106, 252, 311, 394; commander of, *see* Godolphin, Captain John; offered for service, 82, 83; survey taken of, 85 (2); to go to the Coast and Bay, 85, 173; treasure shipped in, 90, 91, 172, 201; seized out of, 169, 172 (2), 173 (2), 174 (2), 175, 178, 179, 192, 199, 204, 271, 279; at Plymouth, 131, 133 (2), 187; at Falmouth, v, 174; at Spithead, 188; men serving in, 177, 192, 199, 201; bad behaviour of, 144, 183, 188, 189; proceedings taken by the Company for recovery of the pirated treasure, 176 (3), 177, 178–81, 187, 191, 201, 220; reported capture of 283.
Morrice, Nicholas, 71; elected a Committee, 55.
Morris, Francis, carpenter, 265, 362, 364.
Morris, Richard, servant to the Rev. Hounsil, 357, 385.
Morris, —, 287.
Mortimer, —, 162, 163, 172.
Moses, William, Solicitor to the Company, xviii, 38, 92, 96; services required of, *passim*; his account, 47, 54, 94, 255, 316, 321, 347, 369; to be paid, 291, 316; gratuity given to, 48; re-election and salary, 56, 323; instructions to, 92, 117, 128, 132, 139, 149, 280, 321, 343, 359; letter to, 105, 115–16, 124, 158, 188, 224; permitted to export goods, 163; goods belonging to, delivered free, 238, 240.
Moulder, John, 219, 221.
Mountney, Richard, 159, 179.
Moy, Robert, 252, 348; payment to, 253, 350.
Moyer, Samuel, 165, 347, 395, 398, 402; services required of, 111, 171; payment to, 141; his account, 182; offers a new ship for service, 219–21, 231; admitted to the freedom, 337.
Moyer, Samuel, Junior, 402.
Mudgley, Robert, 189.
Mum, 104, 106, 201; for export, 21, 36, 42, 163, 200, 203, 252, 273, 335; charge of freight for, 205.
Musk, 192, 336, 348; from India, 204, 209, 221, 233, 302, 338, 351, 363; price of, 196, 359.
Muskets, 164, 309.
Myrrh, sale of, 49, 209, 242, 352, 365.

Napier, Richard, 310, 318.
Navigation Act, the, referred to, 107, 150, 230.
Navy, the, 327; Commissioners and Officers of, 140; agreement made with, 28, 29, 42; letter to, 36, 130–1, 388.
Naylor, John, xiii, 384, 385, 387.
Neal, Thomas, 402 (3).
Neat, William, 266.
Neckcloths, 347.
Needham, Benjamin, 400.
Needham, John, 400.
Negroes. *See* Slaves.
Nelthorpe, Francis, 248, 267.
Nelthorpe, Sir Godard, 5, 267, 359.
Newberry, Thomas, 10.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Newcome, Edward, 269, 275; elected as chaplain for Fort St. George, xiv, 277, 278, 281.
Newfoundland, 283.
New General Stock, the, iii, 5, 39, 40, 54, 370, 371; adventures in, iii, 37, 46, 62, 64, 83, 160, 162, 171, 182, 199, 319, 362, 385, 395; transfer of, 3, 6, 14, 38, 43, 64, 65, 91, 140, 158, 159, 164, 216, 298, 305, 306, 308, 313, 317, 359, 372, 395, 398–404; form for, 19, 53, 93, 94, 102; forfeited, 71, 161; rules for purchase or transfer of, 100, 253, 311, 330; left as a legacy, 275; book of, 216, 298; account to be settled between the United Joint Stock and, 110, 112, 141, 170, 171, 179, 191, 192; refuse security offered by the United Joint Stock, 221; accept a fresh offer, 222, 223; orders concerning payment from, 307, 395.
Newman, Ralph, 21, 30, 42, 43.
Newman, Thomas, 229, 231.
Niccanees. *See* Cotton goods.
Nicholas, Sir John, 75, 108.
Nichols, Isabella, 364.
Nichols, Robert, 396.
Niclaes, John, 248, 267.
Niclaes, Mrs., 240.
Nicol, Paul, 401.
Noakes, Nathaniel, 45, 59, 71.
Nokes, the Rev. William, chosen as minister for St. Helena, xv, 379, 382; gratuity promised to, 386.
Nobbs, Thomas, 288, 293.
Norbrooke, Emanuel, 396.
Norbrooke, Captain John, 119, 332; bills of exchange made payable to, 90, 100, 112, 113 (2).
Norris, Hugh, 393.
Norris, Jeremy, 361, 403.
North, Dudley, 353.
North, Michael, 353.
Northey, William, 38, 43; his bill in the Exchequer, 62, 329; adventure transferred to, 91, 99, 307, 395, 399.
Norton, John, 267.
Norwich stuffs, 37, 200, 294, 340.
Norwood, Edward, 404.
Nurse, Richard, 2.
Nurse, Valentine, 16; his security, 2; appointments, 249, 266.
Nurse, William, 2.
Nutmegs, 93, 192, 204, 363.
Nutt, William, 402.
Nuttall, William, 143.
Nux vomica, 136.

Oldfield, Edward, 46.
Oldfield, Margaret, 398 (3).
Oldfield, Mary, 398.
Olibanum, 49, 242, 352, 365.
Olives, 201, 307.
Opium, 18, 28, 109, 117, 200, 380, 381.
Ordnance, 116; commissioners of, 98, 114, 176, 230; desired to weigh off and pay for saltpetre bought from the Company, 57, 59, 60, 64, 73; proposed contract for saltpetre made by, 68, 69, 87, 116, 236, 240, 241 (2), 255, 305; payment to be made for, 93, 95, 116, 136, 236, 241 (2), 249, 284, 289; Office, 236, 241, 360; Master of the King's, *see* Duncombe, Sir John.
Ordway, Richard, 35.
Orson, Peter, 313, 313 *n*.
Orton, John, 304.
Osborne, Edward, 320 (2), 326.
Otghar, Abraham, 403.
Otghar, David, 393.
Otghar, Justus, 403.
Otghar, —, 350.
Owen, Mary, 217.
Owen, Nathaniel, 338, 356, 357.
Oxenden, Christopher, the Company's accountant at Surat, 138.
Oxenden, Sir George, President at Surat (1662–9), 2, 166, 167, 280, 300, 358; his 'longer continuation' at Surat desired, 11; appointed on the commission to take over Bombay, 18, 19; appointed Governor of, 157, 160 (2); instructions regarding, sent to him, 249; persons recommended by and to, 19, 25, 27, 35, 132; money and salary due to, 30, 209, 221; payment and gratuity to be given to, 34, 35, 37; gold medal for, 43; goods consigned to, 34, 162, 163, 165, 208, 221, 299; bill drawn on the Company by, 204, 240, 241; his account, 209, 210, 221; Aungier to succeed him, 293; his estate, will, and exors., 335, 349, 350, 387; objections against, 389.
Oxenden, Sir Henry, 30, 209, 389; requests entertainment for his son, 280; allowed to send goods to his brother, 299; applies concerning his brother's estate, 335, 387.
Oxenden, James, 132, 335, 349, 398, 402.

Pace, John, 41.
Pace, Thomas, 381, 386.
Pace, Thomas, Junior, 374, 378, 381.
Pack, Sir Christopher, 400.
Pack, John, 398 (2).
Padang, 319.
Pagodas, 14, 196, 221, 284.
Page, —, of Wivenhoe, 118.
Page, Thomas, 287.
Paige, Henry, his security, 306, 308; sued for debt, 92, 148, 200, 317, 321; his bill against the Company, 41, 57, 99, 220.
Paige, John, elected a Committee, 55, 188,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

322; services required of, 83, 316, 334, 350, 359.
Paige, Captain Thomas, 266.
Palembang, Dutch obstructions, etc. at, 168, 195, 225, 244, 258.
'Pallatine', the, 9, 9 *n.*, 98, 369.
Palmer, Sir Geoffrey, Attorney-General, draft of letters patent granting Bombay to the Company prepared by, 22, 32, 34; note from the Lords of the Treasury to, 141–2; to be consulted about Skinner, 366, 370.
Palmer, Thomas, 301.
Palmer, —, 35.
Pantol, John, 363.
Paper, exported to the Indies, 163, 170, 200, 201, 296, 307.
Papillon, Abraham, 9, 270.
Papillon, George, Keeper of the Blue Warehouse, 20, 41, 148, 314, 316, 361; re-election and salary, 56, 323; his account, 116; services required of, 161, 162, 179, 227, 246, 266, 334, 393; adventures assigned to and sold by, 158, 161, 171 (2); payment to, 171, 266; permitted to export goods, 163, 304; goods to be delivered to, 166, 383 (2), 384; adventure transferred to, 398, 399 (4); tranfers adventure, 398, 399 (3), 400 (7), 401 (3), 402.
Papillon, Thomas, 26, 51, 156, 260; services required of, 3, 53, 92, 94, 112, 143, 179, 217, 259; given permission to export paper etc., 5, 30, 38, 161, 337; adventure bought by, 6; elected a Committee, 55, 188, 322; letter to, 369; adventure transferred to, 398, 402; transfers adventure, 398, 403.
Paramour, Mary, 172, 173.
Paravicini, Peter, 55, 57, 401.
Pardoes, 12, 13.
Parker, William, 374, 378.
Parliament, xvi, 18, 397; Acts of, referred to, 112, 135, 150, 160, 170; for building the City of London, 135; for preventing frauds in the Customs, 150.
Parrick, Captain Andrew, commander of the *Zante Frigate*, 43, 210, 265, 312.
Parris, Thomas, 38, 120.
Parry, Francis, the King's Agent in Lisbon, 251.
Parry, John, 402 (2).
Pasmore, William, 2.
Passports, form of, given to masters of English and Dutch vessels to be identical, 23, 123, 136–7, 154, 213, 214, 218.
Pate, —, 40.
Patna factory and books, 63, 64, 128; saltpetre from, 236; Chief at, 249, 264.
Pautkaes. *See* Cotton goods.
Pawes, Peter, 69.
Payne, Abel, 349, 353, 356.
Payne, John, commander of the *Speedwell*, 347; tenders a ship to the Company, 91.
Peachy, the Rev. John, Chaplain at Poplar, 296, 302.
Peachy, William, 376, 392.
Peacocke, Captain, 26.
Peake, John, 45, 109, 183, 186.
Peake, William, 307.
Pearce, Captain John, 370.
Pearce, Judith, 259, 260.
Pearle, Henry, 194, 198.
Pearle, —, 194.
Pearls, seed, 209, 221, 237, 336, 338, 345.
Pearson, Captain Thomas, 113.
Peas, 143.
Peck, the Rev. Samuel, recommended as minister for Poplar, 308, 316; elected, 318.
Pecke, Captain John, 27.
Pegu, 80, 157.
Peirce, Captain, commander of the *Portland Frigate*, 43.
Peirce, Edward, 104, 299.
Pen, 237, 237 *n.*
Pendennis, 228, 342.
Pengelley, Thomas, 400 (4).
Pengran de Rattoe, the, 310.
Pening, John, 374, 378, 381.
Pening, Nicholas, 381.
Pening, Robert, 381.
Penington, Daniel, 109, 113, 398, 401.
Penn, Sir William, 131.
Pennoyer, William, 179.
Penoranda, Count, 120, 128.
Penrice, —, 284.
Penryn Merchant, the, 342.
Pepper, reference to and sale of, *passim*; warehouse, 170, 379; Keeper of, *see* Aston, Charles; Committee for, 2, 4, 160, 170; matters referred to, 191, 199, 203, 340; import of, from Holland to be stopped, 73, 107; importation of white, prohibited, 93, 194, 292, 336, 355; instructions to secure trade in, at Bantam and Jambi, 101; price of, 189, 242, 351, 386; half impost on dust of, demanded by the Company, 295.
Pepys, Samuel, extracts from his Diary, 3 *n.*, 26 *n.*, 143 *n.*, 175 *n.*; consulted about ships hired by the King, xvi, 26, 175; letter to, 99, 141, 169–70, 382; to attend the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, xvi, 131, 169, 375, 378.
Pepys, Mrs., 3 *n.*
Percallaes. *See* Cotton goods.
Perkins, Captain Robert, commander of the *John and Margaret*, 397.
Perpetuanoes. *See* Cotton goods.
Perrott, Charles, letter to, 290, 342
Perrott, Thomas, 313, 338.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Persia, (*see also* Gombroon), 86, 173; Rolt appointed to manage the Company's affairs in, 26, 27, 38; directions issued to, 39–40; factors and others at and for, 27, 39, 51, 367; letters for, 350–2; custom and consulage in, 35, 39, 40; goods sent to, 36, 37, 44, 51; King of, 2; present and letters to be sent to, 34, 38, 39, 45; surgeon for, *see* Carleton; Nicholas Buckeridge in, 314–16; Bishop of, arrives in London as Ambassador, 338.
Pett, Frances, 72.
Pett, Peter, 356; letter from, 44.
Pett, Thomas, 20, 26, 41, 44.
Pett, Warwick, 43, 351.
Pettit, John, 161.
Pettit, Syriack, 182, 196, 201.
Pettit, Thomas, 34, 201; permitted to export goods, 161, 308; goods delivered to, 363.
Pettit, Thomas, Junior, 201.
Petty Cash Payments, 59.
Philippine Islands, the, xi, xii, 120, 128. *See also* Manillas, the.
Philpot, Mary, 64.
Phoenix. See *Golden Phoenix*.
Phoenix, the, commander of, *see* Wildey, William; to go to Bantam, 355, 381; to Surat, vi, 368, 397.
Pierce, —, 60.
Pierson, —, 120.
Pierson, Mrs., 120.
Pinfold, Thomas, 217, 375, 395.
Pipes, 163, 186.
Pitts, Elizabeth, 99.
Place, Thomas, 162, 297.
Plague, the Great, referred to, iii, 155, 158, 164.
Plantations, the, 20; Committee for, matters referred to, 288, 339, 346, 347, 352, 355.
Plowman, Matthew, 71, 293.
Plumley, Mary, 299.
Plymouth, 25, 131, 133, 155, 173, 349; ships at, 144, 155; the Company's correspondent at, *see* Tilliard, Isaac.
Pocock, John, letter from, 1, 254.
Polixfen, John, 272.
Pond, Robert, 293.
Poor-box, the, 25, 289, 301.
Poplar, (*see also* Blackwall), 378; the Company's Almhouse at, 172, 180; men admitted to, 139, 155, 157, 215, 235, 236; chapel at, 275; petition from inhabitants of, 308; money for, 358; wash-house to be built at, 327; chaplain at, *see* Peachey, the Rev. John, *and* Peck, the Rev. Samuel.
Porakād, ships and goods for, 28, 29; English losses and repulse at, 30, 78, 139, 144 (2), 168, 257; Dutch claim to trade at, 225, 243 (2), 244, 257.
Pork, 143.
Porteene, —, 183.
Porter, Charles, 46, 398 (2).
Porter, Captain William, commander of the *East India Merchant*, 71, 158.
Portland Frigate, the, 43; commander of, *see* Peirce, Captain.
Portman, John, 19–22, 37.
Portman, John, Junior, 19, 33, 37; his salary and security, 21, 22, 41, 329.
Portsmouth, 4, 7.
Portsoken Ward, 158.
Portugal, 28, 232, 313; treaty of commerce with, 96; soldiers from, 116; King of, *see* Alphonso VI; Envoy Extraordinary to, *see* Southwell, Sir Robert.
Portuguese, the, 79, 108, 126, 127, 340; Salset and Karinja to be obtained from, 202; customs levied by, 237, 238; complaints of, 249; Cochin held by, 257.
Potter, Captain James, commander of the *European*, 286; tenders his new ship, 283, 319, 337, 355, 397.
Potter, William, 401.
Poulter, Richard, 266.
Povy, Thomas, 209.
Powell, John, 302, 305.
Powell, Henry, 271, 403; elected Chief at the Bay, 248, 266; taffetas, etc., sent home by, 303, 306, 316; brought back by, 348, 359, 362, 374, 379; admitted to the freedom, 352.
Powell, —, 279.
Powell, Mrs., 305.
Power, William, 381.
Power, —, 102.
Powle, William, 26, 36, 43; offered the post of surgeon at Bombay, 37, 38.
Prerogative Court, the, 309, 312.
Prerogative Office, the, 200.
Prescot, Alexander, 266.
Prescot, Michael, Surveyor of private trade, 216, 229; entertainment and salary, 142, 143, 323; letter to, 228–9; order to, 283.
Prescot, Thomas, 183.
Preston, Jane, 314.
Prestwood, John, 18, 362.
Priaman, Dutch claims at, 225, 243, 244, 257, 258.
Priaulx, Jacob, 201.
Priaulx, Peter, 259.
Price, Captain John, commander of the *Blackamoor*, 304, 308, 310, 313, 334.
Price, Ensign Thomas, his account of Bombay, xv, 11, 12; gratuity given to, 13, 38; to serve at Bombay, 20, 27; offered and refuses a lieutenancy, 31; recommended by the King, 32; petition from, read, 36;

certificate from Lord Arlington concerning, read, 36, 37.
Pride, Elizabeth, 398 (2).
Pride, Thomas, 43, 46.
Privett, Captain John, 371, 397; commander of the *London*; his salary and allowances, 6, 10, 201; letter to, 183, 204, 205 (2), 206; his commission read, 199; goods taken out by, 201; goods to be delivered to, 193, 350; complaints against, 203, 204 (2), 205, 206, 210.
Privy Council, the, xiv, 32, 71, 149; Lords of, petitions referred to, 254.
Privy Seal, Lord. *See* Robartes, Lord John.
Prize goods, Commissioners for, 5, 53, 125; Company's discharge for money received and paid for, 9, 21, 33.
Prize Office, the, 26.
Proby, Charles, 245, 246.
Providence, the, 201.
Prowd, Captain John, Surveyor of Shipping, 131, 307; services required of, 14, 16, 30, 58, 69, 82, 84, 91, 97, 100, 163, 193, 221, 223, 279, 280, 311, 319, 327, 328, 341, 342, 345, 350, 353, 360; re-election and salary, 56, 323; petition referred to, 99; his account, 114, 208, 321; stands security, 357, 360.
Pulicat, 272, 273.
Puliston, —, 274, 332.
Puller, —, 268.
Pulo Run, viii, 168.

Quedah, 138.
Quicksilver, bought for the Company from Nicholas Corsellis, Sir Francis Clarke, and others, 11, 69, 70, 149, 191, 222; to be sent to the Indies, 69, 90, 95, 101, 148, 294, 368.
Quilts, sold, 49, 247, 312, 321, 365.

Raet Pensionary, the, 243.
Rainbow, the, v, 228, 235, 273, 305; commander of, *see* Goodlad, Captain Richard; her return from Madras, vi, 231, 233, 240; to go to the Coast and Bay, vi, 234, 269, 312; her owners, 269, 278; payment to, 246; passengers in, 263, 274; treasure and goods shipped in, 265, 271, 312; men serving in, 268 (2), 272; searchers to board, 269.
Raley, Susan, 216, 217.
Ram, John, 380.
Randall, Vincent, 61.
Ratcliff, 266
Rawdon, Marmaduke, 382.
Rawlinson, Daniel, 199, 400, 403.
Rawlyns, Dorcas, 239.
Rawlyns, —, 355.
Raymond, Thomas, letter to, 176–7, 180, 181, 220; empowered to claim and receive the treasure pirated from aboard the *Morning Star*, 173, 175, 176 (2), 180.
Razors, 302.
Reade, Edward, 264, 273.
Reade, Robert, 400 (2).
Rebecca, the, 8, 57, 118; commander of, *see* Badiley, Captain William; to go to Surat, v, 11, 13; to Bantam, vi, 265, 295, 313; treasure and goods shipped in, 20, 43, 46, 47, 50, 53, 54, 239, 246, 295, 313; private trade in, 44, 302; her return, vi, 228, 231 (2), 233; offered for service, 239; payment to her owners, 250, 283; her account to be settled, 280; to be dispatched, 301, 311, 312.
Rebello, Father Francisco, memorial from, read, 249.
Red Sea, the, 80; piracies, in 179, 185.
Red earth, 293, 296, 352.
Redwood, 224, 317.
Reed, John, 390.
Resolution, the, 220.
Return, the, vii, 39, 40, 49, 57; commander of, *see* Stanton *and* Whitehorne; to go to Surat, v, 13, 47, 228; to the Coast and Bay, vi, 234, 236, 312; treasure and goods shipped in, 13, 17, 20, 21, 33, 34 (2), 36, 41, 43 (2), 44, 50, 54, 237, 238, 240, 246, 251, 265, 273, 293, 312; men serving in, 25, 42, 87, 94, 99, 242, 266, 273; gratuity and payment to, 1, 5, 241; her return, vi, 231 (2), 232, 233; letters returned in, 232; chaplain for, *see* Tutchin; passengers in, 263, 284; searchers to go aboard, 269.
Return, the, 394; commander of, *see* Hardingham, Captain John.
Reusner-Tenestat, Colonel, 101.
Reynardson, Isaac, 301, 305; entertained as a factor, 373, 378.
Reynoldson, Allen, 26.
Rhubarb, 49.
Rials, reference to, *passim*; to be exported, 16, 198, 201, 204, 340; rate of exchange for, 304.
Ribbons, 286.
Riccard, Sir Andrew, Governor of the Company (1666–8, 1670–2), iii, xviii, xix, 229, 262, 278, 334; reports made by, 8, 16, 17, 19, 31, 32, 42 (2), 64, 94, 103, 132, 344; to attend the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, 17, 36, 42, 45, 143, 169 (2); the Lords Commissioners for Trade, 50, 53; the King, 337; Sir William Morice, 19; succeeded as Governor by Sir William Thomson, 55; elected a Committee, 55, 188; re-elected Governor, iii, 322; services required of, 31, 54–8, 60, 70, 83, 90, 91, 93, 95, 112, 119, 148, 169, 189, 193, 232, 245,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

328; petitions, etc., signed by, 13, 14, 47; stands security, 260; payment made to, 355, 364, 367, 385.
Rice, 12 (2), 205.
Rich, Sir Robert, Earl of Warwick, 184.
Rich, Thomas, 398 (2).
Richard and Elizabeth, the, 94, 95, 120.
Richard and Martha, the, v, 203, 204, 231, 255; commander of, *see* Seaman, Edmond; guns, etc. for the King of Bantam to be shipped in, 7, 8, 15, 17; passengers in, 59, 230; returns from Bantam, vi, 228; payment to her owners, 211; goods brought home in, 302.
Richards, John, 377, 389.
Richards, William, 25, 26.
Richards, William, entertained as chaplain, 265, 275; too ill to serve, 277.
Richardson, Samuel, 230, 311.
Richbel, Robert, 327.
Rickman, Thomas, 139.
Rings, 112, 114, 161.
Risby, Captain Henry, 31, 33, 240 (2), 269; commander of the *Loyal Merchant*; tenders her for service, 236; her dispatch, 292; letter to, 233; gratuity given to, 268; permitted to take out scarlet cloth, etc., 294, 299; takes leave of the Court, 311.
Rivett, William, 335.
Robartes, Lord John, Keeper of the Privy Seal, his advice concerning Skinner's case, xvii, 18–21.
Roberts, Henry, petition of, 279, 299; payment to, 99; his cure, 301.
Roberts, Hugh, deceased, 348, 349, 356.
Roberts, John, second in the *Zante*, 41; salary and allowance, 42, 43 (2); deceased, 206.
Roberts, John, 255, 353 (2).
Roberts, —, Secretary to the Bishop of London, 279.
Robins, Ralph, 252.
Robinson, George, 145, 155.
Robinson, George, Junior, 155, 157.
Robinson, Henry, 167, 238.
Robinson, John, 350, 356.
Robinson, Sir John, elected a Committee, 55, 188, 322; services required of, 92, 127, 179, 193; part-owner of a new ship, 226; stands security, 382, 384 (2).
Robinson, Sir John, Lieutenant of the Tower, soldiers to be enlisted by, 5, 6, 9.
Rochester, 134, 139.
Rodrigues, Signor Gomes, 290.
Rogers, J. surgeon in the *Loyal Merchant*, 10.
Rogers, —, 229.
Rolt, Thomas, 367, 386; appointed on the commission to take over Bombay, 18; to be of Council at Surat and to manage the Company's affairs in Persia, 26, 27, 38, 41, 292; gratuity given to, 34; permitted to send goods to and from Persia, 36, 37, 41, 44; commission to empower him to levy consulage, 40; his salary and allowance, 41, 44; coral consigned to, 50, 53, 54; letter from, read, 338.
Rouen, 298.
Rowden, —, 334.
Rowden, Marmaduke, 375.
Rowe, Thomas, 398 (2).
Rowell, Thomas, 380.
Roxby, John, master of the *Canary Merchant*, 278.
Roy, John, 399.
Royal African Company, the, 110; bill of exchange drawn by Beavis on, 2, 5, 7, 8, 82; the Company to obtain satisfaction from, 71, 72, 193; dispute between the Company and, 75, 76, 92, 208; its transactions at Guinea, 121, 122.
Royal Aid, the, Commissioners for, 36.
Royal Charles, the, commander of, *see* Barker, James; payment to her owners, 72.
Royal Exchange, the, gratuity given to the beadles and others at, 32, 326; notice to be given on, 73, 186, 271; cellars at, 172, 192, 198, 234; leased to the Company, 202, 234; rent of, 199, 200, 202, 203, 208–10, 234; lease of vaults at, 294, 318; payment of fine for, 329; lighted match found in, 332; fire behind, 349.
Royal Katherine, the, 2.
Royley, Richard, 382.
Rubies, 41; a ruby hatband, 321.
Rupees, *passim*; rate of exchange for, 240, 304 (3), 356.
Rupert, Prince, 101.
Rushworth, John, 339, 394.
Rustam Zamān, 220, 220 *n*.
Rutter, William, 235.
Ryder, Sir William, Deputy Governor (1667–8), iii, xviii, 14, 156, 167; services required of, 3, 4 (2), 8, 30, 31, 35; buys copper, 35; dispute concerning cowries bought by, 127, 143, 148; elected a Committee, 55.
Ryland, John, 139.

Sack. *See* Wine.
Sadler, William, 362.
Saffery, Jane, 229, 230.
Saffery, Vincent, 230.
Sail-cloth, 268, 365.
St. Andrew Underschaft, Christmas gifts to the Lecturer and to the poor of the parish of, 132, 286, 394.
St. Dunstan's in the West, 266.
St. George, the, 20, 49; commander of, *see*

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Lord, Captain Robert; her account, 6, 39; her owners, dispute with the Company, 10, 11; payment to, 41; goods shipped in, 38, 50; men serving in, 56, 71, 73.
St. Helena, xv, 277; Governor of, *see* Stringer *and* Conny; men returned from, 42, 187, 239, 320; chaplain for, xv, 97, 360, 364; *see also* Nokes, William; report concerning, 107, 110, 118; settlers for, 92, 98, 156, 157, 360, 364–7, 376; ships and stock for, v, vi, 117, 118, 143, 162, 360, 364–6; slaves to be sent to, xv, 122, 305, 306, 386, 391; order concerning, 390; books for, 382, 386; surgeons at, *see* Jennet *and* Smith; no provisions to be taken out of the Company's ships touching at, 288.
St. Helen's, lease for Brick warehouses in, 329.
Sainthill, Robert, 121, 129, 130.
St. Iago, 111, 282; asses and slaves to be bought at, 116, 118, 364, 365, 391.
St. Malo, 187, 302.
St. Martin's in the Fields, 385.
St. Thomas's Hospital, 275.
St. Thomé, 14, 130.
Salampores. *See* Cotton goods.
Salisbury, 216.
Salisbury, Ambrose, 248, 267.
Salisbury, Hugh, gold left in charge of, 7; letter from, 188.
Salmon, William, 401, 402.
Salpicadoes. *See* Cotton goods.
Salsette, 202, 332.
Salt, 12 (2), 23.
Salt, William, 20.
Saltpetre, references to, and sale of, *passim*; licence granted to import, 34; proposal that one ton of, be paid the King annually for Bombay, xiv, 38; the Company's ships to supply Spanish and Portuguese ports with, 66, 67; bought for the King's service, 57, 59, 60, 64, 68, 69, 73, 87, 94, 114, 144, 236, 240, 241 (2), 252, 255, 312, 354, 356, 392; His Majesty's instructions concerning, 351; payment for, 93–8, 116, 176, 236, 241, 242, 253, 289, 306, 331, 356, 358, 360, 387; assays of, 109; allowance of tare on, 217, 227; and on bags for, 268, 274, 305, 311, 321; from Holland, seized, 229, 230; price of, 236; Company's seal to be affixed to the contract for, 259, 305; loss on, 228.
Sambrooke, Jeremy, Accountant to the Company, 59, 107, 127; services required of, 27, 40, 42, 117; petitions for extra pay, 54; instructions to, 55–7, 70, 102, 111, 116, 130, 140, 142, 145 (2), 156, 158, 163, 170, 171, 182, 209; re-election and salary, 56; favour granted, 119, 163; his account, 196; deceased, iv, 215, 215 *n.*, 219; papers and effects, iv, v, 219, 264, 279; his widow, *see* Sambrooke, Mary; his assistant and clerks, *see* Harbert, Machin, *and* Saxby.
Sambrooke, Jeremy, Junior, 141, 232, 289; letter from, read, 232; appointed to be of Council at the Fort, 259; goods sent to, 273.
Sambrooke, Mary, grant to, iv, 219.
Sambrooke, Samuel, 63, 115, 232, 346; Keeper of the Calico Warehouse *and* Writer of Letters; re-election and salary, 56, 322; assistants to, 73, 322, 349; his accounts, 145, 160, 269; permitted to send out money and goods, 10, 163, 307, 384, 390; instructions to, 156, 157, 183, 200, 232, 334; goods delivered to, 263, 264, 332; letter from, 281, 309; transfers adventure, 399.
Sambrooke, Samuel, Junior, 10, 113; re-election and salary, 56, 140, 235, 322; allowed to ship out goods, 164, 186, 203, 274, 302, 337, 384; spice presented to, 286.
Sammon, Henry, 255, 256.
Sampson, the, vii, 114, 140, 142; commander of, *see* Chamblet, Captain Samuel; to go to Surat, v, 123; to the Coast and Bay, vi, 355, 389, 397; treasure and stock laden in, 148, 162, 167, 368; passengers in, xiii, 148, 162, 182 (2), 366, 367, 389; her owners, payment to, 164, 181, 182, 331, 358; allowed to ship out rials, 383; men serving in, 165, 166, 356; petition of, 336; private trade in, 166, 332 (2), 355, 379; offered and accepted for further service, 331, 341; goods returned in, 345, 358, 363.
Samyne, John, 148, 228, 401; payment to, 289; transfer of his subscription, 298.
Sanders, Signor Lambertus, 355.
Sandwich, Earl of. *See* Montague, Edward.
Sands, Abraham, 72, 92.
Sannoes. *See* Cotton goods.
Sappan or Brazil wood, 105, 132, 356, 358; sold, 49, 190, 209, 352, 365.
Sargeant, Mary, 358.
Sarkhej, indigo from, sold, 49, 209, 242, 321, 352.
Sartillion, —, cloth sold to, 252, 253, 255, 273.
Satins, 15, 150, 309.
Satisfaction, the, offered for service and entertained, 113, 122; commander of, *see* Southwell, Captain Robert; treasure and stock shipped in, 132, 165, 179, 184, 186; her dispatch, 165, 189, 360; her owners, 189; payment to, 366, 395; to go to Bantam, v, vi, 283, 397; returns from, vii, 357, 366, 367; mortality of her crew, 357 *n.*, 371; survey of, 365, 366, 370, 373.
Saucer, Lawrence, 109.

Savaguzzees. *See* Cotton goods.
Saxby, William, 56, 217, 394; his petition, 324.
Sayes. *See* Cotton goods.
Scattergood, Roger, 109, 398.
Scilly Islands, 43.
Scissors, 302, 373, 377.
Scoley, James, 142.
Scott, George, 35.
Scott, —, chief mate in the *Morning Star*, 199.
Scottow, Nathaniel, 336.
Scottow, Samuel, entertainment and security, 335, 336; permitted to ship out goods, 337, 339.
Scrivenor, Nicholas, his account, 277, 282, 283.
Scrivenor, Ralph, 301.
Scudamore, William, 106.
Seaborne, Richard, 191; sued for debt, 59, 92 (2), 109, 110; proceedings stayed, 117; his demand from the United Joint Stock, 110, 111; his account to be settled, 311.
Seal, the Broad or Great, commissions, etc., under, 6, 11, 20, 157, 247, 276; Acquittance granted the Company under, 21, 33; patent for granting Bombay to the Company to pass, 35, 97.
Seal, the Privy, 8, 20, 38, 97; money due on, 69; the Lord Privy Seal. *See* Robartes, Lord John.
Seaman, Captain Edmond, 4, 7, 16, 230, 255, 395; commander of the *Richard and Martha*; payment to, 206; his petition, 255; gratuity given to, 260; his new ship, 283, 286, 319, 355, 397; entertained, 337.
Seamore, Thomas, 375.
Searle, Colonel, 17, 18.
Searle, Elizabeth, 33, 37.
Searle, Henry, 37.
Searle, John, 297, 401.
Searle, Nicholas, 43; entertainment, salary and security, 20, 27, 33, 37, 41.
Sedgwick, Obadiah, 361.
Sedgwick, William, 349; adventure transferred to, 398, 399, 400; transfers adventure, 398, 399, 401 (2).
Seeds, a bag of sweet, 335.
Serges, 36, 352.
Sermons, bought, 150.
Sesadra Nague, 324, 325.
Seville, dollars from, 53.
Shadwell Dock, 4.
Sharp, John, 41.
Sharp, Robert, 341, 348.
Shaw, Sir John, consulted about the additional duty on calicoes, 103, 132, 231, 286.
Shawe, —, Customhouse officer, 150.
Shaxton, Captain John, entertained to go to Bombay, 373, 378, 379; transfers adventure, 399.
Sheldon, Daniel, his account, 36, 50; gratuity given to, xii, 53; consulted concerning silk dyeing, etc. at the Bay, xii, 84, 96, 101, 103; Meeting of a committee with, 102; letter to, 225; his private trade, 235, 367, 378; permitted to export wine, etc., 280, 387; stands security, 260; recommends Newcome, 277, 278, 281; admitted to the freedom, 316; adventure transferred to, 401, 402.
Sheldon, Dr. Gilbert, Archbishop of Canterbury, letter of remonstrance addressed to, xiii, xiv, 232, 254, 255.
Shepard, David, 362.
Shepard, Elizabeth, 144, 150.
Shepard, Peter, 353.
Sherborne, Edward, 288.
Sherington, William, 399, 401 (2), 403.
Sherlock, Thomas, 368, 369, 376.
Sherlock, William, 376.
Sherriff, Thomas, 30, 305, 355.
Shetterden, Thomas, 403.
Shipman, Sir Abraham, 28.
Shipping Committee, the, vii; services required of, *passim*; petitions, etc., referred to, 21, 95, 119, 196, 299, 343, 355; factors and others to attend, 38, 83, 142; transactions of, to be entered, 132; reports from, 161, 210, 365; Meeting of, 333.
Shipwright's Hall, Master and Wardens of, 90; report from, 110.
Shirāz, 44.
Shirley, Ezra, 116, 118.
Shish, Jonas, 90.
Shish, Joseph, 110.
Siam, 105 (2), 244.
Sidney, —, 228.
Sierra Leone, 111, 116.
Silk, 90, 122, 156; dyeing, dyers and throwsters of, xii, 84, 87, 96, 100–3, 375, 377, 380, 381, 384; manufacture of, in Bengal, 100–3, 129, 209, 306, 307, 369, 370; longees and 'atlasses', 104, 155; 'Timkeen', 105; stockings, 161, 204; raw, 193, 365; private trade in, prohibited, 369, 370.
Silver, exported to the Indies, 90, 302, 354, 377; imported, 247; price of, 336.
Silverlock, Richard, 401.
Sinha Shāh, 114.
Sivāji, 114, 130, 359; his attack on Surat referred to, 34, 35, 41, 111, 376; factors imprisoned by, 36, 38.
Skinner, Daniel, 19, 20.
Skinner, Frederick, 112, 325.
Skinner, Nicholas, part-owner of the *Truro*, 70, 289, 290.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Skinner, Thomas, 333; his case, xvi–xx, 12; Lord Robartes's advice concerning, xvii, 18, 19, 21; Account of proceedings in Parliament concerning, xvi–xx, 59–60; referred to the Committee for the South Seas, 268; answer of the Company to the petition of, 14, 18, 20; desired to seal covenants of arbitration, 19, 21; Lords vote for the relief of, xviii, 38, 39; to meet to consider concerning, 41, 45, 50; the Solicitor-General to be consulted about, 48; the Company's petition concerning, xvii, 53, 54, 56, 57; paper from, read, 366, 367, 370; answer to, desired, 369; his petition to the King, 397.
Skins, 105, 368.
Sladd, —, 83.
Slaves, for the Company's service, 110, 111, 116; for St. Helena, 122, 305, 306; from St. Iago, 118, 365.
Sled, John, 167, 238, 351.
Slothany, the, 32, 53; discharge to the Company for goods taken in, 9, 21, 33; books taken in, 375, 376; account of all desired, 114, 118, 125.
Smart, Stephen, plumber, 229, 230, 265.
Smart, Thomas, 57.
Smith, Anthony, 115, 301, 302.
Smith, Captain Charles, commander of the *Charles*; letter to, 68.
Smith, Edmund, 165.
Smith, Edward, the Company's correspondent at Deal, 68; letter from, read, 314, 316, 317.
Smith, Erasmus, 30, 34, 302, 339.
Smith, Frances, 70, 71.
Smith, George, surgeon at St. Helena, 266, 302.
Smith, George, 26.
Smith, George, sailor, 71, 264, 356 (2).
Smith, George, payment to, 310, 357.
Smith, Sir George, deceased, 111, 128, 307; adventure belonging to, 289, 306, 308.
Smith, Jacob, 277; entertainment and security, 263, 264, 268, 274.
Smith, John, letter from, 297.
Smith, Josias, mate in the *Sampson*, 165, 167, 356.
Smith, Mancell, 34; entertainment and security, 19, 30, 41.
Smith, Sir Robert, 404.
Smith, Captain Samuel, 252, 277, 297.
Smith, William, 273, 332, 359.
Smith, Mrs., 291.
Smithson, Richard, 280; entertainment and security, 3, 14; petition from, read, 9; appointed sixth of Council at the Fort, 260; appointed on a committee to examine into the dispute there, 276, 279.
Smythes, Rev. Simon, xiii, 239, 246.
Snow, Edmund, 367.
Snow, Simon, 200.
Soane, Francis, 403.
Soane, Henry, 223, 227, 336, 348.
Solicitor-General. *See* Finch, Sir Heneage.
Somer Town, the, 394; commander of, *see* Colwell, Captain Nicholas.
Sone, Elizabeth, 401 (2).
South, Samuel, 310, 314.
Southampton, 327.
Southampton, Lord. *See* Wriothesley, Thomas.
Southernwood, William, 385.
Southin, John, 227.
South Sea Factories, committee for, 193–5; matters referred to, 206, 211, 229, 230, 263, 268, 269; stock and goods to be sent to, 220; the Company's orders to, 269, 270. *See also* Bantam.
Southwark, 156.
Southwell, Captain Robert, British Envoy at Lisbon, 189, 202, 235, 271, 389; letter to, xii, 67; letter from, read, 96; his expenses paid by the Company, 277, 313; gratuity given to, xii, 313, 314.
Southwell, Captain Robert, 113, 162, 165, 184, 385, 397; commander of the *Satisfaction*, letter to, 190; his cruel behaviour to his ship's company, 366, 371, 373; Meeting of the Surat Committee concerning, 371; report read concerning, 375; to continue in command of his ship, 376.
Sowton, Samuel, offers and is commissioned to buy copper for the Company at Stockholm, 321–8, 334, 395; his security, 326; letter to, 327–8, 334, 343, 344, 353–4; bills of exchange drawn by, to be paid, 329, 334, 340, 353 (2), 387; reported misapplication of the Company's money by, 344 (2), 345.
Spain, treaty concluded between England and, 65; permission 'to water and victual' and trade at the Philippines to be obtained from, 120, 128, 208, 345; privileges of trade offered in return, 128; natives of, taken prisoners, 211; non-arrival of fleet from, 290; King of, *see* Charles II.
Sparrow, Jane, 117.
Sparrow, John, 114.
Sparrow, Robert, 235.
Specket, Elizabeth, 70, 155.
Spectacles, 373, 377.
Speedwell, the, commander of, *see* Payne, John; offered for service, 347.
Speering, Richard, 155.
Spencer, Henry, 282, 301.
Spencer, John, 263, 266, 309.
Spencer, Robert, 252, 253.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Spice, 108, 152, 161, 237; to be presented to the Company's officers and others, 130, 286, 393. *See also* Cloves *and* Mace.
Spirits, 9, 163.
Sprigg, Thomas, Husband to the Company, 64, 116; duties allotted to, *passim*; re-election and salary, 56, 322; goods consigned to, 327, 330, 333, 334, 389; his accounts to be examined, 132, 140, 161; instructions to, 233, 267, 346, 368; adventure transferred to, 398, 400, 401 (2), 402 (2); transfers adventure, 402 (2), 403 (2); assistant to, *see* Thomson, Francis.
Springold, Richard, 387.
Spurrell, Captain John, commander of the *Bruister*, 394.
Spurstow, —, 245.
Squire, Hugh, 199, 362.
Staggil, John, 222, 265.
Stamper, Mary, 271, 273.
Standard, Robert, 362.
Stanny, Percival, 348, 355.
Stanton, Richard, 399.
Stanton, Captain Thomas, commander of the *Return*, 36, 69; complaints against, 4; dismissed the Company's service, 4, 5; report of his private trade to be made, 8.
Stanyan, John, formerly Secretary to the Company, 98, 111, 288; charges against, 4, 6, 107; salary and gratuity asked for by, 31, 38; his debts and account, 38, 53, 60, 107, 109, 148, 164, 191; copies of papers, etc. wanted by, 331, 332; originals to be given to him, 334.
Stanyan, Lawrence, 56.
State Paper Office, the, 376.
States-General, the (*see also* Dutch, the, *and* Holland), 11, 197; treaty between Charles II and, 13, 15, 19, 20, 22–5, 30, 44, 74, 191, 196–8; negotiations concerning, 76–82; letter from Charles II to, 15–17, 19; satisfaction demanded from and given to the English by, 30, 42; their General at Batavia to be requested to keep peace between the two Companies, 47; their answer to articles proposed by Sir William Temple, 123; articles agreed to by, 153–4, 213 (2); to annul all treaties contrary to that of Breda, 214, 215; proposal of the English Company to be presented to, 257, 258.
Stawell, Anthony, 107, 158, 162; letter to, 129.
Steele, Richard, 253, 401 (3), 404.
Stephens, David, 384.
Stepney, 320.
Sterling, Rev. James, 124, 129, 150; entertained as chaplain for Bombay, 129, 130; his assistant, *see* Hutchinson, James.
Sterling, Sir Samuel, Lord Mayor of London, (1670), 158, 329.
Sterne, Dr. Richard, Archbishop of York, Edward Newcome recommended by, 281.
Stevens, Christian, 253.
Stevens, Captain William, 356, 362; commander of the *Flying Eagle*, 397; entertainment and salary, 350, 364.
Stevenson, Thomas, 196.
Stileman, John, 192, 204, 339.
Stileman, Robert, 42, 192, 204.
Stiles, Mary, 236, 239.
Stiles, Thomas, 98, 239; to be of Council at Bengal, 16, 266.
Stockholm, copper bought at, 35, 323, 326–8, 340, 353, 395.
Stockings, silk, 161, 204.
Stowerton, William, surgeon, 253, 260.
Stracey, John, 33, 37, 40, 297.
Stracey, John, Junior, 21, 297; entertainment, salary and security, 26, 33, 37, 40, 41.
Strange, Jacob, 400.
Strange, William, 69.
Streete, Thomas, 31.
Stringer, Captain Robert, Governor of St. Helena, xv, 206, 332, 338; his commission, 140, 157.
Stringer, William, 336.
Stringer, Mrs., 366, 391.
Stroder's 'Dispensatory', 278.
Strong Waters, 9, 163.
Styles. *See* Stiles.
Succinum. *See* Amber.
Sugar, 109, 163, 194, 274; from Bantam, 132, 179; price of, 179; sold, 190, 209, 365; candy, 56, 237, 353, 365, 369.
Sumatra, 43, 225, 361; the *Zante* to go to, v, 30; pepper from, 41; Dutch abuses at, 168, 195, 257, 319.
Summers, —, 336.
Supply, the, commander of, *see* Taylor, Captain; coral shipped in, 43, 50, 53, 54, 61.
Surat, 12; President at, *see* Oxenden, Sir George; ships and stock for, v, vi, 4, 7, 10, 11, 13, 19, 21, 29, 30, 32, 34, 38, 46, 69, 103, 111, 117, 123, 148, 150, 156, 157, 161–4, 167, 220, 228, 233, 265, 283, 295, 306, 312, 346, 354, 377, 386, 390, 397; factors and others at and for, 19, 21, 26, 31, 33, 40, 42, 51, 106, 118, 138, 148, 161, 264, 292, 293, 368, 378; gratuity and allowance to be given to, 34–6; deceased at, 307; letters and instructions to, 31–3, 42, 44, 48, 73, 86, 88 (2), 99, 100, 103, 122, 142, 149, 157, 159, 165, 167, 246, 269, 270, 349, 350; advices and letters from, 89, 136, 202; Sivājis attack on, 34, 35, 41, 111, 376;

guns to be sent to Bombay from, 135; mistakes in the books from, 164, 167, 260, 296, 298, 389; committee to be appointed for, 193–5; matters referred to, 235, 335, 345, 348, 367, 379, 384, 396; meeting of, 370–1, 389; ships returned from, vi, vii, 224, 228; goods sent from, 227, 268; presents to be sent to, 287, 302; appointments to the Council at, 26, 292; estimate of goods and treasure to be sent to, 294–5; bills of exchange from, 346, 348; list of factors at, to be prepared, 356; reported neglect in management of affairs at, 367, 370–1; chaplain at, *see* Wilson, Rev. Thomas.
Sussex, Giles, 230.
Suti, 261.
Swait, James, 269.
Swallow, Richard, 42.
Swally, 28.
Swanley, Captain George, 271; commander of the *Hercules*, 83; part-owner of the *Truro*, 70, 289, 290.
Swayne, Edward, commander of the *Happy Entrance*, 229.
Sweden, viii; copper to be obtained from, 208, 209, 340; estate at Goa belonging to the King of, 291; Resident from, *see* Bergh, Olaff Spensen.
Sweeting, John, 400 (2), 402.
Swordblades, 161, 163, 286, 309, 354, 377.
Swords, 164.

Taffetas, 71, 109 (3), 158, 186, 225; manufacture of, xii, 53; sale of, 50, 193, 242, 321, 365; private trade in, 304, 316, 319, 335, 374, 379.
Talbot, Clere, 400.
Talbot, Colonel, recommended for service, 339; concerning his entertainment, 346, 348, 358, 363–5.
Tallies, 299; as receipts for payment of the rent for Bombay, xiv, 287, 391.
Tangiers, 178.
Tannah, customs levied by the inhabitants of, 237 (2), 238, 246.
Tapichindaes, 190.
Tapicochillees, 190.
Tapiserasses, 190.
Tapseiles. *See* Cotton goods.
Tarpaulins, 382.
Taswell, —, 337.
Taswell, —, Junior, 337, 338.
Taylor, Captain, commander of the *Supply*; letter to, 50, 53–4.
Taylor, Edmond, 273, 287, 294.
Taylor, John, 337, 402 (2).
Taylor, Major John, 253, 376, 379; applies on behalf of his brother, 249, 359.
Taylor, Randolph, 18, 35, 167; deceased, 249; his effects and estate, 249, 250, 359, 376, 379.
Taylor, William, 102.
Tea, 221; price of, 242, 242 *n.*, 299.
Teapots, 209, 242, 242 *n.*
Teddington, 101.
Temple, Sir William, Ambassador to Holland, viii; to procure an answer to the Company's letter to the States-General, 19, 20; instructions to be sent to, 75, 94, 258; payment to be made to, 75; his negotiations concerning the Treaty Marine, ix, 76–82, 150, 151; letter from, 121, 133–4, 143–4, 163–4, 212, 212 *n.*; letter to, 17, 126–7, 138–9, 168–9, 207–8; Answer of the States-General to Articles proposed by, 123, 242, 243.
Ternate, 244, 258.
Thākursi, formerly broker to the Company, 165, 165 *n.*, 166.
Thames, the, ships in, 91 (2), 94 (2), 122, 163.
Thomlins, Thomas, 313, 401.
Thomson, Francis, Assistant to the Husband, 186; re-election and salary, 56, 139, 322.
Thomson, Colonel George, 2.
Thomson, John, 399.
Thomson, Rev. Joseph, 266.
Thomson, Maurice, 92, 105, 145, 262; elected a Committee, 55, 188, 322; services required of, 55, 112, 141, 161, 171 (2), 189, 322; payment to, 240; adventures transferred from and to, 399 (2), 400 (2).
Thomson, Major Robert, 51, 94, 262, 299; elected a Committee, 55, 188; Deputy-Governor, iii, 322, 360, 394; services required of, 92, 100, 171, 316, 334, 335, 389, 390; adventures transferred from and to, 399, 400, 402 (7), 403 (2).
Thomson, Sir William, Governor of the Company (1668–70), xviii, 26, 27, 148, 262; elected Governor, iii, 55; re-elected, 187; elected a Committee, 322; services required of, 16, 60, 318, 319, 322, 337, 358, 371; proposals concerning the Treaty Marine referred to, 92, 119; reports made by, 93, 94, 128, 149, 371–2; to give a receipt for payment for saltpetre, 95, 96, 98, 249; attends the Treasury about money lent for Bombay, 96, 97; to reward those who are of help to the Company, 217; bills of exchange drawn on, 226; 229; adventures transferred from and to, 398 (4), 399, 400, 402 (2); Lewes recommended by, 362.
Thomson, Rev. William, 3, 16, 271, 347, chaplain at Fort St. George, 2, 378; gratuity and salary, 2, 238; to be recalled,

255; order of Council concerning, read, 277.
Thomson, William, gunsmith, 31.
Thornburgh, Giles, 395.
Thorold, Charles, 70; elected a Committee, 55, 322; adventure transferred to, 402 (2), 403.
Thorold, Edward, 402 (2).
Thorowgood, Benjamin, 344, 402.
Thorowgood, Richard, 402.
Thorpe, —, 287.
Thriscrosse, Henry, 104, 189.
Throckmorton, Nicholas, 373, 378, 381.
Throckmorton, William, 381.
Thurloe, Oliver, 374, 378.
Ticou, 225, 244, 258.
Tidore, 244, 258.
Tiger, the, 72.
'Tillet-paynter', 382.
Tilliard, Isaac, the Company's correspondent at Plymouth, 68, 144 (2), 173; letter to, 68, 133, 173–4, 216; his account, 148, 158; gratuity given to, 158.
Tillotson, Dr. John, 275, 275 *n.*
Tilman, Captain, commander of the *Constant Friendship*, 4.
Timber, 342.
Tin, 69, 148, 354.
Tincal. *See* Borax.
Tivill, Anna, 382.
Tivill, John, 373, 378, 382, 387, 399.
Tivill, Joseph, 374, 378, 384.
Tobacco, revenue received from, at Bombay, 12; sent to Surat and Bantam, 38, 163, 186.
Todd, John, 269.
Toddy trees, 12.
Toldervey, Lieutenant afterwards Captain John, 12, 345, 349; his account, 379, 380.
Toll, Thomas, 278, 319, 326.
Tomlinson, Christopher, 61, 148, 340; committee to end dispute between the Company and, 104–5; part-owner of the *Berkley Castle*, 312; adventures transferred to and from, 398 (3), 400 (2).
Tomlins, John, 111, 171, 175; stands security, 27; transfers adventure, 401.
Toone, Henry, 358.
Toriano, George, 399.
Tortoiseshell, 380, 381.
Tourney, Edward, 223.
Tower, the, 8, 94, 358; offices in, 116; Lieutenant of, *see* Robinson, Sir John.
Townsend, Gabriel, 249, 266, 271.
Townsend, Thomas, 390.
Trade, iii, 10, 67; to Achin, Bantam, and the South Seas, 7, 15, 63, 101; in Persia, 39, 44; to China and Japan, 53, 63, 66, 67, 104–6, 111; to Manilla, 63, 65 (2), 103–5, 120, 122, 345; the Company's memorial touching, 28–9; to Siam, 105; to Ceylon, 168; efforts of the Dutch to engross, *see* Dutch, the; Lords Commissioners for Plantations and, matters referred to, ix, 22, 34, 35, 48 (2), 50–3, 71, 74, 75, 254, 272 (2) 276, 277; Council of, 101, 188.
Trade, private, 4; orders of the Company concerning, vii, 3, 6, 16, 35, 42–4, 68, 145, 149, 377, 380, 381; committee for, matters referred to, 3, 8, 9, 69, 107, 115, 120, 134, 139, 140, 142, 149, 165, 166, 242, 246, 251, 297, 298, 305, 313, 316, 321, 354, 362, 367, 380; petitions referred to, 191, 192, 204, 223, 231–3, 255, 271, 272, 336 (3), 338, 356; the Company's instructions to, 209, 324, 327, 365, 369, 378; delivered from aboard the *Blackamoor* and other ships, 124, 304, 319, 332, 341, 346; warehouses reserved for, 349; prohibited to the Company's officers at home, vii, viii, 356–8, 371, 372, 380; in raw silk and borax prohibited, 369, 370; register of, to be kept, 377, 381; surveyors and searchers for, *see* Fairclife, Field, Hall, Nuttall, Prescot, *and* Scoley; commissions for, 120, 121, 131, 142, 143, 156, 252.
Transfer of Stock. *See* New General Stock.
Travers, Ann, 289.
Travers, Philip, 196, 333.
Treasury, the, (*see also* Exchequer, the), minutes of, 7, 26 (2), 36 (2), 42, 96, 115, 131, 140, 144, 148, 150, 161, 165, 169, 175, 190, 216, 253, 287, 294, 299, 329, 336; Lords Commissioners of, 8, 26, 27, 37, 69; Committees to attend, 26, 42, 48, 59, 73, 88, 94, 95, 97, 107, 147, 149, 165 (2), 190; orders from xiv, 75, 97, 128, 130, 131, 141–2, 388; commissions to be obtained from, 120, 121, 125, 131, 142, 143, 149, 156; wish for a copy of the Company's charter, 190; payment desired and obtained by the Company from, 292, 312; letter from the Company to, 300–1; the Company to wait on, 165 (2), 169, 175, 190, 375, 378, 379; desire a statement of the money due for freight of the *Leopard*, xv, 382.
Treasury, the Company's, money paid into, 42, 57, 127, 128, 140, 211; appointment of a committee to manage affairs of, 55, 189, 322; services required of, 3, 4, 19, 45, 53, 57, 61, 62, 69, 71, 92, 106, 110, 150, 156, 160, 172, 186, 193, 198, 217, 239, 251, 259, 260, 266, 276, 290, 305, 332, 383, 385, 391 (2); orders from, 250; find difficulty in procurring bullion, 334.
'Treaty Marine' with Holland, ix, 13, 22, 45, 47, 48 (2), 50, 101 185; Sir William

Morice to be approached concerning, 10, 19, 20; counsel to be consulted concerning, 49; Articles contained in, 22–5, 150–1, 168, 169, 337; Memorial of the Company to the Lords Commissioners for Trade touching, 51–3, 71; Report of Their Lordships upon, 74–5; Order of Council concerning, 74, 75; Sir William Temple's Negotiations in Holland concerning, 76–82, 133–4, 145–7; proposals concerning, referred to the Governor and others, 92; Answer of the States-General to the article proposed by Sir William Temple, 123; proposals for amendment of, 136–7, 143, 144; Articles differing in the preamble of, 153–4; Final Articles proposed by the Company for, 213–15.
Trelawny, Captain Francis, 119.
Trench, Robert, 235.
Trevisa, Jonathan, late Agent in Bengal, 262; his covenants of arbitration to be renewed, 19, 45, 50; threatened, and sued for, debt, 57, 62 (2), 71, 92, 116, 148, 158; his affairs referred to arbitration, 172, 182, 188; Meeting about, 122; award read, 189; payment of, demanded, 210; referred back, 211, 217; the Company's seal to be affixed to his discharge, 232.
Trevisa, William, 211.
Trevor, Sir John, Secretary of State, 78, 81, 108, 113, 281, 332; letter to, 121, 145–7, 242–5, 256–8; letter from, 284–5, 337; applied to about the piracy in the *Morning Star*, and the 'Treaty Marine', 173, 185; the Company's Memorial concerning Macassar delivered to, 194–5, 196–8; and concerning the 'Treaty Marine', 212–13; General Article drawn up by Lord Arlington and, 225; recommends Durham, 270; report from, 392.
Trinity House, Master and Wardens of, 299, 330, 358.
Trobridge, Simon, 400 (4).
Trombay, 332.
Truro, the, 70, 289 (2), 290 (2).
Tuke, George, 55.
Tulsi Dās Pārak, Statement of the Case between the late Nathaniel Wyche and, 138, 367.
Turges, Captain, commander of the *American*, 11, 68.
Turks, the, reported capture of the *Morning Star* by, 283; men-of-war manned by, 298, 305, 342; prisoners taken by, 299.
Turmeric, 49, 69, 242, 313, 316, 321, 324, 332, 349, 365.
Turner, Sir Edward, Speaker of the House of Commons, 84, 227, 328.
Turner, Francis, 3 *n*.
Turner, Thomas, 196.
Turner, Sir William, Lord Mayor of London (1669), retained as Counsel for the Company, 2, 136, 289; to be consulted, 33, 49, 337; admitted to the freedom gratis, 271; to act as arbitrator between the English and Dutch Companies, 318–19; elected a Committee, 322; adventure transferred to, 401, 403.
Turner, William, Agent at Bantam, 15, 157, 194, 202; his salary, 9; to be succeeded by Henry Dacres, 190.
Turney, Edward, 259, 307.
Turpin, Nathaniel, 302.
Tutchin, Samuel, vii, 245, 246, 270.
Tutenague, 115, 138, 159, 319, 362.
Tweezers, 302.
Twyne, Thomlinson, 280 (2).

Unicorn, the, 228, 333; commander of, *see* Harman, Captain Thomas; to go to the Coast, v, 283; to Bantam, vi, 355, 397; to St. Helena, vi, 364–6; goods returned in, 303, 307, 313, 314, 316 (2); her owners, payment to, 312, 328; dispute between the Company and, 342; passengers in, xv, 307; offered for further service, 322; survey of, 331, 340; treasure shipped in, 386, 390; her dispatch, 387.
United Joint Stock, the, iii, 19, 117, 142, 296; accounts to be settled between the New General Stock and, 110, 141, 170, 171, 179, 191, 192; arbitrators nominated, 112; to meet, 179; Court of Committees for, 110–11, 111–12, 141, 161, 171, 175, 186; adventure and goods belonging to, to be sold, 111, 161, 171; payments to adventurers in, 161, 227 *n*., 395; from, 162, 171, 186; General Court of the Fourth and, 161 (2), 166, 170; money owing to, 165, 166; money owing by, 264; transfer of adventures in, 158, 159, 399; trustees for, presented with a gratuity, 171; security offered by, refused, 221; fresh offer accepted, 222, 223.
Unity, the, 283, 319.
Unity, the, commander of, *see* Cruft, Captain William; vi, 355, 395, 397.
Upton, Elizabeth, 129, 130.
Upton, Gilbert, 391.
Uvedale, William, his account and salary, 336, 369, 378, 385.

Van Benninghen, —, 76, 79; confers with Sir William Temple, 80–1, 121, 207, 212; letter from, 145–7, 242–5; letter to, 151–3, 284–5.
Van Crommon, M., 22.
Van den Steen, Corneille, 281, 281 *n*.

Vandeput, Peter, 70, 116, 398 (2); elected a Committee, 55; to give instructions for the purchase of copper at Hamburg, 60, 84, 88, 94, 107, 112; ill, 147; deceased, 163, 165, 183, 203.
Vandeput, Mrs., 163.
Vander Hoolck, G., 22.
Vandevalde, Derrick, 119, 120.
Van Isselmuden, J., 22.
Van Klenck, Dr. Herman, 278, 309, 313, 313 *n*.
Van Overbeck, John, the Company's Agent at Hamburg, 116; commissioned to buy copper, 201, 203, 212, 222, 236; letter to, 203, 223, 236, 241, 291; letter from, read, 212, 222, 234, 301.
Van Starckenborgh, Ludolph Tiarda, 22.
Van Unkel, Rudolph, 22.
Vaughan, John, (afterwards Sir John, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas), xvi, xvii, 12, 14, 18.
Velvet, 15.
Venice, 271.
Vermilion, 69, 70, 90, 166, 368.
Vicker, John, 377.
Victorine, Peter, 401.
Victory, the, 167; commander of, *see* Westlake (or Westlock), Captain, 337, 397.
Victory, the, 330.
Vincent, Captain, 304.
Vincent, Matthias, money sent out to, 10, 274; appointed second at Hūgli, 264; third at the Bay, 266; his intended wife, 268.
Vincent, Thomas, 10.
Viney, John, 390.
Virginia, 134, 138; ships from, 2–4, 201, 343.
Vyne, George, 273.
Wadder, *see* Wodder.
Walcot, Henry, 275.
Walcot, James, 111, 275.
Walker, Samuel, 373, 376, 378.
Walker, Sir Walter, retained as Counsel for the Company, 2, 136, 289; to be consulted, 33, 49, 337, 393.
Walsal, John, 374, 378, 390.
Walthew, Henry, 382.
Walthew, Henry, Junior, 373, 378, 382.
Walthew, William, 382.
Warcup, Edmund, 90.
Ward, Charles, 25, 41, 301.
Ward, John, Consul at Algiers, letter to, 177 (3), 180, 220; his assistance desired, 178, 179, 199.
Ward, Joseph, 353, 357, 360.
Ward, Patience, 401.
Ward, Captain Samuel, commander of the *Constantinople Merchant*, 43 (2), 46, 58, 299; payment to his administratrix, 331, 332.
Ward, Stephen, 382.
Wardapa Nague, 324, 325.
Wareing, Richard, 92, 109, 403; admitted to the freedom, 366; transfers adventure, 372, 400, 403.
Wareing, Thomas, 45, 59.
Wareing, William, 403.
Warren, Nicholas, 401.
Warren, Mrs., 229.
Warren, William, 109, 272, 380.
Warren, Sir William, 5, 304, 340.
Warwick, Earl of. *See* Rich, Sir Robert.
Wastell, Samuel, 403 (5).
Wastfield, Arundel, surgeon, 71, 259, 305.
Water, proposal to reveal how to preserve it from putrefaction, 101.
Waters, Ann, 316.
Waters, William, 20.
Waters, —, 287.
Watt, —, 87.
Watts, Edward, 269, 385.
Watts, Richard, letter from, 36, 47, 54, 122 (2), 126, 175, 192, 216, 231, 233, 285, 314 (2), 316, 338, 344, 346 (2), 357.
Webb, Thomas, 230.
Welcome, the, 357.
West India Company, 76.
West Indies, the, 126, 129.
Westcott, Robert, 237.
Westcott, William, 280, 283, 284.
Westlock (or Westlake), Captain, commander of the *Massingberd*, 397.
Weston, Humphrey, 228.
Weymans, Gerard, 236, 280.
Weymouth, 1.
Wharton, Captain George, consulted about the contract and payment for saltpetre, 94, 95, 98, 249, 288, 289, 312, 331.
Wharton, James, 382.
Whatton, Sir John, 201.
Wheateley, William, 4.
Wheeler, Simon, 235.
Whetcombe, Benjamin, 267, 376.
Whetcombe, John, 376.
Whitchurch, James, apothecary, 3, 320; chirurgery chest supplied by, 44, 221, 319.
White, Thomas, 33.
White, —, 267.
Whitehall, 17, 48.
Whitehorne, Captain William, commander of the *Return*, 5, 43, 270, 282; payment to, 39, 40, 43, 63; letter to, 45–6, 48, 233; private trade of, 251; gratuity given to, 252.
Whitehorne, —, clothdrawer, 362.
Whiteing, Edward, 266.
Whitelocke, Sir Bulstrode, 20.

Whitelocke, Willoughby, 20, 21.
Whittal, Richard, 400 (2).
Whitwell, Edward, 61, 92, 109.
Wickes, Thomas, 401.
Wigg, Edward, 287.
Wigg, John, 361.
Wigg, William, 281.
Wiggin's Quay, 267.
Wight, William, 320, 402, 403.
Wilcox, George, 373, 378, 380.
Wilkes, Timothy, 277, 345, 386.
Wilkes, Timothy, Junior, 259, 260, 345.
Wilkins, Jane, 84.
Wilkins, John, 84.
Wilkinson, Joyce, 25.
William and Benjamin, the, 211.
William and Mary, the, 84, 85.
Williams, Robert, 269.
Williams, Thomas, 172.
Williamson, Joseph, Secretary to Sir Henry Bennet, 7, 108, 185; services required of, 36, 94, 96, 179; letter to, 36, 37, 47, 54, 82, 101, 122 (2), 126, 131, 169, 175, 184, 187–9, 192, 216, 228, 231, 233, 259, 283, 285, 297, 314 (2), 316, 338, 343, 344, 346 (2), 357; warrant to, 375–6.
Williamson, —, 308.
Willoughby, Albinus, 334, 341 (2).
Willoughby, Christopher, elected a Committee, 55, 322; stands security, 62, 341; services required of, 100, 157, 335; part-owner of the *Coast Frigate*, 237; offers her for service, 223; adventures transferred from and to, 399 (3), 400 (2), 401 (5), 401–3.
Willoughby, Lieutenant Francis, 340, 363, 366, 391.
Willoughby, George, 51, 109, 328; buys adventures, 3, 97; adventures transferred from and to, 398, 400–2; stands security, 341.
Wilson, Robert, 357, 360.
Wilson, Samuel, 43, 404.
Wilson, Rev. Thomas, chaplain at Surat, 130, 250; salary and gratuity given to, 40, 339; goods sent home by, 336, 339.
Wiltshire, 354.
Winch, Sir Humphrey, 289.
Wine, 4, 23, 44; sent to the various factories, 34, 104, 106, 113, 164 (2), 165, 167, 200, 201, 252, 273, 274, 279, 296, 305, 362, 381; Canary, 26, 104, 119, 163, 186; Malaga, 104; Rhenish, 359; Sack and Spanish, 21, 36, 38, 41, 335.
Winter, Sir Edward, xiii, 233; commission commanding him to deliver up Fort St. George, 13, 147, 240, 276; harm done to the Company and others by, 5, 130, 232, 255, 264, 279; satisfaction to be obtained from, 245, 246, 268, 269; his brother petitions on his behalf, 147, 251 (2), 254, 258, 259, 272, 296; commission to examine into the differences between Foxcroft and, 255, 276, 277, 279; Order of Council concerning, xiii, 278; said Order to be sent to the Fort, 281; accounts and books of, 54, 269, 284 (2).
Winter, Thomas, 64, 65; petitions on behalf of his brother, *see* Winter, Sir Edward; paper presented by, 273, 274; payment to, 318.
Winton, Henry, 356, 358.
Withers, William, 384.
Wivenhoe, 352, 353.
Wodder, John, 204, 296, 336, 348.
Wolstenholme, Sir John, 132.
Wood, ebony, 307.
Wood, Thomas, 398 (2).
Wood, William, 83 (3), 84, 345; offers a new ship, 286, 352; proposes to build a ship, 355.
Wood, —, proposed as minister for Bantam, 198.
Woodbridge, 91.
Woodcoate, Thomas, letter to, 85, 176, 350.
Woodhouse, James, 359.
Woodroffe, Mrs., 268, 275.
Wood Street Counter, 217.
Woofe, Abraham, 235, 236.
Wool, gratuity given for prevention of exportation of, 286; Carmenia, 242, 352.
Woollaston, William, 356.
Woolley, Robert, goods bought by, 297, 324, 326, 332.
Worral, Thomas, 92, 148.
Worral, William, 99, 109, 200.
Wren, Matthew, Secretary to the Duke of York, 179, 181, 192, 199.
Wright, Edward, 269, 343.
Wright, John, 384 (2).
Wright, John, 393.
Wriothesley, Thomas, Earl of Southampton, 388.
Wyat, Henry, 306, 307.
Wyche, Nathaniel, formerly President at Surat (1659), 115, 116, 315; his widow, 116; case between Tulsi Dās Pārak and, 138, 367.
Wyldbore, —, 321.
Wyldy, Captain William, 246, 247; offers the *Madras Merchant* for service, 239; new ship being built by, 283, 286, 319, 355, 397; piece of plate to be presented to, 287–8.
Wynn, Griffith, 11.
Wynn, Rowland, 19, 305, 331, 333; elected a Committee, 55, 322; to act as arbitrator, 112, 191, 336, 387.
Wynn, Thomas, 11, 41.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Yarmouth, 131, 148.
York, Archbishop of. *See* Sterne, Dr. Richard.
York, Duke of, 172, 181; applications made to, 7, 8, 141, 176, 380; prosecution of Captain Godolphin ordered by, 204; letter from the King to, 211; Secretary to, see Wren, Matthew; solicitor to, *see* Porter, Charles.
Young, Captain Henry, 44, 48, 165, 395; entertainment, salary and security, 27, 35 (2), 38, 41, 42, 386; appointed on the Council at Surat, 40, 292; his private trade, 299, 354; charges brought against, 345, 348, 367, 376, 379, 380, 384; paper and information from, 367, 370–1; his brother, 375
Young, James, 337.
Young, John, 399.
Young, Richard, 38.
Young, William, 45, 367; petition from, 102, 386; payment to, 104, 387.

Zante Frigate, the, 8, 9, 231; commander of, *see* Parrick, Andrew; to go to Sumatra, v, 30, 31, 195; to the Coast and Bay, vi, 231, 247, 312; to Surat, 234; treasure and goods shipped in, 41, 204, 206, 265, 312; men serving in, 41, 42, 46, 148; her return, vi, 204, 206, 210, 215, 228; payment to her owner, 246; searchers to go aboard, 269.
Zerafins, 300.

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